The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO 112. SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HONORS TO GUESTS.

Plans for Reception of Distinguished Visitors.

NO ELABORATE DISPLAYS

Escorts from the State Line to the Hotels Selected.

BY MILITARY AND POLICE.

Wire Netting To Be Stretched Under World's Fair Roofs.

IT IS TO CATCH DISLODGED GLASS.

In keeping with the democratic spirit which is to characterize the opening of the Columbian Exposition President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, and the Duke of Veragua, who are to be the guests of honor, will not be received with elaborate display or formal pomp. This was decided at the meeting of the Committee on Ceremonies held yesterday. Every possible comfort will be provided, however, for the distinguished men who are to be the guests of the city as well as of the Exposition. It is expected that the special train bearing the Presidential party will reach the Pennsylvania Depot at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, but the hour of the arrival of the Duke and his party has not yet been announced. Unless the arrangement is altered today both trains will be met at the State line by Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Harrison, and Director-General Davis, who will act as escorts of honor to the city.

President Cleveland and the Washington visitors will be received at the depot by the officials of the National Commission and the local directory and the members of the Reception committee, and will be escorted to the Lexington Hotel at Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue.

To Escort the Guests.

The escort will be headed by Gen. Miles of the United States army, and will consist of a platoon of mounted policemen, a United States cavalry regiment from Fort Sheridan, and one of the regiments of the Illinois National Guard. The same officials and escort will receive the Duke and Duchess of Veragua and those in their party and will accompany them to the Auditorium Hotel, which has been selected as their temporary Chicago home.

The details of Monday's ceremonies have not all been completed, and can only be outlined in a general way, but President Cleveland and the Duke of Veragua, the Washington officials, and others who are the guests of the Exposition will be escorted from their hotels to the World's Fair grounds by a platoon of mounted policemen and the Chicago Huzzars. While this escort may be considered somewhat simple for the imposing occasion, it will be attractive and appropriate, as the Huzzars constitute one of the best drilled and best equipped mounted organizations in the country.

Hotels Are Hospitable.

The Joint Committee on Ceremonies held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Room No. 509 Rand-McNally Building for the purpose of discussing and arranging the details attending the reception of the guests and the exercises Monday. Among those present were Charles Wacker, W. D. Kerfoot, Commissioner George H. Barbour, Charles T. Yerkes, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Charles Henrotin, Alexander H. Revell, E. F. Lawrence, Thomas G. Bryan, President Palmer, Secretary Dickinson, Col. Culp, and Norman B. Williams. President Palmer was the Chairman and Col. Dickinson acted as Secretary. The first matter that came up for consideration was the entertainment of President Cleveland, and it took the committee some time to decide as to which hotel should have the honor of providing for the wants of the Chief Executive.

It is understood that all the leading hotels of the city were anxious to honor the President, and Chicago as well, by entertaining the renowned visitors. It was a matter of considerable difficulty to select from so many able hosts, but Col. Bachelder and the Lexington Hotel carried off the prize, and Mr. Cleveland with the Washington visitors will be quartered at the new Michigan avenue hotel that entertained the Supreme Court last fall. It had already been arranged that the Duke and the Duchess and their charming daughter, the Hon. Maria Del Pilar, and their son would be entertained at the Auditorium.

Chicago Hussars Are Honored.

A general committee on arrangements was then appointed to work out the details of the reception of the guests and arrangements in general. This committee is composed of Norman Williams, Chairman; W. D. Kerfoot, Col. John T. Dickinson, Commissioner George H. Barbour, E. F. Lawrence, and Charles Henrotin, with President Palmer as a member ex-officio. This committee had a meeting and after canvassing the situation in a general sort of way and briefly outlining the escort arrangements adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning. The committee will hold sessions each morning at 9:30 o'clock until its work is completed. The full committee will meet each afternoon at 4 o'clock to receive the reports of the special committee.

It was on the suggestion of Gen. Miles that the Chicago Hussars were selected to escort President Cleveland and the Duke of Veragua to the grounds Monday. Gen. Miles complimented the organization on its soldierly appearance and said that it would make a splendid escort. Adjutant Thomas S. Quincy, who had been requested to come to the meeting, was informed of the action of the committee and, extending the compliments of his associates, accepted the invitation on behalf of the commanding officer, Capt. Brand.

The distinction which has fallen to the Chicago Hussars is well merited and the duty will be performed in a way that will be both creditable to the organization as well as to Chicago. The command is composed of 125 mounted hussars, with sixteen trumpeters. Capt. E. L. Brand is the commanding officer, with M. L. C. Funkhouser as his first lieutenant and J. B. Keen second. The staff officers are Lieut. T. S. Quincy, Adjutant; Lieut. Charles Kern, Quartermaster; Lieut. P. R. McLeod, Inspector; Lieut. Will H. Clark, Judge Advocate, Lieut. Stuart Johnstone, Surgeon, and Lieut. William Lumback, Master of the Horse. The escort will proceed in platoons. The Huzzars have gone to considerable expense and trouble to prepare for the occasion and will make a most creditable showing.

For Entertainment of the Ladies.

In making their arrangements to receive the Duke de Veragua upon his arrival in Chicago the World's Fair officials have delegated Mrs. Potter Palmer to entertain the ladies of the party. Mrs. Palmer, however, has not as yet prepared her program, and when asked yesterday what plans she proposed to adopt said:

"I don't know. Nothing has been done. I am waiting for the committee having this matter in charge to make a report. I presume that the ladies of the Fair will be expected to see that the visitors are brought out to the grounds, shown around, and taken back to their hotel. Any further preparation for entertaining them will be made known within a day or two."

There will be an auxiliary celebration May 1 in the Swedish Building. Arthur Leffler, the Royal Commissioner from Sweden, has asked permission from Director-General Davis to have a separate program for the entertainment of the Presidential party and other visitors during their tour through the grounds. He will have 500 men drawn up in the uniform of the Swedish army before the building when the procession passes and is also arranging to greet the President with a grand Swedish chorus of 500 voices.

PLANS TO CATCH THE GLASS.

Nets to Be Placed Under the Roofs of Main Fair Buildings.

Director of Works Burnham decided yesterday to let a contract for 1,045,000 square feet of wire netting to be placed under the glass roofs of four of the main buildings. This is a big quantity, and the Chicago supply will, it is expected, be exhausted before Mr. Burnham gets all the wire netting he wishes. Inasmuch, however, as there are vast quantities of this same netting in different cities no difficulty will be experienced in securing the goods. By reducing square feet to acres it will be found that Mr. Burnham's contract will be equal to twenty-four acres.

Yesterday afternoon F. D. Millet, the Director of Decorations, made a test of the kind of wire netting needed to protect visitors to the Exposition from injury by falling glass in the roofs. Within the last two weeks severe wind-storms have blown the heavy panes of glass in the skylights from their frames and tossed them to the floor beneath. These panes are of such weight and size that, should they strike a man's skull, they would crush it. Inasmuch as the Exposition company cannot control the wind Mr. Burnham decided yesterday to control the fall of glass.

The netting to be used will have a two-inch mesh and consist of No. 18 wire. Mr. Millet stretched a sample of this size over a wooden frame and then, mounting the scaffold, let fall a piece of glass containing four square feet and sharp pointed on the netting. It dropped twelve feet and made no perceptible effect on the wire screening. Then he dropped two other pieces, also sharp pointed, without effecting any identation. The wire netting will be placed one foot below the glass roofing and Mr. Millet thinks that there is no possibility of accident by falling glass.

It is a curious fact that the glass roofing has not been blown in but has been blown up and then fallen through the openings thus created. The great empty buildings being filled with air have, under the pressure of the wind, exemplified the laws of aerostatics. A mighty blast from without finding entrance to the structures has exerted an enormous pressure, and the most yielding portions being the roof the glass was forced upward.

Mr. Graham in carrying out yesterday the instructions of Director of Works Burnham called on Chief Draftsman Cloyes to furnish a statement of the quantity of glass roofing on the World's Fair buildings. From this report, which was handed in last night, Mr. Graham figured out that there was an even forty-seven acres of glass in the roofs of the main buildings. The wire netting, however, will not be placed under this entire surface. The roofs of four of the main buildings only will be cared for, and the following table shows the exact number of square feet which is to be protected by the netting:

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.	Square feet.
Main court	295,000
Side galleries	305,000
Total	600,000
MACHINERY HALL.	**Square feet.**
Main dome	5,000
Main class-stories	165,000
Total	170,000
AGRICULTURE.	**Square feet.**
Main building	145,000
FINE ARTS BUILDING.	**Square feet.**
Central pavilion	53,000
Galleries	45,000
East and west pavilions	32,000
Total	130,000

Bids for the work will be asked today, and, if the Chicago supply runs short, other cities will be called upon at once. Underneath the netting will be stretched an equal number of acres of cheesecloth to soften the direct rays of the sun and diffuse the light.

TO RECEIVE FOR THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

Chicago Ladies Who Will Do the Honors at the Fair Each Day During May.

Up on the second floor of the Woman's Building the members of the Chicago Woman's club will receive their sisters from all over the world. Handsome quarters have been assigned to the club on this floor, and they will be as handsomely fitted up. Silk curtains bearing the name of the club in dainty embroidery are almost completed, and a big volume containing a history of the club and its work will be ready for the inspection of the visitors. It so happens that the club is divided into six sections, and, as the Fair will be open six months, each section will have charge of the rooms during a single month. For May the members of the Reform Division will be on duty. Different ladies will receive visitors on each day, and for May the allotment is as follows up to date:

May 1. Mrs. P. L. Sheenan and Mrs. William T. Brown; May 2, Mrs. W. B. Stirling; May 3, Mrs. James T. Graves, M. D., and Mrs. Melancthon Stout; May 4, Mrs. Theodore Emery and Mrs. Coleman; May 5, Mrs. J. R. Prindle; May 6, Mrs. C. S. Holt; May 8, Mrs. Frank Cary; May 9, Mrs. A. J. McBean and Mrs. A. G. Pettibone; May 10, Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague; May 11, Mrs. Bradford Hancock and Mrs. C. G. Wheeler; May 12, Mrs. Thomas Howard; May 13, Mrs. F. S. Bassett and Mrs. Harwood; May 15, Mrs. Perry H. Smith; May 16, Mrs. Sawyer; May 17, Mrs. J. L. Shortall; May 19, Mrs. Frank Gilbert and Mrs. Hoyt; May 20, Miss Mary S. Tenney; May 22, Miss Marian Head; May 23, Mrs. Charles Whitney; May 24, Mrs. John D. Sherman; May 25, Mrs. J. Carolus Stirling; May 26, Mrs. George B. Carpenter; May 27, Mrs. Eugene Marquerat and Mrs. Robert C. Reed; May 29, Mrs. J. D. C. Whitney; May 30, Mrs. Laurence Carton and Mrs. Edwin H. Keen; and May 31, Mrs. John W. Ela.

INSTALLATION RAILROAD CROWDED.

All the Tracks at the Park Are Full of Cars—Few Being Unloaded.

General Manager of Transportation Holcomb's little installation railroad in Jackson Park is full of cars of exhibits and construction material. While Mr. Holcomb might object to the statement that his railroad is blockaded, still it appears that the tracks in the park are full of cars. Wednesday night one of the members of his force said there were 1,850 loaded cars in Jackson Park waiting for some one to relieve them of their exhibits and construction material. Cars of exhibits are now reaching the park at the rate of over 200 a day. They are not being unloaded promptly.

Mr. Holcomb has a big force, but it isn't large enough to rid the yards of the loaded cars. South of the terminal station, in the southwest corner of the park, there are a dozen different tracks, and these are all filled with cars. Meanwhile exhibitors are complaining that their goods are not delivered, and that consequently installation is being delayed. Mr. Holcomb is making a heroic effort to clear his tracks, but the cars come pouring in and gradually accumulate. One day this week only seventy-nine cars were unloaded. The remainder had to be side-tracked.

The blame for this state of affairs is generally distributed between the officers and the Director-General and Mr. Holcomb's force, Director-General and Mr. Holcomb's force. The one generally holds the other responsible for the delay. Wherever the fault may lie, there can be no question that the freight-yards are filled with loaded cars.

CARAVELS OF SPAIN.

QUAINT SQUADRON OF COLUMBUS REACHES FORTRESS MONROE.

In Tow of Stately Ships of the Modern Time the Tiny Barks of Four Centuries Ago Arrive Off Hampton Roads—Vessels of Six Nations Belch Forth a Thunderous Welcome—The Oddly Contrasted Fleet from the Land of Isabella Passes in Gayly Attired Review.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 21.—[Special.]—Hampton Roads was this morning the scene of what was probably the most stirring and beautiful spectacle ever seen in American waters. It was undoubtedly the most unique. The Spanish squadron arrived with the Columbus caravels in tow. The modern warships of Spain and the grotesque wooden vessels of four centuries ago paraded up and down the roadbed in company, while the cruisers of six great nations looked on and applauded with deep-voiced guns. Fortress Monroe welcomed the two squadrons of Spain—the old and the new—with an extraordinary salute and the moon looked faintly down from the Western sky, while the sun bathed all in most splendid brilliancy.

The same stirring breeze which set fluttering the flags and streamers of the great modern nations assembled triumphantly tossed the many hued banners and pennants of old Aragon and Castile. The culmination was when the flag ship of Columbus cast off its tow, unfurled its sails to the breeze, and, passing majestically between the lines of the white American cruisers on the one hand and the frowning foreigners on the other, fired a salute to the great republic which his prowess had made possible.

No more glorious day than this could have been asked for this glorious pageant, for the air was clear as crystal and the water's surface broken with whitecaps. It was a pageant which stirred the blood and set the heart beating. It filled the American soul with pride and patriotism. The spectacle could scarcely have been more splendid, yet it possessed another element of enjoyment. It had all the snap and relish of a complete surprise. Nobody here expected the Spaniards. Admiral Gherardi supposed they would take the caravels directly to New York, and this opinion of his became that of the place.

Sighting of the Little Spaniards.

When most people were breakfasting the news crept into the hotels that the Spaniards had been sighted. While the ships were still scarcely distinguishable to the unaided eye in the distance THE TRIBUNE yacht set off at a twelve-knot gait to welcome the distinguished guests to America. Down between the lines of stately war vessels, whose decks were well crowded with officers and men with strained eyes set to the east, the little yacht sped, leaving a foam wake behind in the now still water. Far ahead in the distance was a stately white ship with something behind it which at this distance looked like a diminutive Chinese junk. Still back of this oddly consorted pair was another, the ship in appearance also shining white in the bright sunlight and its attendant an indistinguishable speck. Almost on the horizon line was a black mass. The third caravel could not be made out without glasses. There was no other boat within three miles when the yacht lay to and the Spanish flagship, the Infanta Isabella, with the caravel Pinta, swept slowly past. The ship itself was a stirring thing of graceful white body, stately masts, and tall, raking smokestacks of a salmon hue.

First Greeting to the Caravels.

THE TRIBUNE tug gave the Infanta three joyful blasts of welcome and gallantly dipped colors three times in the stern. There was a moment's pause and a sharp-toned Spanish greeting came ringing over the water. It was the first American welcome to the Spanish fleet. All eyes turned upon Pinta. It is difficult to define the sensation which its strange appearance provoked. There have been pictures of it and descriptions of it without number in the periodicals, but while fitful in outline these have failed to portray its spirit of medieval design and gaudy coloring, and, all of a flutter with the crowned and castled flags and pennants of Spain, it stirred up a strange feeling which it was impossible to fix and photograph. It was a page of ancient history, a thing from a romantic civilization before this nation was dreamed of, when the possibility of the existence of this continent was an idea which found lodgment in the mind of but one human being in the civilized world. Wonderfully natural it looked, a little worn by its rough voyage. It required small exertion of the imagination to believe that it was the actual Pinta which crossed the Atlantic four centuries ago and was the first to sight the shores of the Western World.

It was left to welcome the representative of the old Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella. As the Nina glided by THE TRIBUNE yacht let loose its siren once again and dropped courtesies with its colors. The Spaniard of 1492 was no less polite than the Spaniard of 1893, notwithstanding that it was not supposed to know of the existence of the great Chicago journal. Majestically and slowly the flag of Ferdinand and Isabella bowed the Pinta's acknowledgments. The centuries were more oddly linked here than in the pair just passed. The cruiser was a creature of rare beauty. The Nina was much smaller than the Pinta, a queer craft humped up astern as if gathering itself together for a mighty leap, and painted an olive green with bars of a sort of ocher criss-crossed all over its dumpy figure.

The Flagship Santa Maria.

And now came the Santa Maria, the flagship of the funny squadron of long ago. A marvelous creature it was, far larger than its sisters, but still a mite in comparison with any of the modern Spaniards, and indeed almost the first thought that comes to the mind of one seeing these boats for the first time is one of wonder that they ever crossed the ocean, so small, so squatty—like one of Irving's Knickerbocker Dutchmen—so apparently awkward. The two smaller are little more than open boats and the Santa Maria itself looks far from seaworthy. But it will be remembered that Columbus was lucky with his weather and was carried over by the trade winds, the constant westward trend of which alarmed his sailors mightily since they feared that they could never return again. Every one knows from pictures and descriptions the general appearance of the Santa Maria.

Welcomed by Fortress Monroe.

When the flagship Infanta Isabel, with the Pinta in tow, had got nearly opposite the fort a whole host of small boats and excursion steamers had started out to meet it. Col. Frank of the fort did not give the Spaniard an opportunity to salute. He gave orders for the fort to salute first. This is an extraordinary thing and is only done when extraordinary courtesies are intended. It was a beautiful sight, this firing from the low-browed fort out over the water where the many big warships were gathered and where the stately Spanish ships were just approaching with their interesting tows. The stately flagship received this courtesy in silence. It moved majestically past the Atlanta, which is the most outward of the American line of squadrons, then past the San Francisco and overlapped the little Bennington. Then up went the Stars and Stripes and its big guns went off. One, two, three, the watchers counted twenty-one, the salute to the port. The fort spoke out again instantly in reply and sent back the same number to the flagship.

And now began a glorious spectacle, the Nueva Espana and the Nina closed up somewhat on the flagship and the Pinta, and then began a stately march past the assembled warships, while here and there all over the great area of water which the assembled squadrons covered broke out puffs of fire and smoke and resounded the voices of cannon. The ships took a course west right alongside of the line of the white Americans and between them and the foreign visitors.

When the Infanta Isabel reached the Philadelphia Admiral Gherardi's flagship passed with the American on its starboard. It had upon its port the fine old Dutch ship Van Speyk with its august bearing and towering masts, and overlapping it the big ship of the Russian squadron, the General Admiral.

Caravel Under Full Sail.

The Santa Maria cut loose from its big chaperon, the Reina Regent, after the review lay far up the roadstead. What is intended to do there was a puzzle to the observers. Presently, however, a Spanish officer gave an order in a loud, high-pitched voice and a lot of blue-coated sailors began to climb monkey fashion up the rigging of its two foreward masts. They swarmed on the yard arms and then it was evident the Columbus flagship intended to make sail. A great rectangular sail upon the side of which was painted the cross of Columbus in tarra cotta hue was dropped. From the yard above dropped a top sail. The lower corners were quickly hauled over to the main yard below. The Santa Maria was under full sail. It was a picture which proved not only exquisitely beautiful and profoundly unique in these times of commonplace sailing vessels and steam-driven sea monsters, but one which had the probably historically valuable feature of proving that the clumsy ships of Columbus' time were good sailers and could cover water quickly with a fair wind. When opposite the fort the Santa Maria fired a salute of five guns.

Spaniards' Pride in Their Mission.

All the officers of the Spanish ships, from Admiral Gomez down, take an unusual pride in their part in the Columbian part of the rendezvous. They are enthusiastic about Columbus and show the most kindly feelings toward the United States. They particularly appreciate the courtesy that the fort showed by giving them the first salute on their arrival.

The officers are all anxious to go to Chicago, but it is uncertain how many can get away. Of course, the Admiral and the commanding officers will go, and necessarily the officers aboard the caravels, but beyond this nothing is certain.

The crew of the Baltimore tonight are wild with joy. They have at last found a boat that will beat the heretofore invincible San Francisco. A three and one-half mile straight-away race was pulled by the dinghies of the two ships and the Baltimore's won.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 21.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert and party arrived at 2 o'clock from Washington. At 5 o'clock they embarked on the United States steamer Dolphin for Fortress Monroe.

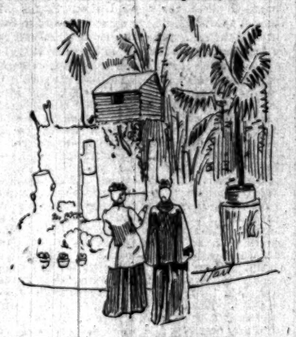
DESERT PLANTS FROM NEW MEXICO.

Cacti, a Spanish Bayonet in Flower, and Some Yuccas Reach the Fair.

A large lot of cacti and other desert plants were received from New Mexico yesterday,

A JAPANESE YUNJAORTUSA PLANT.
[One hundred years old.]

among them a monster Spanish bayonet in flower, and some yuccas and other novel semi-tropical wild-growing plants. Among some plants just received from Massachusetts are a number of fine ferns and palms, one of the



PART OF THE NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY.

latter being a sago palm of great beauty. Missouri is going to make a pretentious floricultural exhibit in the southeast curtain of the Horticultural Building.

TEAMSTERS DELAYED BY THE MUD.

Sixty-Third Street Causes Them an Immense Amount of Inconvenience.

Notwithstanding the matospheres of lofty aspirations at Jackson Park two common-place and earthy subjects engrossed everybody's attention yesterday. One was the weather. It was the third day of the storm and everybody voted that it was getting monotonous. If it had not been for the unprecedented gale of Wednesday night yesterday would have been considered about as mean a day as Chicago has seen in many a spring. It blew fiercely at the park and when it didn't snow it rained. This three days' storm has been the cause of the other topic of conversation, decidedly of the earth earthy—the mud.

The continuous downfall of rain has made the earth as full of water as a saturated sponge. Inside the park where the roads are for the most part planked the mud has been disagreeable rather than dangerous. It was all on the surface and harmless because there was a solid foundation, so, while it flew in all directions and made walking a burden to the soul, there was no need for the sign "Danger! No bottom!"

But outside the park, where everybody's business is nobody's business, the roadways became by yesterday afternoon a serious menace to the rapid work which is now a necessity. Sixty-third street is the great thoroughfare through which flows the traffic entering the Sixty-fourth street gate. From early morning until late at night a ceaseless procession of heavy wagons pushes its struggling way towards this gate of the Fair. The consequence is that Sixty-third street yesterday was knee deep in a pasty compound, the consistency of mortar. Underneath this were holes in which wagons sank to their hubs.

So incessant was the stream of teams and so constant the wear and tear on the roadway that the entrance to the Fair, which has been growing gradually worse ever since the storm set in, became, yesterday afternoon, almost impassable. It was indeed a magnificent team that fought its way through unaided.

ITALIAN ART WORKS.

FIFTY-FOUR CARLOADS OF EXHIBITS REACH JACKSON PARK.

Paintings, Carvings, and Sculpture in the Consignment, Which Came by a Man-of-War to Portland, Me.—Many Historic Pieces in the Lot—Furniture, Pottery, and Glassware Make Up Portions of the Great List—Brazil's Display of Wonders—Sultan of Johore Gets Honduras' Space.

Fifty-four carloads of material and works of art, comprising the first installment of the Italian exhibit, arrived at Jackson Park last night. The goods were brought over from Italy on the Royal steamship Eridano to Portland, Me. From Portland the exhibits came over the Grand Trunk railway. His Excellency, Marquis Ungaro, M. P. Royal Italian Commissioner, will direct the placing of the exhibits today. There were twenty cars containing rare wood carvings and furniture. Among the collection were large consignments from the leading wood carvers of Italy, like Mariani of Milan, Besarel of Venice, Ramellio of Milan, Toso of Venice, Picchi of Florence, and Lanetti of Vicenza.

A number of rare old pieces of furniture and antique wood carvings came from the industrial museum of Naples. Five or six cars contained what the Italians call jesurum, consisting of costly laces, brocades, and silk stuffs. Finzi of Venice sent a magnificent display of tapestry and velvets. Several cars contained marble statuary from Florence, to be used as models for work that will be done during the Exposition. There were ten carloads of water-color paintings, works of art, and statues from Ciardi, Conconi, Boldini, Corrodi, Guardabassi, Boltinelli, Albaccini, Andreoni, Pardel, and Spolonach, all of whom are noted sculptors and painters of Italy.

Maltzia of Milan sent a quantity of velvets, plushes, satins, and wood material to be made up into furniture here. A carload of the same material came from Barbonello D'Casperglis. Boschetti and Nelli of Rome have among the exhibits a display of art works and bronzes. Similar exhibits from S. De Anglis of Naples and Pandani of Milan are in the cars.

Wonderful Pottery and Glass Displays.

Several of the pottery exhibits from Cantazallia of Florence, Vierro and Antonia of Nove, Torelli Jafet of Leghorn, Molaroni of Pesaro, and Saloni of Florence have arrived. Among these exhibits are rare old vases, antique urns and vessels.

Three of the cars contained material for the Venice-Murano company. This company has already begun the establishment of glass works on the Midway Plaisance. Three carloads of the goods that came last night were loaded with materials for the company. In the lot were beautiful mosiacs, old Venetian vases, and works of art in glass of Greek and Roman pattern to be used as models by the workmen. Among their goods are three beautiful specimens of cameo glass which are imitations of old Roman cut-glass. The process of this work had become a lost art until lately, when the Venice-Murano company, by dint of experiments, succeeded in making them again. They will be new to this country and Americans can witness the work of manufacture.

These are wonderful manifestations of industrial art and compete in excellency of workmanship with the celebrated Portland vase in the British Museum of London. This company alone received $80,000 of exhibits last night.

Joseph Guetta of Venice, who represents 673 exhibitors, or nearly one-half of the Italian exhibitors, will commence the work of placing his exhibits tomorrow. The Italian display is expected to have all their exhibits placed by May 1.

Brazil's Exhibit Has Arrived.

Brazil's exhibit reached Jackson Park yesterday afternoon. Not all of it, to be sure, but the greater portion. When Maj. Fred Brackett, who represents the Treasury Department at Jackson Park, looked through the invoices he discovered that there were about 3,550 packages whose aggregate value was set down at $100,000. The Brazilians have made a big appropriation for the World's Fair exhibit. It reaches nearly $800,000, and yesterday's consignment shows that there will be coffee enough in the display to give every visitor to the Exposition a taste of the luscious beverage as it is brewed in the new republic.

The coffee consignment numbered 2,220 bags. Along with the coffee came 128 cases of choice wines. Inasmuch as Brazil mines a few diamonds, there were twenty-one cases of minerals. Wood is plentiful in Brazil, and it will be exemplified in an exhibit of eighty-seven packages, which will be unboxed today. There are forty-one cases of statues and paintings consigned to the Art Department. In this collection is a noble statue of Christ, the only one which has been received at the Fair grounds. Among other things there are fifty-eight cases of machinery, which will be unpacked and installed in Chief Robinson's building.

Aquarelle, in Spanish, means a water-color painting, but a New York custom-house officer, who undertook to translate this announcement, as it appeared in the Brazilian invoice, sent a statement to Collector Clark's men at Jackson Park that there was a painting in the display produced by Artist Aquarelle.

No Exhibit from Honduras.

Honduras will have no exhibit at the World's Fair. The recent revolutionary troubles in that country will prevent it from making a display. Chief Walker Fearn of the Foreign Affairs Department received yesterday a cablegram from the President of the republic, announcing that it would relinquish the space assigned it in the various buildings.

The Sultan of Johore profited immediately by the misfortune of Honduras. The space which had been granted the South American Republic in the Agriculture Building was immediately, upon the receipt of the telegram, reassigned and given to the Sultan's representative, who is now in Chicago.

FOR KEEPING GAMBLING HOUSES.

Harry Varnell and Hugh Brady and Martin Smith Put Under Arrest.

Free and open gambling is not yet an accomplished fact in Chicago. Harry Varnell thought it was, and was yesterday arrested on complaint of Walter S. Taylor of No 49 Fifth avenue, charged with keeping a common gambling house. He was taken to the Central Station, where he gave bail and was released. Hugh Brady and Martin Smith were all ready to open spacious gambling rooms at No. 126 Dearborn street. Faro, roulette, and stud poker were to be the chief attractions, and all the apparatus was in place. Last night Capt. Shea led Detectives Wood, Plunkett, and Regan to the place. Brady and Smith were arrested and the gambling material seized and taken to the Central Station.

WILD WINDS RAVAGE SOUTHERN TOWNS

Cities in Virginia and North Carolina Suffer Severely from a Cyclone.

SOUTH BOSTON, Va., April 21.—A terrific cyclone passed over here this afternoon. The large tobacco factory of Marwood & Co. was completely demolished, causing a loss of $40,000. At Danville, Va., telegraph and telephone wires were blown down and many trees were uprooted and great damage done. At Martinsville Semple's tobacco factory and Lester's factory were unroofed and great damage to stocks of tobacco. Reidsville, Buffin, Greensboro, and other towns in North Carolina have severely suffered from the storm.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today: Northwesterly winds, warmer.

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Great Steel Companies Embarrassed.

3 Striking Chorus Girls Discharged.

4 Victims of the Crib Horror Missing.
Schooner Hayes Seen Off Kenosha.
Palmer Impotent as to Offices-Getting.

5 Home Rule Bill Passes Second Reading.
Croker Said to Have Bought a Paper.
How Attorney Newman Was Swindled.

6 Favorites in Front at Hawthorne.
Red Hot Tip Falls at Memphis.
Boys Working for The Tribune's Prize Trip.

7 Mayor Harrison Makes Two Appointments.

8 Belgians Deny War Is in Prospect.

9 Famous Krupp Gun at the World's Fair.
Monetary Doubts Cause Shrinkage in Trade.
Crop Reports Still Discouraging.
Gold May Go to a Premium.

10 Review of Current Literature.

11 World's Fair Rates from the West.
Sharp Break in Street Railway Stocks.

13 Big Fight Coming at Springfield.
The Flynn Estate's Funds.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Yesterday—Committee of Ceremonies Arranges for the Reception of President Cleveland and the Duke of Veragua and the Manner of the Escort—Italian Art Exhibit, Comprising 54 Carloads, Reaches Jackson Park—Brazil's Exhibit Arrives—Honduras Relinquishes Its Space and the Sultan of Johore Gets It—The Big Krupp Gun Is Placed in Position—Yachtsmen Ask Aid of the Fair in Providing a Harbor — Herr Hagenbeck Unpacks Exhibits Bearing on the Darwinian Theory—Chief of Construction Burnham Decides to Spread Wire Netting Under the Roof of the Main Building to Catch Falling Glass — Ladies Named Who Will Receive at the Woman's Building for the Chicago Woman's Club During May—Semi-Tropical Plants Arrive from New Mexico—Mrs. MacMonnie's Painting Placed in Position in the Woman's Building. Today—German Girls Arrive at the German Village — Arrival of John Bull Train—Installation of the Italian Exhibit—Rain-in-the-Face Comes with Sitting Bull Relics.

ST. LOUIS IS MENACED BY A FLOOD.

Indications Favor a Serious Overflow—Viaduct at Peoria Washed Away.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—[Special.]—River men are becoming alarmed over the prospect of high water. The gauge now marks 26.5 feet, only 5.5 feet below the danger line, and reports from up the river indicate a continued rise. The water is in the cellars of buildings along the levee.

PEORIA, Ill., April 21.—The viaduct between this city and East Peoria has been washed away. The steamers City of Peoria and Democrat have been ordered to Peoria to assist in rescuing people who are marooned in the houses on the Santa Fe.

OMAHA, Neb., April 21.—[Special.]—For forty-eight hours a blizzard has prevailed throughout Nebraska. This morning almost the entire State was covered with snow. It is feared the fruit crop is destroyed.

WALKED THROUGH A PLATE GLASS DOOR.

A New Orleans Man Did Not Know There Was Anything in His Way.

Guests of the Great Northern Hotel witnessed a remarkable feat unintentionally accomplished by a fellow guest yesterday. The name of the guest was Edward G. Siemens of New Orleans, and the feat accomplished consisted of walking through a quarter-inch thick plate glass door. The guest was hastily proceeding to a cigar stand adjoining the lobby of the hotel, preparatory for starting for one of the railroad depots. The plate glass was brilliantly clear and Mr. Siemens passed through without a thought of danger. The broken glass came tumbling to the ground with a crash which attracted the attention of every man in the rotunda and brought many from the streets. Mr. Siemens' hat was crushed down over his ears, a fact which protected him from serious injury.

EDWIN BOOTH IN THE GREATEST DANGER

It Is Feared That a Crisis Was Reached Late Last Night.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The condition of Edwin Booth changed for the worse today. Late tonight it was feared a crisis had been reached and the patient was declared to be in the greatest danger. Dr. Smith spent nearly the entire day with his patient, and no one except the physician and the trained nurse are permitted in the room. Dr. Smith admitted that the actor's condition was grave and the end is not far off. Mrs. Edwina Grossman, Mr. Booth's daughter, was too ill today to visit her father, but her husband was in the club-rooms during the afternoon. The general feeling among the members of the Players' club and actors is that Edwin Booth cannot live long.

Anti-Trust Law Violations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—[Special.]—Proceedings were begun today against 100 local corporations, representing nearly $5,000,000 capital, to declare their charters invalid because of violation of the Missouri anti-trust law. Included in the number are the *Evening Chronicle* Publishing company and the Columbia Incandescent Lamp company, which today won the big victory over the Edison Electric Light company.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

All the brickmasons of Wabash, Ind., struck yesterday for a nine-hour schedule.

A Quebec paper has been investigating the exodus from that province and declares that it reaches 20,000 a month.

Jose Garcia, a prisoner in the California State Prison at Folsom, made a break for liberty yesterday and was killed by guards as he was swimming across the American River.

L. O. Desforges, member of the New Orleans City Council, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Peter McGuinn, yesterday.

Fred Badgerm, George Lyons, and William King were killed yesterday by the explosion of a glycerine house at Emporium, Pa.

Richard O'Donnell, once private secretary to "Boss" Tweed of New York, died at the County Hospital in Denver, Colo., of consumption.

Owing to the inability of lawyers to get their briefs prepared the Mormon Church fund case has been postponed until the October term of the United States Supreme Court.

In an affray in Mexico, just across the line from Phoenix, Ari., Frank Peary and William Brock, miners, killed the Mexican Sheriff and five other Mexicans. Both the Americans escaped.

Attorney-General Hastings, Secretary of State Allen, and Land Commissioner Humphrey filed their answers at Lincoln, Neb., yesterday to the articles of their impeachment. They differed only in technicalities and consisted of general denials of the charges of fraud.

Train No. 1, south bound on the Cincinnati Southern road, last night encountered a freight car which had been blown upon the main track at Retro, Tenn. The entire train, except the rear sleeper, was thrown from the track and the engine turned over. No one was hurt except Engineer Conroy, who was slightly injured.

LAST EDITION.

WALL STREET WINS.

Secretary Carlisle Defeated by the Bank Combination.

GROVER OVERRULES HIM.

Cleveland Permits the Reserve Fund to Be Invaded.

BUT $97,300,000 REMAINS.

Rumors Started That Carlisle Is About to Resign.

EASTERN FINANCIERS RELIEVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—The administration's financial policy is a drifting one. Secretary Carlisle thought he had it all settled last night. This morning President Cleveland changed the drift. Tonight the salient fact stands out that the hitherto sacred $100,000,000 gold reserve has been depleted to the amount of $2,700,000, in order that no chances may be taken in keeping the currency based on silver at a parity with gold.

The payment of gold which was made at the New York Subtreasury today in exchange for Treasury notes of 1890, after the $100,000,000 limit had been reached, is a direct setback for the Secretary of the Treasury. On the other hand, the use of a portion of the $100,000,000 is a triumph of Secretary Carlisle's idea.

The fact that there is no immediate issue of bonds in prospect has no significance because no one can tell what another day may bring forth. Briefly, it may be said that the confederated New York banks, in a short and decisive battle with the Treasury Department, have won, and hereafter the administration's financial policy will be as much under the influence of Wall street as any previous administration has been.

Secretary Carlisle overestimated his strength. Nevertheless, the stories which are afloat tonight that he has resigned from the Cabinet can be denied with absolute truthfulness. This statement he made to Senator Voet, and possibly to other public men, was that he would resign sooner than agree to an issue of bonds. This statement is the basis of the resignation stories which were put afloat today as soon as it was known that the President had overruled him on the question of refusing payment in gold for the silver Treasury notes.

Harmony Not in the Cabinet.

For the rest it can be truthfully stated that the difference of opinion in the Cabinet is radical, but that no member will press his individual views against the President's known wishes. The useful Col. Lamont is put forth tonight as the official to make denials of everything, but it must be understood that the Colonel makes these denials with a mental

[illegible] Treasury officials suppressed directions from Secretary Carlisle to issue the order to the Assistant Treasurer in New York not to pay out gold for the silver notes if presented. The Secretary, however, briefly directed that no such order should be made. In five minutes it was known throughout the Treasury that the President had stepped in. It was also made

pay only silver in redemption of Treasury notes of 1890 created the impression that the rumors must be well founded.

There was a rush to withdraw gold from the Subtreasury, where there was a rush and bustle all day. Gold poured out of the vaults in a heavy stream, and from opening to close no sort of paper met with discrimination. When gold certificates came they found the gold waiting. When greenbacks showed up across the counter it was found that the resumption act of 1875 was still operative and that the paper which the act made as good as gold was so in reality. When the Treasury notes came to the front it was found that their word "coin" meant either gold or silver, as the person presenting the paper wished to have it interpreted.

The withdrawals for the two days, Thursday and Friday, in reference to the Saturday shipment, really constitute one day's dealings. The total withdrawals foot up as follows:

Lazard Freres	$3,000,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	750,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	750,000
Bank of British North America	500,000
Canadian Bank of Commerce	500,000
Ladenburg, Thalyann & Co.	500,000
Nesslack, Colgate & Co.	90,000
Hoenier, Wood & Co.	250,000
Petty gold payment	30,000
Total	$6,175,000

Some Facts Not Disclosed.

Fully $6,000,000 of this is destined for shipment abroad. It was stated that about a quarter of the paper presented was of the Treasury note issue about which all the bother exists, but it was not stated that any of the $100,000,000 gold reserve had been paid out in exchange for Treasury notes. The inflow of gold is not given out with the other Treasury data, and it may be that the Secretary, knowing of gold having been deposited in other parts of the country, is permitting the payment of gold for Treasury notes from that surplus. In this way the reserve will be cut into for greenback redemption as the law directs, while the Treasury note payment will be met from the incoming gold, which, not being added to the reserve, of course is not taken from it when paid out for the coin notes. It is impossible to tell from the day-to-day reports given out by the Treasury just what is going on. It is considered positive that the reserve has been trenched upon, and if the figures for free gold mentioned by Secretary Carlisle in his statement had not been increased from $885,000, the net loss of $4,900,000 in gold figured out by the Subtreasury for the day would leave the reserve at $96,285,000, or nearly $4,000,000 below the much talked of reserve.

This is the first time that this difference has taken place since the Treasury statements were so changed as to include the subsidiary coin as a part of the available funds of the Treasury. Before that change in bookkeeping this reserve was eaten into no less than seven times, and the amounts stood as follows: July 1, 1882, $90,371,291; Aug 1, 1882, $92,052,286; Dec. 1, 1882, $98,041,448; Jan. 2, 1883, $85,369,805; Feb. 1, 1883, $94,275,944; May 1, 1883, $98,634,146; June 1, 1883, $97,730,949.

Stocks Take a Tumble.

This was a sensational day in the stock market. Prices declined sharply until the afternoon, but rallied then with much vehemence, and at the close were within a fraction of the highest of the day. The fluctuations were due to reports from Washington concerning the policy of the administration on the currency question. When the foreign orders had been executed prices weakened, and the decline was general until the receipt of a dispatch from Washington about 1:30 p. m., saying that the President had notified Secretary Carlisle that there must be no discrimination between Treasury notes and legal tenders when presented for redemption. This was interpreted to mean that the silver notes would continue to be paid in gold, and was also regarded as largely destructive of Mr. Carlisle's future usefulness. Although there was no confirmation of the report up to the close of business, it was generally accepted as indicative of Mr. Cleveland's attitude on the currency question.

The sterling exchange market opened in utter confusion, reflecting that very unusual occurrence—a scare among the regular remitters against foreign credits. The demand for sterling bills, this time proceeding from bankers doubtful about the gold payment for Treasury notes and anxious to anticipate their payments, was so heavy as to force up sterling rates to the highest figure touched since the panic of 1884. In the midst of this turmoil foreign lenders of money called in numerous loans, and these notes being drawn with the gold clause payment in specie was, in at least one case, demanded and obtained. Not unnaturally, the call money market tightened under the withdrawals, and stock-market operators lending their usual assistance money rates were bid up on the exchange.

So far as all this was a result of simple fright it had its reassuring side. The Treasury notes presented at the Subtreasury were promptly redeemed in gold. In the face of the exceptional demand for bills one or more conservative foreign banks drew exchange in large amounts, selling at the market and announcing their intention not to cover their bills by gold shipment. The course of the money market encouraged this policy, which amounted necessarily to a transfer to this side of foreign gold credits. There was, moreover, a clear statement in several quarters of the vexed question of the gold clause in time notes. The older trust companies, and many banks which are to some extent lenders on time, made positive statements today that they are making no stipulation of gold payment. The foreign bankers, with one or two banks and trust companies, are steadily insisting on the clause, and are resisted by borrowers. Borrowers on call today were able to secure accommodations early in the day at 5 to 6 per cent, but those who delayed supplying their wants were forced to pay 10 to 12 per cent. The posted rates for sterling exchange were raised to 488½ and 490¾ and there was little disposition to draw.

The situation improved late in the day. The sterling exchange market eased up because of the higher rates for money on account of the sales of the bills against the impending gold shipments, and also against the purchases of stocks for London account, estimated at fully 20,000 shares. Posted rates were lowered to 488 and 490. Money was in better supply near the close, and rent as low as 4 per cent.

The stringency of gold has made itself evident lately in the customs receipts, which used all to be paid in gold. Of late scarcely any gold has been received by the Treasury from this source.

Late in the day, just before the Subtreasury closed, it was reported that officials there had been notified of a demand which will be made tomorrow for $4,000,000 gold for shipment on Tuesday, and there was an additional report, not verified, that $2,000,000 gold would be taken on Monday.

The $100,000,000 reserve has been broken into once more. The fact that the shock has been comparatively slight has caused an easier feeling about the future.

BANKERS DO NOT UNDERSTAND IT.

Secretary Carlisle's Statement Puzzles Some of the New York Financiers.

NEW YORK, April 21.—There was much diversity of opinion in the financial community during the day over Secretary Carlisle's statement. In the main the judgment was unfavorable, and this to no small extent because of the statement's ambiguity. Most of the bankers professed themselves unable to comprehend the Secretary's exact intention with reference to the Treasury notes. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said: "Mr. Carlisle has announced no policy; his words mean nothing so far as any solution of the question is concerned."

Russell Sage said: "I believe that if people do not lose their heads we shall weather the storm and that the currency question will eventually be arranged satisfactorily. It is a pity, however, that Secretary Carlisle does not take a bold stand upon the subject and give us an idea of what he intends to do."

President J. H. Parker of the United States National Bank said that it was impossible to see what the intentions of Secretary Carlisle really were. On some of the most important points he had left everybody completely in the dark in his statements. For instance, in reference to a possible supply of gold from the West the Secretary gives no inkling of what the amount of that possible supply is. Until it could be known what arrangements were in progress and how much gold was available in the West it was impossible to draw any conclusions whatever from the Secretary's statement. So far as he saw, the statement could have very little influence on the situation in the direction of reassuring anybody.

President George F. Baker of the First National Bank refused to venture an opinion as to Mr. Carlisle's statement, and rather seemed to indicate that the Secretary of the Treasury had failed to supply anything upon which an opinion could be had.

Manager Sherer of the Clearing-House said that there would be no meeting of the committee today, as far as he knew, to take action with regard to the gold situation. "I no not think any action is necessary," he said, "as no artificial restriction that could be placed upon the export of gold would mend matters in the least or check the outflow. We are simply coming to a silver basis in the natural course of events, and if the present mode of financiering continues we will soon have no gold in the country, but will have plenty of silver."

President George S. Coe of the American Exchange National Bank said he thought that all this talk about the gold in the West was rather absurd, and it was very objectionable to have any rivalry established between different sections of the country by making an artificial money center some place else than in New York. He did not see where the sanctity of this $100,000,000 gold reserve came in. For the country to leave all that available money in the Treasury and fall back on any artificial means, such as the issue of bonds, in the present crisis would be like a man going into bankruptcy with plenty of assets.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said:

I will freely state that I see only one way out of the difficulty, and that is in the immediate issuance of a sufficient number of bonds to be sold abroad for gold. This policy would tide things over till the meeting of Congress or the calling of an extra session to repeal the Sherman silver law, which is responsible for the whole trouble. Mr. Carlisle's statement, as far as any solution of the question at stake is concerned, means absolutely nothing, and leaves us all in the dark as to what policy he means to pursue. In my opinion the right policy would be to pay out the $100,000,000 in redemption of all government obligations, and so maintain the old-established policy of the government to redeem its obligations in gold at all hazards. Then, when the $100,000,000 reserve has been so encroached upon as to warrant its replenishment, sell bonds for gold, thus preserving the credit of the government.

FAVOR AN ISSUE OF BONDS.

Southern and Western Men Think Gold Shipments Should Be Stopped.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—[Special.]—The Business Exchange of Richmond today adopted resolutions calling on the President to make a sale of bonds in order to relieve the stringency of the money market and counteract the effect of the heavy gold drafts upon the United States.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21.—John Johnson of the Fire and Marine Bank said today he thought it was ridiculous in these times of peace and plenty that the government has to call on the banks to assist it. He believes if the silver law were repealed the problem would be solved.

COLUMBUS, O., April 21.—In connection with Secretary Carlisle's analysis of the gold situation President B. S. Brown of the Commercial Bank said the only remedy is the repeal of the Sherman law.

DETROIT, Mich., April 21.—F. M. Delano of Delano & Stephen, stock and bond brokers, made the following statement: "I am heartily in favor of the issuance of bonds to relieve the strained financial situation caused by the foreign demand for gold. This demand for gold should be met and the issuance of bonds will enable it to be met easily."

FINANCES IN GOOD CONDITION.

National Bank Showing Is in Every Way Eminently Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—A compilation of reports made to the Controller of the Currency by the 3,808 national banks doing business in the United States shows a most satisfactory financial condition. An abstract was made showing the condition of the banks at the close of business Monday, March 6, the first quarter of the calendar year being selected for such a call. In round numbers, these banks have $100,000,000 in gold coin and gold Treasury certificates and gold Clearing-House certificates approximating $75,000,000. Said Controller Hepburn today:

Business has never been better, nor has vethe bank statements made a more gratifying exhibit than is shown in the publication issued today. Acting under orders from the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury will pay gold coin for Treasury notes as hitherto, and upon this assurance the banks have no occasion to let the Treasury Department have all the gold necessary for the transaction of current business. As long as the bankers can get gold for their Treasury notes, they have no desire to see the precious metal go to premium, but they would not consent to take silver in exchange for gold notes. It does not argue well for the advocates of free silver that there should be such a stringency in the money market of Australia, the great silver country. Within two weeks there have been failures aggregating $100,000,000 in this dependency of Great Britain, and the end is not yet. For maintaining its double standard Australia pays additional interest at London aggregating 80,000,000 rupees yearly. It remains to be seen what effect the vacillating policy now in vogue here will have upon the financial condition of this country, which, up to a few weeks ago, could truthfully be rated A1. Capital is sensitive, and just as soon as an attack is made upon it defensive measures are promptly adopted, and there is a consequent shrinkage until the storm has blown over. I do not look for any serious financial reverses in view of the splendid showing made up to date by the national banks of this country. Money is plentiful, business is good all over the United States, and these satisfactory conditions are very likely to continue.

The resources and liabilities of the national banks, numbering 3,806 in the United States, when business closed March 6, 1893, are given in the following statement:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,188,318,807
Overdrafts	21,294,285
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	170,096,350
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	15,351,000
U. S. bonds on hand	4,372,600
Stocks, securities, claims, etc.	153,420,770
Due from approved reserve agents	202,612,051
Due from other national banks	124,384,884
Due from State banks and bankers	30,126,300
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	72,680,344
Other realestate and mortgages owned	17,030,064
Current expenses and taxes paid	10,993,032
Premiums on U. S. bonds	13,270,691
Checks and other cash items	18,755,010
Exchanges for Clearing-house	125,142,839
Bills of other national banks	18,248,706
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	945,532
Specie—viz;	
Gold coin	$99,857,235
Gold Treasury certificates	60,195,730
Gold Clearing-House certificates	4,939,000
Silver dollars	7,212,800
Silver Treasury certificates	21,695,114
Silver fractional coin	5,448,877
	208,341,816
Legal tender notes	90,935,774
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	14,675,000
Five per cent redemption fund	7,401,839
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than redemption fund	1,382,444
Total	$3,459,721,235

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 668,642,876
Surplus fund	345,478,362
Other undivided profits	103,067,550
National bank notes issued	$152,366,815
Less amount on hand	3,241,997
Amount outstanding	148,124,818
State bank notes outstanding	75,075
Dividends unpaid	1,350,392
Individual deposits	1,751,439,374
United States deposits	9,813,762
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,927,780
Due to other national banks	304,785,336
Due to State banks and bankers	166,901,054
Notes and bills rediscounted	14,021,596
Bills payable	18,180,228
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,913,047
	$3,459,721,235

WOUNDED MAN LEAVES THE HOSPITAL.

The Officer on Guard Dozed and Andrew O'Connell Escaped.

Andrew O'Connell, who was under the care of the surgeons at the County Hospital and under the surveillance of an officer as well, made a daring escape from that institution at 1 o'clock this morning. O'Connell was shot, it is alleged, while trying to commit a burglary ten days ago. He escaped, but the police caught him at his home and took him to the County Hospital leaving an officer on guard. Soon after midnight the officer dozed and O'Connell took advantage of it to get away. A general alarm was sent out.

THEY ENTERTAIN THE IRVING CLUB.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Case Give a Pleasant Reception.

The Irving club was given a dinner and reception last evening by Mr. and Mr. Charles H. Case, at their residence, No. 201 Ashland boulevard. The guests sat down at 6:30 o'clock, covers being laid for fifty. E. R. Jenkins was toastmaster, and a number of speeches were made. After dinner several songs were rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace.

Investment Deposit in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 21.—Gov. Stone has signed the bill requiring all bond investment companies, etc., to deposit $100,000 with the State Treasurer in cash or approved securities as a guarantee of good faith.

FINAL PLANS MADE.

ONLY FINISHING TOUCHES TO COME FOR NEW YORK'S GALA DAY.

Arranging the Order of Ships in the Review and the Transportation of Eminent Guests—Ball Tickets in Great Demand—The Duke Walks Over the Brooklyn Bridge and Gives a Few Receptions—Revolutionary Relics for the Fair—Other World's Fair News.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[Special.]—A naval review aspect has settled over the Hotel Waldorf. Most of the committees in charge of the various events to occur before and after the water spectacle of next Thursday have headquarters there, and the Spanish flag still floats in honor of the Duke de Veragua, who occupies the finest apartments in the house. While the Duke is away in Washington the work of arranging the details for the entertainments that he will attend will be in active progress. The committee on the ball to be held in the Madison Square Garden Thursday evening after the review are perfecting details. There is a heavy demand for tickets. Sixty-eight of the best located boxes were sold at auction last evening. The total realized was over $5,000.

James W. Tappin of the Chamber of Commerce Committee for the Entertainment of Distinguished Guests left this evening for Fortress Monroe to consult with Admiral Gherardi as to the inviting of honored guests to the banquet at the Waldorf Friday evening. The committee will invite the commanders of all men-of-war ships, but wishes to have the Admiral advise how far down the officers list they should go. Gen. Fitzgerald and Commander J. W. Miller of the Land Parade committee also went to Hampton Roads tonight to get definite information regarding the landing of the marines on Friday for the afternoon procession through the streets. John Austin Stevens Jr. announces that while the naval officers are to have a collation at the Waldorf after their parade on shore the jack tars will be entertained at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Mayor Gilroy and the Mayors of Brooklyn and other surrounding cities will be aboard the United States steamship Monmouth with the members of Congress during the review Thursday morning. The Monmouth and the Gen. Meade, on which will be the Duke of Veragua, are the only vessels thus far granted permission to accompany the President's boat, the Dolphin, up and down the river between the two columns of war ships. Pleasure yachts, tugs, and all hired craft will be permitted to sail around the ironclads after the President has passed in review.

Preponderance of Foreign Ships.

The number of foreign ships which will take part in the review at New York will exceed the total number of United States ships, and Admiral Gherardi will therefore place several of the foreign vessels in the American column, which will stretch along the New Jersey shore. The French fleet will have second place in the foreign column, the British having the first. The arrival at Hampton Roads of the French cruiser Arethuse, with Vice-Admiral De Libran aboard, assured this position to the French squadron. The Russian fleet will be commanded by a Vice-Admiral, and as there will be no other flag officer to arrive of higher rank than Vice-Admiral the Russians are assured of obtaining positions in the foreign column immediately following the French fleet. The arrival at Hampton Roads of the Italian flagship Etna, bearing a Rear-Admiral, assured to the Italians the position in the foreign column immediately following the Russian. The Brazilian Squadron, now on its way to Hampton Roads, is also in command of a Rear-Admiral. This will give to the Brazilians the position next to the Italians. The Argentine Republic cruiser Nueve de Julio, being in command of a Commodore, will follow in order behind the Brazilian ship. The remaining numbers in the foreign column will be occupied by the three Spanish warships and the Dutch cruiser Van Speyk.

Duke Walks Over the Bridge.

The Duke of Veragua and his brother, with their sons and Commander Dickins, rode down to Park place this morning on the Sixth avenue elevated railroad. They then walked to Brooklyn over the East River bridge. The Duke carefully scanned the network of small cables and expressed great admiration of the structure. He thought the bridge perhaps the greatest marvel of engineering skill he had ever seen. The Duke received a visit this afternoon from Commandant Erben, of the Brooklyn navy yard and his suite. The Ducal party was entertained this evening at a banquet and reception at the residence of Mrs. Edward Cooper. The Duke while in the West will visit some of the big cattle farms, as he is greatly interested in cattle raising. He will also visit the great horse farm at Fort Sheridan.

A number of ladies, representatives of distinguished Revolutionary families, met today at the residence of Abram S. Hewitt for the purpose of making a selection of Revolutionary relics for the historical loan collection at the World's Fair. The thirteen original States have joined in this collection, and the space granted to New York is to be filled by portraits, miniatures, silver, autographs, and relics of all kinds which have been preserved by the descendants of the old settlers prior to 1800. An immense number of these relics have been contributed, and the committee, which includes Mrs. Frederick R. Jones, Mrs. Alexander Hilton, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Bayard Livingston, Mrs. Phillips Schuyler, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. W. B. Van Rensselaer, is busily engaged in the task of making an appropriate selection.

Another Historic Train Coming.

The "Dewitt Clinton train," which the New York Central and Hudson River railroad is to exhibit at Chicago, is now on exhibition at the Grand Central Station. The train consists of a locomotive and four cars. It is an exact reproduction of the first railroad train ever built in America. The locomotive was turned out in 1831 by the West Point Locomotive works. The coaches resemble the ordinary tally-ho coach in use today. A little platform on four wheels stands between the engine and the coaches. It answers for a tender and carries two barrels that used to hold the water.

The new locomotive E. B. Thomas, built by the Cooke Locomotive works of Paterson for an association of New York, Lake Erie and Western engineers and named after the First Vice-President of the company, left Jersey City for Chicago yesterday, where it will be placed on exhibition as the ideal machine of the Erie road. It was built from parts donated by various manufacturers of railroad supplies and by small sums subscribed by the engineers themselves.

The Duke of Newcastle arrived from England today on the steamer Trave and will be joined later by the Duchess. They are making a tour of the world and will spend some time at the World's Fair.

OPENING OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Invitation Prepared for President Cleveland—Noted Women Invited.

While Mrs. Barker was sitting at her desk in the Woman's Building yesterday morning one of her assistants came up with an invitation. It was a large invitation generously engraved. At the top of it was a woman's head surrounded by a laurel wreath. Underneath were the words: "The honor of your company is requested at the opening exercises of the Woman's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 1, 1893." In the lower left-hand corner were written in an irreproachable copy-book hand, "President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland."

"Do you think that is heavy enough?" asked Mrs. Barker's secretary anxiously. Mrs. Barker looked at it critically. So did all the other women who had crowded about her desk to get a glimpse at the President's invitation. Finally she decided that a heavier inscription would harmonize better with the engraving. And so it happens that when President Cleveland opens the ample envelope that will enfold his invitation the name that will confront him will be in bold, black letters instead of delicate, feminine-looking characters, although the greater portion of the invitations were issued yesterday, the Committee on Ceremonies has as yet come to no decision in regard to the order of the exercises with which the building will be opened. This matter will, however, be determined shortly. Among the representative women of America to whom invitations have been issued are:

Miss Alice Howard Cady, Mrs. Gillespie, Philadelphia; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, New York; Mrs. H. H. Beach, Mrs. Mary Fairchild MacMonnies, Miss Sophia G. Hayden, Mrs. John C. Freemont, Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, Miss Frances Willard, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, President of Vassar College, President of Wellesley College Mrs. Helen Gardenwood, and Miss Helen Morton Cone.

Among the foreign representatives invited are:

Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Aberdeen, Lady Arnott, Mrs. Browne, and Mrs. Sullivan, the three latter all of Lady Aberdeen's party; Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, Mrs. Robert Austen, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, and Mrs. Cope, England's Commissioners; Countess di Brazza of Italy, Signora Fanny Zampini of Italy, Baroness Thorburg Rappe of Sweden, Mrs. Linchee Suriya of Siam, Fran Anna Simson of Breslau, Germany; Señora Francisco E. Eustamente, Señora David Lobo, and Señora Manual Cadenas of Venezuela, Frau Professor Rasclowsky of Germany, Duchess de Veragua of Spain, Señor Dupuy de Lome of Spain, Princess Schachoffsky and Mme. Semestikine of Russia, Mrs. L. Wiener of Cape Colony, Mme. Verstraite and Mme. Meanlie of France, and Señora de Oliveira of Brazil.

PRODUCTIONS OF LIBERIA.

Commissioner Alfred B. King on the Far-Away Country and Its Exhibits.

Alfred B. King, Liberian World's Fair Commissioner, and W. E. Rothery, Consul to Liberia and Commissioner, arrived yesterday at the Great Northern. Mr. King is a Senator and professor of languages in the college at Monrovia. Speaking of the exhibits he said:

The Republic of Liberia comes to the World's Fair exhibiting the raw products of the country—coffee, cocoa, palm oil, palm kernels, arrowroot, camwood, hardwoods, ivories, and articles showing the manners, customs, and habits of the natives. This country in Africa is not one of the United States Government. The means of communication between Liberia and America are poor, which is much to be regretted, because this people use the same language and have the same manners and customs as the Americans and present a field for the further development of American commerce. It is nearer to the United States than is Europe and still all the trade of Liberia is done with Europe. English and German steamers constantly visit the west coast of Africa. In the Liberian exhibit in the Agriculture Building the principal article is the Liberian coffee, which is a peculiar species, and has received the name of coffea Liberiania by coffee experts. A peculiarly interesting exhibit, unique because of its rarity, will be a finely mounted specimen of a "hippopottamus Liberiensis." This animal was supposed to have long since passed out of the animal world. There are but two other specimens, one in London and one in Paris. This specimen was prepared by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and will be returned to that institution after the Fair. Liberia is the only civilized Christian negro State in Africa, and is exerting a wide influence in the enlightenment of those parts of the continent with which it comes in contact.

Silver Queen Installed.

The Silver Queen has taken up her residence for the summer at Jackson Park. In the west gallery of the Mines and Mining Building she can be seen proudly riding in her decorated chariot as the typical emblem of the enterprise of the citizens of Aspen, Pitkin County, Colo. The figure, heroic size, is of silver, represents a girl of 17, that being the age of Colorado as a State. She is seated in a silver barge, mounted on wheels, and decorated with a towering canopy of glistening crystals. The barge rests on a pedestal covered with silver, gold, and minerals. On the front corners stand gold and silver figures of Plutus, the god of riches, bearing cornucopias, out of which flow streams of the precious metal. The exhibit was designed by Hiram L. Johnson of Pueblo, and installed under the direction of Andrew McClelland of Aspen. At the close of the Fair the exhibit will be taken to Pueblo, and permanently installed in the Mineral Palace.

Long Session of Bureau of Admissions.

The Bureau of Admissions and Collections held a session lasting from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. last night in pavilion "B" of the Administration Building. Those present were Ferdinand W. Peck, E. B. Butler, A. F. Seeberger, W. K. Ackerman, Horace Tucker, and H. O. Edmunds. Mr. Peck said that no business of general interest was transacted. A large amount of routine business had piled up and the bureau tried to work it off. One of the subjects discussed was where to draw the line of passes. An appalling number of applications for passes have been pouring in from all quarters and on all sorts of pretexts. The bureau did not decide on any definite line of demarkation.

Edison Apparatus Arrives.

The Edison General Electric company has just received a twenty-five car train, which was started from Schenectady Tuesday night in charge of a special messenger. The train contains the armatures for a 1,500 horse-power Edison lighting generator to furnish light for the Electricity Building, two carloads of electrical material for the electrical fountains, nine carloads of exhibits, and two of the large generators for the intramural railway. The estimated value of this consignment is $225,000.

For an Illinois Dairy Exhibit.

John P. Reynolds, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, announces to the dairymen of the State that space has been secured in the dairy building at the Fair for an exhibit of the dairy products of Illinois, and that the expenses of the exhibit will be borne by the State. Inquiries regarding displays should be addressed to W. C. Garrard, Secretary of the Illinois Board.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO RECEIVE MAX JUDD

Count Kalnoky Says It Is Not Because He Is a Jew, but an Austrian.

VIENNA, April 21.—Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, has given notice to American Minister Grant that the Austrian Government will not grant an exequatur to Max Judd of St. Louis, appointed by President Cleveland Consul-General for the United States at Vienna. Count Kalnoky says the reason for refusing the exequatur is because Mr. Judd is an Austrian by his former allegiance and is engaged in the emigration business. Count Kalnoky has also declared his decision to refuse the exequatur was not affected by Mr. Judd's religious belief. Minister Grant said in reply that another Consul-General would be appointed to the place who would be a Jew, but not of former Austrian allegiance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—The State Department has no further information about Consul-General Judd than the cable dispatch saying he is persona non grata to Austria. It is in the discretion of any government to refuse to grant an exequatur to a Consul. The refusal is not necessarily accompanied with an explanation. In the case of Mr. Judd the known cause is his Jewish origin. There is less sympathy for him than there would have been had he not taken pains to explain that he does not adhere to the Jewish faith. The United States, of course, cannot admit that a man's race should bar him from any country, and there will probably be some sharp diplomatic correspondence. This is not likely, however, to change the purpose of the Austrian Government. The principle involved is the same as that in the case of A. M. Kelley, who was declared persona non grata by Austria eight years ago. The reason was that his wife was a Jewess.

PLEASANT COLLEGE DAYS RECALLED.

Sixth Annual Banquet of the Alumni of Wisconsin University.

College songs were sung, school-day reminiscenses related, and a merry time generally was enjoyed last night by the members of the Chicago Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin at their sixth annual banquet, which was held at the Wellington Hotel. Sixty of the 225 members of the association, together with several invited guests, were seated at the banquet board.

The toastmaster was C. E. Pickard. C. K. Adams, President of the university at Madison, responded to the first toast, "The University." He referred to the brief time in which he had held the position of President, and compared the seat of learning with Cornell College, the Presidency of which he recently surrendered to take charge of the Wisconsin University.

Other toasts were responded to as follows: "The Lawyers," Howard Leslie Smith; "The All-Round Man," the Rev. A. N. Hitchcock; "The Ungraduated Alumnus," Dr. Archibald Church; "The Newcomer," J. W. Hines. Among the distinguished guests present were: Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, ex-President of the University, and now Professor of Geology at the University of Chicago; Bishop Fallows, J. M. Flower, D. K. Tenny, S. S. Gregory, and James L. High. Preceding the banquet several members of the alumni, including L. P. Connor, the President, and George E. Waldo, the Secretary-Treasurer, gave a reception in the parlors of the hotel to President Adams, who arrived in the afternoon from Madison.

CONFESSES TO SETTING SEVERAL FIRES.

Matt Thomet, 22 Years Old, Has Caused a Number of Blazes at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21.—[Special.]—Matt Thomet, a prisoner at the Central Station, confesses to having started a number of small fires within the last few weeks, but denies having started any of the big ones. The police authorities believe that Thomet set the fire at the Stadt Theater Sunday morning, as he is employed as a stage hand at the theater. He is 22 years old.

RECEIVERS IN CHARGE

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY GOES UNDER.

Inability to Realize on Securities When Heavy Obligations Are Maturing Embarrasses the Concern, Though It Has Immense Assets and Large Orders on Hand—Works Will Not Be Stopped—Duluth Millers Suspend Payments—Business Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.—Receivers were today appointed for the Pennsylvania Steel company, which has extensive plants at Steelton, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md. Luther S. Bent, President of the company, said the appointment of receivers was not the result of any want of profitable work at either Steelton or Sparrows Point. It was simply caused by the unfortunate condition of the money market. The company had been for some time large borrowers, for the purpose of completing their Sparrows Point works and also for the extensive alterations and improvements at Steelton, and owing to the existing distrust in financial circles it became apparent that many of their maturing obligations could not be renewed. It was to the interest of all, therefore, that the affairs of the company should be placed in the hands of receivers.

The Girard Trust company, being the trustee on the mortgage, was selected as one of the receivers. The other receiver is President Bent. The appointments were made by Judge Pennypacker this afternoon upon application of Alfred Earnshaw and E. Roberts Cox, creditors of the company.

The company is capitalized at $5,000,000, of which $4,500,000 has been paid in. At the close of the stock market yesterday Pennsylvania Steel company shares sold at 120, but today they were offered at 100, the par value, with no bid. The debt of the company amounts to $4,000,000, and the secured indebtedness is $1,000,000. The plants and machinery are valued at $5,000,000; the accounts receivable aggregate $1,500,000, and the stock on hand is worth $2,000,000. The company does a business of $8,000,000 a year, and 4,400 men are employed.

This failure coming after the big Coffnode & Saylor break, the Reading iron Works collapse and the burst Reading railroad boom, shows an unhealthy condition of affairs. The Pennsylvania company is a member of the Bessemer combination. Among the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Steel company are some of the most prominent men in the State. Senator Don Cameron is a large stockholder. Edmund Smith, formerly First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania railroad, is a heavy stockholder, also H. H. Houston, and the estates of Thomas A. Scott, J. Edgar Thomson, and Samuel M. Felton. The late Samuel M. Felton was practically the founder of the enterprise and the largest number of shares in the name were those owned by the Felton estate. Edwin F. Barker, the First Vice-President of the company, is a son-in-law of Mr. Felton.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 21.—The news that the Pennsylvania Steel company had gone into the hands of receivers created the greatest excitement at Steelton, where the company has about 4,000 men employed in its extensive plant. General Manager Felton says the receiver was appointed as a measure of protection to the stockholders and that the company has enough orders ahead to keep the great works in operation at least four months. Tomorrow will be semi-monthly pay day and more money will be paid out than at any time in the recent history of the company.

RECEIVER APPOINTED AT BALTIMORE

Maryland Steel Company Embarrassed for Lack of Ready Money.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—[Special.]—Financial circles were surprised this afternoon by the announcement that President F. W. Wood of the Maryland Steel company had been appointed receiver for the company upon an application made by Alfred Earnshaw, the Joseph R. Foard company, and the Pennsylvania Steel company. It was said in banking circles the Maryland company made an effort recently to obtain a large loan in this city to tide them over, and that four or five Baltimore banks held over $300,000 of the company's paper. Officers of the banks say they have perfect confidence in both the Pennsylvania and the Maryland companies. The embarrassment, it is believed, is only temporary, and the company's assets are said to be largely in excess of its liabilities.

The petition for the appointment of a receiver declares the total indebtedness consists of a mortgage of $2,000,000 on all the property and a floating indebtedness to banks and individuals of about $160,000. It is further said in the petition the company has a large number of contracts, including the building of several vessels, on hand which when performed will be of considerable profit; that the company is solvent, but if its business is interrupted it will become largely insolvent. The court accordingly granted a petition for the company to continue operations.

The Pennsylvania Steel company, the principal petitioner for the receivership for the Maryland company, holds 6,250 out of the 10,000 original shares of stock. The financial condition of the Maryland company is about as follows:

ASSETS.

Original cost of property and plant	$6,350,000
Bills receivable	500,000
Raw material and manufactured products on hand	2,000,000
Total	$8,850,000

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage (secured)	$2,000,000
Floating debt (unsecured)	1,600,000
Total	$3,600,000

No one seems to doubt the ability of the company to realize, but so much of the working capital is tied up in plant and materials that it is more than $1,000,000 short on a cash working basis. President Wood, as receiver filed a bond for $500,000, furnished by the Fidelity and Deposit company. He said the immense works of the company would go right along as usual and the full force of men would be employed, as the company has a number of big contracts on hand.

The action taken here was the result of the appointment of a receiver for the Pennsylvania Steel company at Philodelphia. Joseph R. Foard, one of the petitioners for the appointment of a receiver, said the trouble was only temporary and was caused by the stringency in the money market which the Pennsylvania Steel company has for the moment felt acutely. The Maryland Steel company was incoporated eighteen months ago. The company was originally called the Maryland extension of the Pennsylvania Steel company and was established at Sparrows Point in 1887. There are four iron furnaces operated by the company besides the Bessemer steel mill and a 1,000-ton rail mill. In the marine department are built vessels with all their boilers and equipments. The largest steel shears in the world are located at these works and they were recented used to lift the Krupp gun. About $700,000 has been expended about the plant. More than 3,000 men are employed.

DEPOSITORS TO BE PAID IN FULL.

Michigan Savings Bank Entirely Solvent—Confidence in the Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—Contrary to his expectation, Commissioner Sherwood was unable to complete his examination of the Central Michigan Savings Bank today, but the work has so far progressed as to warrant the statement that the bank is entirely solvent and that there is no possibility of the depositors losing a dollar. The public confidence in Cashier Bradley is so great that a movement is well under way to increase the bank's capital from $65,000 to $300,000 and either reorganize the present bank or organize a new one, continuing him as cashier. There is but little doubt that this scheme will carry. If not at this time it is at least practically assured that the present bank will resume business.

DULUTH MILLERS SUSPEND PAYMENT.

Gill & Wright Caught in Speculation—Expect Soon to Resume.

DULUTH, Minn., April 21.—The flour milling firm of Gill & Wright of this city, operating two small mills of a combined capacity of 900 barrels daily, has suspended payment. The trouble is said to be due to the wheat speculative operations of the members of the firm. It will probably resume soon and start the mills. The May deal in Chicago probably had something to do with the matter.

Atkinsons Offer 50 Cents on the Dollar.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Atkinson Home Furnishing company yesterday a financial exhibit of the company's condition was submitted, showing liabilites of $2,315,000 and assets of $1,886,000. Mr. Atkinson presented a plan involving the payment of 50 cents on the dollar—20 cents in cash and 30 cents in stock of the company. The meeting finally decided to place the matters in the hands of a committee of ten to report later.

CONCESSIONS MADE BY BOTH SIDES.

Union Pacific Strikers Satisfied with the Agreement Reached.

OMAHA, Neb., April 21.—[Special.]—Union Pacific officials and a committee of strikers held a conference lasting ten hours today. It was thought that the strike would be declared off at 6 this evening, but the preliminaries could not be arranged. Mutual concessions have been made and the conference adjourned until tomorrow, when it is generally understood the strike will be ended. The company concedes the demands of the men to determine how promotions shall be made and the men waive their demands of increase of pay and change of hours. The conclusion is a victory for the men, as the dissatisfaction over the manner of promotions and reductions of the force was the leading issue, all others being developed after the walk-out. There is nothing outside these facts to be told regarding the strike. There is, however, a more comfortable feeling among the strikers that their troubles are nearly at an end.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—The development of

AMAZONS TOLD TO GO.

DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES OF A STRIKE AMONG CORYPHEES.

Manager McCarthy of the "Black Crook" Decides That He Will Pay No Larger Salaries than He Originally Promised—Runaway Marriage Fails to Take Place Because the Groom Is Accused of Being a Negro—Burglars Rob a Wholesale Liquor House of $1,400.

Seventy-five out of the 100 girls who appear in the march of the Amazons in the "Black Crook" spectacle at McVicker's Theater are out of employment on account of the strike which they began during the performance Monday night. The remaining twenty-five either proved conclusively that they are not mixed up in the strike or repented vigorously that they had entered into it and they were retained. Probably a more disgusted lot of "extras," as they are called, were never assembled on a theater stage than the Amazons when they were ordered to draw their money and leave the theater. There were cries of scorn, for which Manager McCarty came in for a generous share, and the girls who disavowed all connection with the strike were called "scabs" in vehement tones. The night the girls demanded the raise in wages from $6 to $8, just before the bugle notes for the Amazon march sounded, they had Manager McCarty in a tight place. He considered the demand a moment and replied: "Yes, I'll pay you all $8 as long as I keep you in my employ." It was the last clause of the statement that Mr. McCarthy relied upon to protect himself. Yesterday morning he called a full rehearsal of the march. When the girls were in their places on the stairway he rapped for order and asked:

"Have you ladies always been treated courteously at my hands?"

There was a general chorus of "Yes."

"What was our original agreement as to wages?"

"Six dollars a week," came the answer.

"Well, ladies," continued Mr. McCarthy, "you had me in a hard place last Monday night when you forced a raise of $2 a week on me. I said I would pay you what you asked as long as you remained in my employ. You are all discharged now, ladies, and you may draw your salary for the work you have done this week on a basis of $8. Please leave the theater immediately."

Some of the girls cried, some threatened, and some protested innocence. Those who refused to accept the $4.45 that was done up in little brown envelopes were told they could leave it if they chose to, but all decided to take it while they had the chance. In fifteen minutes they were out of the theater, and the extras that Manager McCarthy had engaged to take the places of the dismissed marchers were put in rehearsal.

Two of the Captains and one of the leaders of the Amazons consulted attorneys and on their advice presented themselves last evening at the stage door ready to go to work at the usual hour, but were refused admittance. They made a written statement of their action and later in the evening presented it at the box-office addressed to Manager McCarthy. This they intended doing every evening until Monday and then call for their pay. If refused they propose bringing suit to recover the remaining ten weeks' salary of the fourteen weeks' engagement.

THOUGHT THE GROOM WAS A NEGRO.

Why an Indiana Clerk Refused to Issue a Certain Marriage License.

From Rockport, Ind., comes the story that a few days ago a man named Gerard D'Official, accompanied by Miss Marcia Montgomery, applied to Clerk Baumgartner for a marriage license. While the clerk was making out the required document the parties went out and soon returned with Magistrate Stewart, who was to unite them in marriage. During their temporary absence a colored barber of Rockport pronounced D'Official a negro. The clerk had such a suspicion at the time application was made for the license, but the applicant claimed he was a Spaniard. The clerk refused to issue the license. D'Official and Miss Montgomery returned at once to the latter's home at Owensboro, Ky. Her parents had desired the wedding to be postponed on account of the extreme youth of Miss Montgomery.

D'Official returned to this city and wrote a letter to the girl's father, in which it is stated that he offers to prove that he is a Spaniard. Until he does so, he declines to ask the hand of the girl in marriage.

The story was published in the Rockport papers that Miss Montgomery was about to become the wife of a negro, and the father is much excited in consequence. D'Official claimed to be a cigar manufacturer. A creole who has for years worked in the cigar manufactory of G. Florez, No. 106 Madison street, claims that he has known a man who answers D'Official's description for many years who was born in New Orleans and is a French creole, not a Spaniard; that he is a good-looking man, well educated, but that he never was a cigar manufacturer in this city, and has been here but a short time.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE ROBBED.

Burglars Enter Hasterlik Brothers' Establishment and Secure $1,400.

Burglars entered Hasterlik Brothers' wholesale liquor house at No. 216 Randolph street last Thursday night, taking checks, jewelry, and money to the value of $1,400. When Manager Nathan De Lue came down at 7 o'clock Thursday morning he was unable to unlock the front door. On going around to the rear of the building he found the heavy iron shutters, which close from the inside, open. A brief survey of the office and vault revealed a state of confusion that was not in keeping with its usual appearance. A twenty-pound sledgehammer, which had been used in opening the vault, saws, chisels, and a valuable assortment of burglars' tools were left lying about the place. Every drawer in the place had been opened and the contents were found scattered around on the floor and desks.

It was the work of experts as indicated by the manner in which the vault and safe were opened. Entrance to the building was effected in a singular manner. The brass rivets which held the cover to the coal hole in front of the building in position were filed off and the men dropped themselves into the basement, when they found it an easy matter to get upstairs. Among the valuables stolen was $1,000 in checks, upon which payment has been stopped, and some jewelry which belonged to Mrs. Charles Hasterlik and was prized highly as heirlooms. The burglars overlooked or were not aware of $20,000 worth of negotiable warehouse receipts which had come in during the day. After completing their work the men took from the shelves a bottle of brandy and another of champagne and repaired to the private office, where they must have enjoyed themselves for a time. There were evidently two in the party.

The most inexplicable feature of the case to the victims is a letter received by the firm from the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which is paid to watch the premises. The letter states that when their Officer Goschen made his rounds at 5:50 a. m. Thursday he found the store as it was discovered by Manager De Lue in the morning, while there were no signs of a burglary at 5 o'clock when he made his previous visit. From the amount of work done and the appearance of cigar stubs and liquor bottles the burglars must have been at work at least three hours as alleged by Mr. De Lue.

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT.

William Jamieson, a Juror in Judge Clifford's Court, to Be Tried.

William Jamieson, a juror in Judge Clifford's court, will be tried this morning for contempt of court. He was one of the twelve jurors of the commonwealth engaged in hearing the trial of Henry M. Rosenblatt against William Williams in a suit to recover $1,440 for debt. The case was on hearing all day Thursday, and Thursday evening Jamieson entered Williams' jewelry store, No. 121 South Halsted street, and there is said to have committed the offense charged.

"He entered my place," said Williams, "and began talking about the case. He said he was on my side and that five other jurors were with him. Then he asked to look at a ring and kept on talking about his influence with other jurors."

Williams presented these charges to the court in an affidavit. Jamieson was immediately withdrawn from the jury and the case continued. He was then placed under arrest by a bailiff. His case was set for hearing yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and Jamieson was permitted to go out with a bailiff to look for a lawyer. At 2 o'clock he asked for further time and the hearing of his case was continued until 10 o'clock this morning. He was released in $1,000 bonds, his father, George Jamieson, No. 192 Irving avenue, being his surety.

"This charge is utterly untrue," said the prisoner. "I admit I went to Williams' store, but it was merely to look over the premises with a view to rendering an intelligent verdict in the case. I did not talk about having influence over other jurors, and had no intention of wrong-doing."

Jamieson is a young man who was formerly employed as a clerk, but is now unemployed and is living with his parents.

SAY SHE WAS BLOWN INTO THE LAKE

Friends of Charlotte Timmerman Do Not Believe She Desired Death.

Friends of Charlotte Timmerman, who was rescued from the lake yesterday afternoon by two police officers, refuse to believe that she attempted to commit suicide. They incline to the belief that her presence in the water was accidental. It was about 5 o'clock when she was seen walking rapidly east in Bellevue place. When she reached the lake shore she looked about and seeing a police officer watching rushed onto the pier just north of the street. The lake was rough and Officer Peter Weiter of the West Chicago Avenue Station and Frank Hartsey of the Lincoln Park police saw the woman and ran towards the pier. She noticed them crossing towards her and ran to the end of the pier and appeared to jump into the water. Officer Hartney went after a rope, which she caught and was pulled ashore.

The patrol wagon conveyed her to the Larrabee Street Station. Miss Timmerman is 25 years of age and lived with Mrs. Prentice, No. 414 Center street. When taken to the station she was not able to talk and was later removed to the residence of Dr. Oscar B. Baines, No. 96 Lincoln avenue. The young woman has been employed for two years in the order department of the Newberry Library, and those who know her intimately refuse to believe she tried to kill herself. Dr. Baines was equally positive that there had been no effort at suicide. "The girl must have fallen into the lake," said he, "or else she was forced off the pier by the high wind. She enjoyed perfect health. I cannot imagine any cause that should lead her to kill herself." Officer Hartney said a high wind was blowing and he thought it probable that the young woman had fallen accidentally into the water.

CUT HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

Murray S. Clark Attacks a Bell Boy and Then Himself in Gore's Hotel.

Murray S. Clark, manager of the Hotel Delaware, attempted suicide yesterday in Gore's Hotel by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been stopping at the hotel for several weeks and during the last few days had been drinking. This caused an attack of delirium and a bell boy was placed in his room.

Shortly before noon yesterday Clark sprang from his bed and snatching a razor from his dressing table attempted to slash the defenseless boy. The latter, however, rushed from the room and the noise attracted the occupants of the house. Clark went back to his room on the fifth floor and after securing the door cut his throat.

He was nearly dead when an entrance was forced into his room. Physicians who were called rendered all possible aid and Clark now lies in a precarious condition.

The Hotel Delaware, of which he is manager, is at Cottage Grove avenue and Sixty-fourth street.

Chris Masaner attempted to kill himself at the Lansing Hotel, No. 135 Adams street, last evening by shooting himself. Little is known of the man except that he came here three weeks ago to have an operation performed for the removal of a cancer. It is thought he became despondent because of his protracted bad health. The ball entered his right temple and came out near the left eye. The powder destroyed the sight of his left eye. He was removed to the County Hospital, where it was said he would recover. Masaner was a member of Golden Center Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. Foresters, Central City.

IS OVERSUPPLIED WITH PASTORS.

German Evangelical Church Has Two Ministers on Its Hands—Law Is Invoked.

The First German Evangelical Emanuel Church, Thirty-ninth and Dearborn streets, has two pastors on its hands, and the courts have been asked to get rid of one of them. The Rev. Mr. Christian was appointed pastor of the church at the State conference held at Kankakee last week. When he went to assume the pastorate he was not permitted to take charge, and the records of the church were denied to him. Some of the congregation were with him, while the rest were opposed to their old pastor, the Rev. George Barth, being deposed. The new pastor finally resorted to the law, and filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday asking for an injunction to restrain ex-Pastor Barth and his adherents from interfering with him in the discharge of duties as pastor of the church. Judge Ewing granted a temporary injunction in the case.

LOOKING FOR A LOST BROTHER.

Sterling Elliott, the Inventor, Advertises for Information Concerning H. B. Elliott.

About four years ago H. B. Elliott left his home in Michigan to try his luck in Chicago. He was a young man, a brother of Sterling Elliott, the inventor of the hickory wheeled bicycle and the famous hickory sulky wheels. Sterling Elliott has an exhibit at the World's Fair, and not having heard from his brother in four years he is anxious to find him. Toward this end he caused the following "personal" to be published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday:

PERSONAL—H. B. Elliott, formerly of Michigan, will learn something to his advantage by calling on or addressing ROBERT D. GARDEN, 201 Wash-av.

Mr. Garden, on whom H. B. Elliott is asked to call, is the general manager of the Pope Bicycle Manufacturing company.

SHURTLEFF SCHOOL NOW CLOSED.

The Reason Is That the Basement Is Flooded with Sewer Discharge.

The Shurtleff School on Seventieth street, near Yale street, Englewood, was ordered closed yesterday. When the janitor opened up the previous day he found the basement flooded with backwater and filth from the sewer. This not only prevented the children from using the closets, which are in the basement, but caused an unhealthy odor to arise, which pervaded all the class rooms. The principal appealed to the Education Department for instructions as to what to do. An officer was sent to investigate, and the classes were dismissed. The storm of the previous night was the immediate cause of the sewer discharging its contents into the basement of the school. But scholars and teachers have suffered much sickness for some time past. About two weeks since a teacher of one of the higher grades fainted, and had to be carried home. Other teachers, the principal herself, and several of the scholars have often been absent through ill health; and residents are now questioning whether the teachers and scholars have been poisoned by sewer gas.

QUALIFIED TO CARE FOR ESTATES.

Letters of Administration Granted in the Probate Court.

Letters were granted in the Probate Court yesterday to Francisca Kauff to administer on the estate of her husband, Peter Kauff who died April 11 last, leaving an estate valued at $93,000, of which amount $75,000 is in real estate. The surviving heirs are the widow, who is administratrix, and three daughters, Barbara R., Julia O., and Theresa W. Kauff.

Perry H. Smith Jr., in the Probate Court yesterday qualified as administrator of his wife, Emma Louise Smith, who died March 4 last, leaving an estate worth $50,000 in realty, and personal property valued at $50,000. The administrator also qualified as guardian for the children, Ruby M., Perry H., and Robert, M. Smith in bonds of $100,000.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has been appointed conservator by the Probate Court for Arthur A. Libby, senior member of the packing establishment of Libby, McNeil & Libby.

OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN TODAY.

Annual Election of the University Club—E. G. Mason for President.

The annual election of officers of the University club will take place today. The Committee on Nominations has reported the following ticket: President, E. G. Mason; Vice-President, A. C. McClurg; Secretary, James S. Harlan; Treasurer, J. D. Hubbard; Directors, C. A. Burley, J. C. Bartlett, H. A. De Windt, J. B. Galloway, L. Honoré, Edson Keith Jr., T. B. Marston; Committee on Admissions, Alfred Cowles, E. F. Gillette, C. S. Weever, F. M. Elliott, George W. Brown, H. W. Jackson, J. V. Farwell Jr. Some of the members of the club are opposed to Mr. Mason, and there is talk of running Judge Shepard. There seems to be no opposition to the rest of the ticket.

WANT THE LAKE-FRONT CLEAR.

Citizens Take Legal Steps to Remove the Illinois Central's Freight Cars.

The old Lake-Front fight, championed for so many years by Warren Leland, has broken out in a new spot and lively times are promised. The property-owners on Michigan avenue are opposed to long trains of cars being left standing on the Illinois Central tracks, where they resemble a Twelfth street freight yard and obstruct the view of the lake from the avenue. Promises of better behavior on the part of the railroad officials have failed to remedy the evil and now the courts have been called upon for relief.

Leonora M. Hayne, Margaret Peacock, William L. Moss, Margaret E. Sterns, Leander J. McCormick, E. Tracy Lay, Rebecca Church, the Richelieu Hotel company, Henry A. Blair, and Herbert E. Bricklen late yesterday afternoon commenced injunction proceedings in the Circuit Court to restrain the company from permitting its cars to stand on its tracks east of the west line of Michigan avenue and south of the south line of Madison street. The action virtually means that the residents on Michigan avenue south of Madison street seek to prevent the railroad company from either obstructing their view with its cars or inclosing their right of way with a fence, as has been threatened.

Mr. Bemiss of the Richelieu Hotel company said last night:

"The Illinois Central people have repeatedly promised to remove their cars and not use the Lake-Front as a switching yard. For a few days after these promises were made the tracks were kept clear, but after a week or ten days the condition of affairs would be as bad as ever. Now we propose to have the courts help us out. The company has no right except that of passage along the Lake-Front. The Van Buren depot and the viaducts are illegal, but tolerated. Of course the injunction will be removed after the World's Fair closes, but the question of the problem, I believe, would be the filling in of the park here, out to and including the road's right-of-way, up to the street level. Then let the road have 300 feet in the lake and down five feet from the water level. The trains then would be out of the way entirely. You can depend upon it, the freight cars are not going to obstruct our lake view this summer."

SAYS THEY WERE ENTICED AWAY.

President Daniels of the Esquimaux Village May Go to Law Over His Attractions.

President Daniels of the Esquimaux village called on Gen. Burst, Immigration Inspector, yesterday in reference to the exodus of the natives from the settlement inside the World's Fair inclosure. They had all, he said, been brought into this country under contract, which provided that they should be deported two years from the time of their arrival. Inspector Burst was of the opinion that the government was not concerned as to the whereabouts of the Esquimaux until the limit of exemption from the contract labor law had expired, when a demand would be made on Mr. Daniels for their removal. The inspector, however, referred his visitor to District-Attorney Milchrist, who will return from Peoria court Monday.

Mr. Daniels, in speaking of the sudden action of the Northmen, said: "I have knowledge that they did not leave the settlement because they were not properly treated, but because big inducement had been held out to them by persons who want to exhibit them in Hyde Park, outside of World's Fair buildings. We have been threatened that this would happen."

There is a strong probability that President Daniels may institute habeas corpus proceedings in the United States courts to get a ruling as to his powers of control of the visiting Esquimaux.

TWO CARPENTERS OVERCOME BY GAS.

Evanston Men Fall to Shut Off the Fluid in Their Hyde Park Boarding-House.

An open gas-jet nearly caused two more fatalities in Hyde Park Thursday night. James Cooper and George Gunn were made unconscious by the fumes, but were rescued on time to be restored. The men lived in a boarding-house at No. 5347 Lake avenue, owned by Mrs. Hicks. They were carpenters and came here Wednesday from Evanston to work in the Fair grounds. Retiring Thursday night at 10 o'clock they failed to shut off the gas. Fumes from the open jet filled the room and the odor awoke other members of the family. Cooper and Gunn were found unconscious, but are now out of danger.

Breckenridge Wants a Recount.

James Breckenridge, who was one of the candidates for West Town Constable, filed a petition in the County Court yesterday for a recanvass of the vote. He alleges that through inadvertance or error he was counted out. The petition sets forth that the judges of election bulked the vote for constable and allotted to Mr. Frederick Marsh and forty-two other candidates 49,534 votes, while they allotted to him and forty-three other candidates only 35,452 votes. This was all right, he says, but they made a mistake in giving to Marsh votes to which he was entitled. This error occurred, he said, in throwing out 15,000 votes because that number of voters made the mistake of voting for too many candidates for the office of constable. Mr. Marsh filed an answer with the petition admitting the truth of the allegations and recommended that the court enter an order confirming Breckenridge in the office.

Charged with Stealing Wire.

In Judge Ewing's court today the trial of the notorious Fisher-Black gang will be begun. The prisoners, all under 20 years of age, are: Frank Fisher, Joe Black, John Kaka, Frank Sherman, Charles Tomak, George Miller, and Frank Wonderack. The charge is stealing 2,000 feet of wire belonging to the Chicago Telephone company at Ninety-second street and South Chicago avenue. The wire was worth $40. It was found in four lots concealed in the street by the boys, who cut the wire and then pulled it out. When arrested at No. 108 Desplaines street they had tools to cut the wire and a quantity of the wire in their possession.

Week of Prayer Ordered.

The Salvation Army of America, by order of Commander Ballington Booth, will observe the week beginning today as a week of prayer and self-denial, during which the soldiers are expected to deny themselves of some luxury or convenience in order to make a contribution to the support of the army. Circulars have been sent out soliciting outsiders to join in the observance of the week and giving a table in which to enter the savings of each day. Special services will be held tonight at Salvation Citadel, No. 928 West Madison street, where Bishop Fallows will deliver an address tomorrow evening on "Self-Denial."

Cut His Throat with a Knife.

Bernard Cummings, a medical specialist living with his brother, Michael Cummings, at No. 109 Newbury avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a penknife. He occupied a room adjoining that of his brother. At 3 o'clock in the morning Michael Cummings was awakened by hearing groans coming from his brother's room. He found him lying on the floor with a wound in his neck. The penknife was still clasped in his hand. He was removed to the County Hospital, where he died a few hours after his arrival. He was an habitual drunkard and often said he wanted to kill himself.

Assaulted Several Jews.

Charles Riley and Frank Theilhein made things lively along Halsted and West Twelfth streets yesterday morning by assaulting every Jew who came in contact with them. Their first victim was Morris Steinberg, whom they met at Forquer and Halsted streets. When they saw the inoffensive Hebrew they both rushed upon him and beat him severely. Their next man was Simon Branski, who was put through the same course of treatment. Several others were also assaulted. Officers Laracy and Eagan of the Maxwell Street Station were called to the place and arrested the men. Justice Dooley fined them each $10 and costs.

Engineer Sues for Heavy Damages.

Joseph K. Vickers, a locomotive engineer, has commenced in the Circuit Court an action against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company for $50,000 damages. He was in the employ of the road as an engineer, and when in the Chicago switch yards he stepped off his engine and was run down by another locomotive on an adjoining track. He lost one arm and has since suffered spinal curvature. He alleges that the engineer of the locomotive which ran him down was intoxicated, and that it was traveling at an excessive speed.

Weng Aloy Swears That He Was Assaulted.

Half of Chinatown gathered in Justice Glennon's court yesterday morning to listen to the assault case against George Lee and Soy Nye instituted by Wong Aloy, the Evanston college student. The complaining witness swore that he was attacked by the prisoners, and struck over the head with an iron pipe by George Lee, while Soy Nye attempted to stab him. Wong Yee and Ing Dock corroborated him, after which the prosecution closed and the case was continued for one week.

Funeral of "Black Jack" Yattaw.

The body of James Yattaw, better known as "Black Jack" Yattaw, now lies in a handsome broadcloth casket in the darkened parlor of the residence, No. 1252 Indiana avenue. Some of his relatives from Rochester, N. Y., and Toledo, O., are expected to arrive today. The hour for the funeral is set at 1:30 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morton, a Methodist minister, formerly of Railroad Chapel.

Keeley League Entertainment.

Keeley League No. 12 of Chicago gives a musical and dramatic entertainment at Central Music Hall tonight. The proceeds are for the purpose of sending indigent drinkers to Dwight for treatment. Among those who will take part in the entertainment are Etta Zuckerman, Gertrude Downer, G. H. Hargan, the Webb Quartet, W. O. Ludley, May and Mary Guth, Miss Evans, M. Clyde.

Sheridan Pleasure Club Reception.

The Sheridan Pleasure club, a branch of the South Side Sheridan club, gave its third annual reception last night at the Van Buren Opera-House, Van Buren street and California avenue. Eighty couples were present. The grand march took place at 9:30 o'clock, and was led by E. G. Troy and Miss Emma Owens.

They Win Prizes.

The tenth annual junior prize-speaking contest of the Evanston Township High School was held in the First Congregational Church at Evanston last evening. The two prizes of $25 and $15 for first and second places were won respectively by Florence Hotchkiss and G. Norris Woodley. Prof. H. L. Boltwood, principal of the school, presided.

Dragon Flies in April.

Mrs. John A. Naper of No. 58 Delaware place captured a full-grown dragon fly as her home yesterday. This is early in the season for the appearance of these insects, but Mrs. Naper has noticed several of them during the last few days, and the cold weather of yesterday stupefied one of them so that she was enabled to capture it.

Wright's Wound Proves Fatal.

Thomas Wright, janitor of the Newsboy's Home, who was shot in the throat during the careless handling of a revolver by Walter Griffin Tuesday night, died at St. Luke's Hospital last night. Griffin, who had been released on $500 bail, was rearrested last night and will be held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Players' Club Concert.

An operatic concert was given by the Players' club last night at the North Side Turner Hall for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. Twelve hundred people were present and highly appreciated the program.

Items.

The electric signal clock for starting trains that has been on trial for several months at Dearborn Station has been formally accepted.

Among the real estate transfers recorded yesterday were 111 acres east of Halsted and north of One Hundred and Twenth-fifth street from W. E. Chamberlain to A. A. Munger for $140,000.

The elevation of the statue of Christopher Columbus is postponed for another day on account of the storm, which was too severe yesterday to permit of any work being done at the Lake-Front Park.

It is the Market National Bank of Cincinnati that has a suit involving $3,715 with the Lehigh Franklin Coal company, and not the recently organized bank of the same name of Chicago, as has been previously stated.

The new Criminal Court Building is being put under roof and the Superintendent of Public Service has been directed to advertise for the interior finish. It will not be ready for occupancy until next fall it is feared. The promise has been held out that it would be finished about May 1.

The body of an unknown man was found hanging to the knob on a barn door in the rear of No. 1687 Alexander avenue yesterday morning. The man was dressed as a laborer. The police removed the body to No. 192 West Chicago avenue, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning at 10 o'clock.

ENDEAVORING TO RETAIN THE MONOPOLY

Attempt by the Henry Syndicate to Keep the People Off the Lake-Front.

The Henry syndicate, through the World's Fair Directors, yesterday made another attempt to hold unabridged its monopoly of carrying passengers from the Lake-Front to the World's Fair. World's Fair Directors Edwin Walker and Charles H. Schwab had a long conference yesterday forenoon with Mayor Harrison with reference to the temporary permit he issued as his first official act to the World's Fair to lay two additional railroad tracks on the Lake-Front. This permit, it will be remembered, was granted on the condition that full access should be given the people to reach the Lake-Front docks, and that all boats desiring to carry passengers should be given a landing place.

Messrs. Walker and Schwab appeared yesterday with the request that the Henry syndicate be given its pier, which extends 1,000 feet into the lake off Van Buren street, and the exclusive use of the docks for a distance of 1,000 feet to the north and south of the pier. In exchange the directors agreed to give other boats dockage outside these limits and the free use to every one of the viaduct crossing the Illinois Central tracks to the pier. The Mayor was not inclined to grant the concession, but the two were persistent. Finally the Mayor called in City Engineer Geraldine and instructed him to examine into the conditions on the Lake Front and report just what space would be needed for the Henry syndicate boats.

Mr. Geraldine went at once to the Lake-Front to make the examination desired by the Mayor. After his return he said: "The whole business is simply a scheme to retain the monopoly of carrying passengers by water to the World's Fair. The Henry syndicate already has a pier extending 1,000 feet into the lake, and 200 feet wide. It asks for 2,000 feet more of dockage. It could not get boats enough to use this space. No passenger would ever get past that 1,000 feet on either side of the pier. I shall report to the Mayor that the pier alone is large enough to accommodate all the business of the Henry syndicate."

Important Changes on the Northwestern Line.

Taking effect Sunday, April 23, 1893, the following changes will be made in train service on the Northwestern line:

The "Peninsula Express" for Northern Michigan and Wisconsin points, which now leaves Chicago at 10:20 p. m., will leave at 8:00 p. m. daily.

The train for Milwaukee, which now leaves Chicago at 7:30 p. m., will leave at 11:00 p. m. For tickets, time tables, and full information apply at city ticket office, 209 Clark street, or at passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

More Trains to the South.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad (Evansville Route) has added two new through trains in each direction, one to leave Chicago at 1:25 p. m., except Sundays, for Terre Haute, and another, The Southern Limited Mail, to leave at 3:30 a. m., Sundays included, reaching Evansville, 2:15 p. m.; Nashville, 8:40 p. m. Sleeper ready for passengers at Dearborn Station by 9:30 p. m.

The night train heretofore leaving at 10:20 p. m. now leaves at 8:55 p. m.

City ticket offices, 204 Clark street and at Auditorium Hotel.

If You're Going, Go Then.

A special excursion will leave Chicago for North Galveston, Tex., Wednesday, April 26, 1893, the last of the series. Liberal inducements are offered. For particulars apply to D. D. Whitney, agent, 301 Title and Trust Building, Chicago.

The Last Chance This Season.

A special excursion will leave Chicago for North Galveston, Tex., Wednesday, April 26, 1893, the last of the series. Liberal inducements are offered. For particulars apply to D. D. Whitney, agent, 301 Title and Trust Building, Chicago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving my SOZODONT there!
I've used it, and blessed it a thousand times,
Till my breath is as sweet as poets' rhymes,
Till my teeth are as white as diamonds rare.
Oh! a precious thing is my SOZODONT fair!

Bugeaud's Wine is specially suitable for feeble children, delicate women, and all persons weakened by age or infirmities. To be had of the principal druggists.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

Danger from impure water is avoided by 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

UNPLASTERED PARTITIONS THE RULE.

This Defect and Lack of Fire Escapes Affects World's Fair Hotel Inspection.

Many owners of temporary hotels and lodging-houses in the World's Fair district consulted Building Commissioner O'Neill yesterday on the result of the inspection which has been done there since Thursday, their buildings having been found deficient in some requirements and they had been ordered to make repairs. Those who objected appeared at headquarters to argue, but were ordered to obey the instructions of inspectors, as many other builders were already doing.

The greatest fault found with the building of most of them is that the partitions are not plastered and proper facilities for escape in case of fire have not been provided. A requirement of all permits for frame buildings is that partitions shall be plastered, this lessening the danger from fire. Many of the builders in order to save expense and make their house habitable sooner have put up plain board partitions. All will be made to plaster them. In the means of escape in case of fire a great number of the buildings are defective, and a fire escape inspector will go to the grounds to follow in the wake of the building inspectors.

The work in the district is not more than half finished by Mr. O'Neill's men, and a complete report will not be prepared before the first of next week. "The buildings generally so far as inspected have been found to be in good condition," said Secretary Ward. "So far as stability is concerned I have no fear on that score. The chief complaint is of frame partitions and lack of fire escapes."

Twenty Years Ago.

When we first introduced "Wild's Linoleum" we had to explain that this remarkable composition of ground cork and solidified oil was the softest and best floor covering made. Now that people know its advantages we have only to caution them to see that "Wild's Linoleum" is printed on the back, so that they can be sure they are buying the original make, the handsomest and most durable.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO 1 wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Joseph Moravec, Annie Novacek	20—24
Hans C. Nelson, Caroline Jensine Knudson	32—27
Wiley Lewis, Lizzie Harrison	21—21
Jan Mentus, Emma Kamprath	31—30
Andre P. Johnson, Julia Julin	33—31
Henry W. Howard, Ida Conley	32—32
Herman Gunther, Lizzie Owen	22—20
Ewald C. Kuengel, Myra M. Hunter	26—23
Robert Raeth, Rosalia Daniel	44—44
Fred Schmidt, Hattie Schade	22—19
John G. Denben, Annie Fischer	19—19
Harry G. Guilford, Gertrude Kern	21—20
John Ossowski, Mary Ossowski	30—32
Fokke Fisher, Trientje Fannekoek	24—24
Charles Pellum, Olive Hoins	23—20
August Gustafson, Bella Johnson	27—25
Joseph Oleson, Anna Anderson	26—19
Lauritz Allen, Alice Gammon	30—20
James Gillen, Catherine Coyne	36—30
Theodore Perrottet, Odelia Hatterly	37—33
Miguel Pasche, Petra Dahl	36—30
James Fowers, Josephine Halaburt	30—32
Franklin Ditch, Polly Edwards	33—18
Carl Summerfeld, Anna Klestin	30—30
Samuel Wood, Carrie Blast	32—25
Albert Zellers, Ella Murphy	25—19
Harry Walters, Effie Lyons	21—20
Reuben Buffett, Mary Rowan	32—33
Christian Iverson, Matilda Nelson	24—23
John Millon, Nellie Byrne	34—31
John Chatiforn, Delilia Varnille	31—30
Peter Mason, Hannah Hansen	37—37
William Rinfelds, Edith Lange	30—30
William Galegow, Olive Ransome	23—19
John Leonard, Pauline Logan	31—31
Albert Krueger, Augusta Smilowska	34—33
Paschal McDermott, Mollie Hiskay	36—32
Nels Jensen, Christine Olsen	30—30
George Neven, Louise Gande	21—16
Anton Fesa, Maria Demaski	31—19
Richard Pride, Annie Dethbutt	21—19
Mathew Rauer, Sarah Dorsey	27—30
Carl Carl-on, Nellie Rice	31—33
Michael Stahl, Elizabeth Zeyer	32—34
George Rumohr, Isabella Rosher	30—32
John Haugh, Katherine McInerny	24—23
Meloch Hinrod, Jennie Ferguson	30—33

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Weather forecast for Saturday:

For Illinois and Indiana, generally fair, brisk to high northwesterly winds, slightly warmer.

For Missouri, fair, northwesterly winds, slightly warmer.

For Iowa, fair, brisk northwesterly winds, slightly warmer.

For Michigan, occasional local rain or snow, clearing during the afternoon or evening, brisk to high northwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin, generally fair, brisk to high northwesterly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, diminishing northwesterly winds, slightly warmer in western and southern portion.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Mean temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation in 24 hours.
Abilene	30.00	64	36	N. E.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.09	34	40	N.	Fair	.06
Boston, Mass.	29.80	40	54	E.	Cl'udy	.02
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.92	40	52	S.	Rain	.06
Cairo, Ill.	29.94	48	63	W.	Fair	
Charleston, S. C.	30.02	64	72	S.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.06	26	38	S.	Cl'udy	.02
Chicago	29.86	32	36	S. W.	Snow	.02
Cincinnati, O.	29.94	36	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	29.92	40	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Davenport, Ia.	29.70	34	36	S. W.	Snow	.06
Denver, Colo.	30.02	34	50	S. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.78	34	40	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	36	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Dodge City, Kas.	30.00	56	70	W.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	29.70	30	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
El Paso	29.98	76	78	E.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.92	40	50	S. W.	Fair	.01
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	68	72	S. E.	Clear	
G'dHaven, Mich	29.84	36	38	S. W.	Rain	.16
Green Bay, Wis.	29.84	32	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Helena, Mont.	30.02	36	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	29.86	40	44	N. W.	Fair	
Indianapolis, Ind	29.94	36	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Jacksonville	30.02	72	80	S. W.	Fair	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.94	48	60	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Keokuk, Ia.						
Knoxville						
La Crosse, Wis.	29.80	34	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Little Rock, Ark.	30.02	56	66	S. W.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	29.90	40	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Manistee, Mich.	29.86	34	36	S. W.	Rain	.12
Marquette, Mich.	29.74	30	34	S. W.	Snow	.34
Memphis, Tenn.	30.00	56	60	W.	Clear	
Miles City	30.08	46	60	N. W.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.86	34	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Minnedosa	29.98	30	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Montreal	29.78	36	38	N. W.	Fair	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.78	30	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
New Orleans, La.	30.02	72	78	S. W.	Clear	
New York City	29.92	44	54	S. E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.92	42	54	S. E.	Clear	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	29.70	42	54	S. E.	Rain	.14
Palestine, Tex.	30.02	64	70	S. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.98	44	46	S. W.	Clear	
Pittsburg	29.90	44	54	W.	Cl'udy	.10
Port Huron	29.90

TWO BODIES MISSING.

SOME VICTIMS OF THE CRIB HORROR NOT YET FOUND.

Searching Inquiry to Be Made Touching the Accident—Serious Charges Are Made Against Capt. Peterson of the Lifeboat Crew—Wind and Rain Do Additional Damage in Western States — Heavy Losses to Fruit-Growers — Rivers Are Leaving Their Banks.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21.—[Special.]—Thousands of people today viewed at the morgue the bodies of twelve of the victims of yesterday's accident at the waterworks crib. Ten of the bodies were recovered this morning. There are still two more bodies in the lake, as a thorough search failed to reveal them anywhere within the crib. The inquest will not take place until next week. It will be conducted by the District-Attorney in order that the criminal responsibility for the accident, if any exists, may be fixed. Lieut. Rogers of Chicago, Inspector of Life-Saving Stations, within whose district the Milwaukee station is, will be here tomorrow to inquire into the work of the life-saving crew in connection with the accident. Instead of the crew having "covered itself with glory," as some of the papers have made it appear, there are many people, particularly among marine men, who agree with the statements in THE TRIBUNE this morning that the reports warrant a thorough investigation by the proper government officials. With the charge openly made that Capt. Peterson of the life-saving crew was drunk on shore while the helpless men were clinging to the crib, there would appear to be no other course open to Lieut. Rogers than to recommend to the proper government officials that a thorough inquiry be made.

It developed today and it is admitted by Capt. Peterson of the life-saving crew that he was notified at 6 o'clock yesterday morning that the house on the crib had washed off and that the men were in a perilous position. The crib is within three miles of the life-saving station, but it was not until five hours after Capt. Peterson was notified that he reached the crib with his life-boat. Then there was but one man left to be rescued and he was very nearly dead when taken off. Had the life-saving crew reached the crib within three hours after Capt. Peterson was notified six men who crawled out of the air-lock at 6:30 o'clock might have been saved. Had the life-saving crew reached the crib within two hours after Capt. Peterson was notified all fifteen of the men there might have been rescued, for all were still alive within the air chamber at 8 o'clock and after.

Capt. Gneuwuch's Statement.

Capt. Gneuwuch of the Welcome says that on receiving Capt. Gorman's message and without waiting to finish his breakfast he took his tug over to the life-saving station, and he went ashore there. The boathouse door was open and the boats visible, but only three members of the crew appeared to be present. Capt. Gneuwuch was informed that after the tug Simpson had left the station Capt. Peterson with three of his crew crossed the river in a skiff to an opposite side from where the Welcome had been lying. No one seemed to know definitely where Capt. Peterson had gone, but they thought he was up the shore. Capt. Gneuwuch says the men remaining at the house pleaded the uselessness of any attempt to reach the crib without a full crew, and one of them, in view of Capt. Peterson's prolonged absence and the uncertainty of his return, made futile appeals to the Jones Island fishermen for volunteers to constitute a boat's crew.

After the breakdown of the surfboat Capt. Peterson, with a cork life-preserver strapped upon him, appeared in the crowd gathered at the Milwaukee tugboat office and made an earnest plea for the tug to tow the lifeboat to the crib, assuring Messrs. Starke & Meyer that the government would pay for the tug in the event that it should be lost, etc. After having heard him through, the gentlemen informed Capt. Peterson that a tug would take him and his crew out whenever they were ready, and he was directed to the tug Welcome. Manager Meyer of the tug company declares that Capt. Peterson was drunk when he came into the office, so noticeably so, he says, that he staggered and reeled. It was then nearly 10 o'clock or fully three and one-half hours after the Welcome had first reported for duty. It was fifteen minutes later when the start with the life-saving boat was made for the crib. Capt. Peterson fell on board the tug. Capt. Peterson, in reply to the charges against him, enters complete denials.

The Coroner's jury will probably determine the responsibility for the accident as between the city and Shailer & Schnigius, the Chicago contractors, by whom the men were employed on the crib. City Engineer Bensenberg says that the city is in no way to blame. The story is abroad that the shanty was a very flimsy affair, but it is learned that it was comparatively strong.

Capt. Napier of the steambarge Burroughs, owned by the Chicago contractors, which started for the crib Wednesday evening but was driven back by the sea, comes in for a share of the public criticism. If he thought the men in sufficient danger to try to get them off with the Burroughs, the question is frequently asked why he did not then send the life-saving crew to their assistance.

SEVERE STORMS IN ILLINOIS.

Wind, Rain, and Snow Cause Damage to Crops and Property.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—For the last fifty hours a terrific hurricane has been raging here, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, snow, and sleet. Trees were broken and electric light wires are down in some places. The thermometer is rapidly falling.

DIXON, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—A severe storm was experienced in Dixon last night and today. It snowed all night and this morning and then turned to rain. Old settlers say it is the worst storm at this season of the year in twenty years.

ALTON, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—The Mississippi River is on a tear around here and there is danger of a repetition of last year's flood. It is now within eight feet of the highest mark of the great flood of 1892 and still coming at a great rate, with nothing to check it. On the other hand there is every prospect that it will continue to increase until the flood mark is reached. The new railroad tracks on Missouri points are in much danger, as are the residents of that place and in the Great American Bottom.

QUINCY, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—The blizzard continued today, although with abated violence, and tonight there are prospects of clearing weather. Snow has fallen at intervals all day. Last night the temperature touched the freezing point and much damage has been done to fruit blossoms.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—A blinding snow-storm has prevailed here since early morning. It will retard farming to a considerable extent.

BELVIDERE, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—A severe wind and snow storm has prevailed here all day, and continues tonight with increased fury. Much damage has been done.

VESSELS ON THE BEACH.

Kewaunee and Bertha Clay High and Dry —Fierce Gale on Lake Huron.

RACINE, Wis., April 21.—[Special.]—The Kewaunee is still lying on the beach. It has been scuttled, and the tug Gillen left for Milwaukee to get a steam pump, and efforts will be made to lighter it off. The Bertha Barnes is high and dry on the beach. A wrecking outfit has been sent for, and as the bottom is of clay at that point and no channel can be dug an attempt will be made to raise the Barnes by jackscrews and float it off.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 21.—For over thirty hours one of the worst gales ever known on Lake Huron, accompanied by snow, sleet, and hail, has prevailed. The steamer Chemung, from Chicago to Buffalo, drifted on a shoal in Duncan Bay this morning while getting away, but was pulled off by the tug Favorite without injury. The steamer John Duncan, also from Chicago to Buffalo, had her rudder carried away last night on Lake Huron. She ran back for shelter and is now making repairs.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 21.—A terrific northeast gale has been raging all day, accompanied by a blinding snow-storm. All telegraph wires are down and trains are delayed. The ice in the river is broken up near the open water, but navigation is not likely to open before May 1. It is reported here that the railroad transfer steamer at Mackinaw could not cross the Straits today.

CONDITIONS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Weather Is Now Clearing, but the Losses from the Storm Are Severe.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 21.—Sixteen years ago sleighing was indulged in, but on a lighter snow, and thirty-eight years ago there was a heavy storm, nearly equaling this in severity, but this storm beats all records. The storm center has now passed off across the lakes and the Northwest breathes easier, while looking itself over and figuring up its losses. Everywhere it was the same, rain hard and steady, followed quickly by a heavy fall of wet snow, which drifted only slightly, its heaviness usually keeping it where it fell. The average depth was about fifteen inches, and reports of delayed business and threatened danger to crops have been general. In South Dakota it had little effect on crops, and seeding went on uninterruptedly nearly all over that State. At Huron the weather is pleasant and farmers are busy putting in crops. Other South Dakota cities make similar reports.

North Dakota suffered from the storm all through the Red River Valley and as far west as Jamestown, midway between the Red and Missouri Rivers. Trains from the East were late at Fargo and Grand Forks. Both cities have suffered already and this added moisture makes the situation much worse for them. The storm was especially severe in western and northwestern Minnesota and the tributaries of the Red River, already at flood height, will pour a mass of water into that stream, and also overwhelm great tracts of the surrounding level farming lands. All over Minnesota the heavy white mantle of "beautiful snow" was spread, and the buried cities and villages are trying to dig their way out, while the country districts are impatiently awaiting the help of the sun in driving away their somewhat unwelcome visitor. Where wheat has already been sown it is hoped that no ill-effects of the snow will be felt, but in other sections seeding will be delayed for two weeks or more.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 21.—[Special.] A heavy wind has prevailed here during the last twenty-four hours. Chimneys, fences, and cornices have blown down, but no great damage done.

WAVERLY, Neb., April 21.—[Special.]—Farm work in this vicinity is pretty well advanced and a large acreage of wheat and oats has been sown, but owing to the dryness of the soil and the velocity of the wind much is damaged and dying. The rains and snow of yesterday may possibly do it some good, but it is not a promising outlook.

FREEZING WEATHER IN THE WEST.

Fruit Killed in Regions of Missouri and Kansas, but Wheat Uninjured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—The northerly gales which have been sweeping this portion of the country since Wednesday continue with unabated fury. The thermometer reached freezing point in Eastern and Central Kansas last night. Ice is reported over half an inch thick in various portions of Neosho and Cottonwood Valleys, and all varieties of fruit have been killed. It is not believed that the wheat crop has been materially damaged. In Southern Kansas the frost was very light and did no damage.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 21.—[Special.]—The railroads have recovered from the blockade occasioned by the blizzard yesterday and freight train service was restored this afternoon. Passenger trains are again running on time.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—The heavy rainstorm turned into a snowstorm last night and continued the greater part of today. Two inches of snow covered the ground this morning, but turned into slush this afternoon. Many fences were blown down.

DECATUR, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—A fierce storm of rain, sleet, and snow raged in this section today. The thermometer is hovering around the freezing point, and much injury has been done to advanced vegetation. Fears are entertained that the fruit-buds will suffer serious damage.

NEVADA, Mo., April 21.—Freezing weather prevails in this vicinity and fruit that is in bloom is nearly all killed.

HEAVY RAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Rivers and Creeks Swollen and County Roads Reported Impassable.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 21.—The storm last night which swept over this region deluged Western Pennsylvania and caused the rivers to boom with surprising suddenness. The Weather Bureau predicts fifteen feet of water at Pittsburg by tomorrow morning and river men look for even higher water. The rain fell in most unusual volume for this part of the country. Reports from up-river points along the Monongahela and the Allegheny show a precipitation which was surprising, and in some sections the storm swept the buds off fruit trees, causing alarm for the crops. Country roads are impassable in some districts and creeks are swollen out of their beds, in some cases eating away the roads.

STILL SNOWING IN WISCONSIN.

Heavy Fall in the Marshfield District, and Also at Beloit.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., April 21.—[Special.]—Between ten and twelve inches of snow have fallen the last forty-eight hours, and it is still snowing. The storm has caused a three weeks' setback to business and farmers generally.

BELOIT, Wis., April 21.—[Special.]—A blizzard which raged all last night and today shows little signs of abating tonight.

RACINE, Wis., April 21.—[Special.]—Yesterday's terrible storm developed into a blizzard once. An inch of snow covered the ground today.

EDISON'S PATENT DECLARED INVALID.

St. Louis Judge Refuses to Enjoin a Rival from Making Incandescent Lamps.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—[Special.]—Judge Hallett today denied the application of the Edison Electric Light company for a preliminary injunction against the Columbia Incandescent Lamp company in a lengthy opinion which declares the Edison incandescent lamp patent invalid for lack of novelty. The defense set up by the local company was that a lamp made by Henry Goebel in New York City as early as 1854 contained all the points in the second claim of the Edison patent. It was upon this second claim that the battle was fought. It describes the lamp as "consisting essentially of a filamentary carbon burner hermetically sealed in a glass vacuum chamber." This description applies equally well to what was submitted by the defense as the original Goebel lamp. In his decision Judge Hallett says:

The principal objections urged by the complainants against the Goebel invention is that it has an impossible date; that the incandescent lamp is the product of several auxiliary arts not likely to fall within the compass of a single mind. This is to say, no more than that no man can materially outrun his competitors in the field of scientific investigation—a proposition which has no support in reason or experience.

The plaintiffs attacked Goebel's affidavit as involved in contradictions and misstatements of facts, but the Judge held it was supported at many points by witnesses of the best repute, and furthermore, the fact that Goebel has recently made lamps with the same appliances used in 1854 is prima facie proof of his ability to make lamps in the way he claims to have made them prior to Edison's invention. Judge Hallett further says: "Complainants must show a clear right in support of a preliminary writ, and a defense which puts the case in doubt is sufficient to defeat the application."

In disposing of the decisions rendered in previous cases favorable to the complainants the court sets them aside because the Goebel defense was not used. Owing to the small capital of the Columbia company Judge Hallett made his denial contingent upon its filing an indemnity bond of $20,000.

CHAINS HIS DAUGHTER TO THE FLOOR.

Harsh Plan Adopted by a Virginian to Prevent an Elopment.

COVINGTON, Va., April 21.—Lotta Cole, the daughter of John Cole of this city, was yesterday found to be chained to the floor of her room and was released by officers. It is said her father chained her there two weeks ago to prevent her eloping. Her lover complained to the authorities during her father's absence and Sergt. Kerr was instructed to free her, which he did against the protests of her aunt and mother, who were guarding her in her room. Great indignation is felt in the community over the cruelty.

HAYES OFF KENOSHA.

THE DERELICT SEEN FLOATING FIFTEEN MILES FROM LAND.

Tugs Morford and Hood, That Put Out from Chicago Yesterday, Failed to Find the Schooner and Will Go After It Again Today—How the Cook Was Saved —Capt. Nicholson Sees the Craft Through a Snow-Storm—Thrilling Experiences of the Spencer's Crew.

The big schooner Rutherford B. Hayes, with the peak of its foresail set, sailed down Lake Michigan towards the Straits of Mackinac all yesterday. Passing steamers, themselves buffeted by the big seas, sighted the derelict, but as no signal of distress was flying they went their way, passengers and crew alike wondering what the strange sight meant. Two tugs, the Morford and Hood, were out searching for the abandoned vessel, but they had not located it up to dark and this morning they will renew the search for the wreck. The schooner is supposed to be off Kenosha this morning.

The Hayes, which left here Wednesday night just before the storm with the schooner F. L. Danforth in tow of the steamer A. P. Wright, was abandoned to its fate when thirty miles northeast of Chicago harbor at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. When the big storm of Wednesday night struck the tow, the boats were five or six miles out in the lake. The sea, rolled up by the furious gale, soon prevented the steamer rounding to and bringing the schooners back into the harbor. All there was to do was to keep head into the wind and ride out the gale. At midnight the Danforth broke adrift and fetched up on the shore north of Lincoln Park. The tow line of the Hayes was of stronger stuff, and it held to the steamer through the night. The next morning the boat was in bad shape. Leaks had shown themselves by the water which began to fill the hold. The crew was put at the pumps, and worked hard all day. In the evening the steering gear gave out completely, and the schooner rolled like a log in the sea. At 8 o'clock the tow post went by the board, and then Capt. C. P. Tousley of the Wright gave up the struggle. The steamer was rounded to and came alongside the schooner, when the crew was taken off one by one by means of lines. The woman cook did not dare trust herself to crawling over a line and so she was directed to tie a rope around her body. One end of the rope was held by strong hands on the steamer. Then the woman jumped into the boiling sea, to be pulled out in safety by those on the Wright.

The steamer then put back to Chicago and came to an anchor under the breakwater. At early dawn a tug was signaled and the crew of the abandoned vessel was disembarked from the Wright. Immediately on reaching shore Capt. J. P. Minkey reported the disaster to Capt. W. M. Egan, representative of the owners here, who gave orders that a tug should be sent out to search for the Hayes.

With the crew of the missing boat on board to aid in attaching lines the tug Hood left at 8 o'clock to search for the missing boat. The underwriters later in the day sent out the powerful tug Morford to join in the search. The Morford took the life saving crew along for assistance in case the derelict was discovered. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon neither tug was within ten miles of the Hayes, and it was deemed improbable that they would find the wreck before dark. Marine men were extremely skeptical about the boat being still afloat when day dawned this morning.

With no lights out the wreck, being in the direct course of vessels, was most dangerous to passing craft.

The derelict schooner was twice sighted yesterday. Capt. Tousley of the steamer A. P. Wright, which had again started for Buffalo after disembarking the crew of the Hayes here yesterday morning, telegraphed to Capt. Egan in the afternoon from Racine that he had passed the schooner forty miles from this harbor and about fifteen miles from shore at 11:30 o'clock in the morning. The wreck was again sighted at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by the steamer Atlanta of the Goodrich line, bound from Muskegon to Chicago.

Capt. Nicholson Talks.

"We sighted the Hayes this afternoon about 2 o'clock," said Capt. William Nicholson. "She was about fifteen miles off Racine, headed about east. I took the vessel for the Hayes from its appearance. When we sighted the boat it had the peak of the foresail set. This struck me as being strange, for with the west wind I thought the crew would make more sail. There was no distress signal set and I thought everything was all right. The Hayes seemed to be taking the sea easily. It was in the trough of the waves, rolling some, and did not appear to have taken in much water.

"The wind was blowing a gale from the west. Even at that short distance from the shore a heavy sea was running, and we were making slow progress. For this reason I did not run close to the boat to investigate.

"Last night's blow was very heavy. We left Muskegon in the evening and were just eighteen hours in coming across, double our usual time. When we left Muskegon the wind was southwest. A heavy snow was falling, making it difficult to see anything. About midnight we were hardly making four miles an hour. Toward morning, however, the wind shifted to the west, but the sea did not abate any and the snow continued to fall. When we sighted the Hayes we could barely make it out through the heavy snow. I ran the boat directly west instead of running directly for Chicago, so I could get under the lee of the shore and make better weather. Otherwise I would not have passed within twenty miles of the derelict."

Value and Insurance.

The Rutherford B. Hayes was built in Gibraltar, a little town on Detroit River, in 1877. It is the last of the great schooner fleet of which Chicago marine men were once so proud and which was accounted the finest on the lakes. After the frames were up the builders became involved in financial difficulties and it was nearly two years before William T. Baker, the ex-President of the World's Fair Directory, bought the timbers and had the boat completed. After a season or two it was found that dry rot was in its timbers and it was completely rebuilt. In 1883 Mr. Baker sold the Hayes to P. H. Fleming, who owned it for two years. It was then sold to William Griffin for $26,000. Capt. Griffin last season transferred the boat to J. C. Gilchrist of Cleveland, who owns the Wright. The boat is valued at $20,000. The Hayes carried insurance on both cargo and hull. Armour & Co. owned the grain and carried $23,452 insurance. The vessel's hull was insured for $15,000. The line was applied for and had been accepted a few days ago, but the policies have not yet been written. C. H. McDonald & Co. placed it. Following is the list on the hull:

Ætna	$ 2,500	Wortington & Sill.	$ 5,000
Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500	C.A. McDonald&Co	5,000

The insurance on the cargo was:

Western Assurance	$ 2,500	London Assurance	$ 3,000
St. Paul	2,500	British American	3,000
Orient	1,000	Chicago	2,944
Greenwich	2,500	Marine	1,508
North American	2,500		

CLASPED HANDS AND SAID GOOD-BY.

Second Mate Morton Tells of the Nearly Fatal Trip of the Steamer Spencer.

The steamer Spencer with schooner Pennington in tow, bound for this port with coal from Cleveland, caught the full fury of Wednesday night's storm when a little this side of the Straits of Mackinac. The Pennington suffered more than the consort. When it was towed up the river yesterday morning the foresail and staysail were torn to ribbons. A steam pump was working vigorously, for the barge had made considerable water.

"We grasped each other's hands," said James N. Morton, second mate of the Pennington, yesterday, "and said good-by, for we expected the Pennington to take its last roll every moment. This was at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. When we left the straits the weather was threatening and we were at first inclined to seek shelter. But the Captains thought that we had better push on to this city, and we started out into the lake.

"Before we had gone far the full force of the storm struck us. Without the barge the Spencer would have had a hard time to make any headway, and as it was, with the big schooner pulling back, we barely moved. The waves broke completely over us, and by the constant rolling some of the planks were started. The steam pump was set to work. This kept us free for some time, but at last the waves breaking over us put the fires out, and the water rapidly accumulated. At 3 o'clock in the morning we barely moved, and lay rolling in the trough of the waves. We gathered in the cabin and waited for the end. Soundings showed that we had three feet of water in the hold and the hatches began to start. We nailed them down as best we could, but did not expect that they would hold. We thought that every roll would be the last. A little after 4 o'clock, however, the wind shifted to the south and the sea began to abate.

"I believe that if the gale had continued another hour we would surely have gone to the bottom, for it would have been sure death for the Spencer to try to take us off. We started the steam pump the first thing, and after thirty hours we were once more free of water. All our forward sails are gone, and the men are worn out with exposure and constant watching. It was one of the worst gales I have ever encountered since I have sailed the lakes."

INJURED BY A FALLING FLAGSTAFF.

Three Men Are Badly Bruised at Madison and Clark Streets.

A flagstaff at the southeast corner of the building occupied by F. M. Atwood at Madison and Clark streets was blown down by the wind at 2:30 p. m. yesterday and fell to the pavement with terrific force. Hundreds of people were passing at the time, but only three men were injured. The heavy end of the pole struck H. O. Devereaux, C. A. Clarke, and W. A. Rice. Devereaux is superintendent of Pinkerton & Co.'s United States Detective Agency, No. 204 Clark street. The flagstaff struck him on the head and shoulders. He was picked up in an unconscious state and taken into Atwood's store. An examination by a physician showed that his shoulder was badly bruised, although no bones were broken. He wore a heavy overcoat, which probably accounts for his escape from more serious injury. He was taken to the Pinkerton agency and will be laid up for a week or more.

C. A. Clarke is a frail man and the flagstaff glancing from Devereux's shoulder laid him flat on the sidewalk, bruising him on his left side and left leg. W. A. Rice got the force of the pole after it had struck Clarke. Rice was badly bruised on his left side. Clarke and Rice are members of the firm of Hill, Clarke & Co., No. 14 South Canal street, whither they were taken after having their wounds attended to in Atwood's store. Mr. Clarke lives at No. 1851 Barry avenue and W. A. Rice at No. 237 Clinton avenue, Oak Park.

F. M. Atwood said that he made a personal examination of the flagstaff two weeks ago, when the roof was undergoing repairs. At that time the braces and fastenings of the pole were in good order. The storms of the last few days had loosened the fastenings. The flagstaff was twenty feet long and of heavy timber.

FAIR AND SLIGHTLY WARMER.

What Is the Forecast for Today—Facts About the Storm.

The high winds and tempestuous gales that have swept the country the last few days will, according to the forecast of the Weather Bureau, subside today. High winds, mostly from the southwest and throughout the entire lake region, characterized the furious storm yesterday. The storm traversed Northern Lake Michigan last night, going northwestward. The wind's greatest velocity was in Chicago, traveling through space from the southwest at the rate of forty-eight miles an hour. Toward evening it lost some of its speed and the gale changed to the west, and today it will shift to the northwest.

The weather clerk's forecast is for fair and slightly warmer temperature today. The highest yesterday was 36° and the lowest 30°.

At 7 o'clock last night it was snowing in Chicago, Springfield, Davenport, Cheyenne, Port Arthur, and Marquette. The snow was light and mixed with rain, and in some places it was a sleet. At Sault Ste. Marie the heaviest fall of show was recorded. Nearly half an inch fell during the day at that point, but abated at night.

Generally clear weather prevails from Kansas south to the gulf, while from New York south it is clear. In Buffalo and Oswego it was raining up to 10 o'clock.

The winds are still raging in the West, but not so strongly as in the lake region. In Omaha and Sioux City the velocity was forty-two miles an hour from the northwest; in Yankton, thirty-six miles from the northwest; in Davenport, forty-four from the west; in Grand Haven, thirty-six from the northwest; in Cairo, forty-four from the west; in Springfield, thirty-four from the west.

The Chemung Kept Shelter.

The Union liner Chemung, for the first time in its history, did not dare venture out into the gale on Lake Huron yesterday morning and lay under shelter at Cheboygan for eight hours. When the Erie railway built the big boats it was the boast that no weather on the lakes could be sufficiently severe to keep them from running. In such a storm it is not surprising that every boat caught outside friendly shelters since Wednesday night has suffered more or less. The losses to shipping are now estimated at not less than $250,000. Marine underwriters yesterday who had been cutting the agreed tariff for vessel insurance quit. The first storm of the season had been the most severe in the way of losses they had ever experienced in April. With boats lost even before clerks had had time to write out policies it was time to begin to hedge against what promised to be a most disastrous season.

City of Naples Libeled.

The Gilchrist fleet, owned in Cleveland, to which the Hayes belonged, may be a big loser by the sinking of the City of Sheboygan at the mouth of the harbor Thursday morning. It is claimed that the steamer City of Naples broke adrift on account of the fury of the gale and crashed into the schooner, on the other side of the mouth of the slip, stern first, sinking it instantly. Yesterday the steamer was libeled by John Hart, owner of the sunken schooner, for $7,000. Seventeen hundred bushels of corn on board the City of Sheboygan must also be paid for by the steamer if it were at fault. The schooner was worth $7,600 and was insured in the following companies:

London Assurance	$2,000	British & Foreign	$2,000
North America	2,000	Union Marine	1,600

Danforth in Fair Condition.

The condition of the schooner F. L. Danforth, ashore at Melrose avenue, is reported as being much better than was supposed. The only serious break is a hump in the deck just forward of the mainmast. The V. O. T. company sent its wrecking outfit to the aid of the Danforth yesterday morning. Shortly after this a steamship was obtained from the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company and sent to the wreck to help the other. The cargo is probably a total loss, as it was very likely saturated when the vessel struck.

END OF THE BRINLEY SALE.

Last Part of the Famous Historical Library Brought Smallest Prices.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—[Special.]—The sale by auction of the fifth and last part of the American library of the late George Brinley of Hartford was concluded at the auction rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co., No. 686 Washington street, yesterday. This part included 1,463 of the 9,901 numbers in the entire library catalogue. The net proceeds of this sale amounted to $14,654, the smallest amount received for any part with the exception of the fourth, which was disposed of by auction in New York in 1886 for $7,368. The first, second, and third parts were also sold in New York, the first bringing in 1878, $48,785; the second in 1880, $32,690, and the third in 1881, $29,716, making the total proceeds from the entire library $127,208. The part just disposed of in this city contained the least amount of matter. The reason for some of the large prices paid during the sale of all five parts is that by his will Mr. Brinley left all his property to his wife, and with the will a memorandum instructing her to sell the library by auction, allowing Yale College, the American Antiquarian Society, the Watkinson Library, the New York Historical Society, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society to purchase at these auctions books to the value of $25,000 without payment. Mrs. Brinley died before carrying out the instructions of the memorandum, but the children acceded to the expressed wish of the father.

SEEKS DEATH WITH HER HUSBAND.

Connecticut Woman Shoots Herself When Her Husband Dies.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21.—Standing over the body of her husband Frances Danyke Harris shot herself through the heart yesterday. A fortnight ago Mr. Harris was attacked by an illness which at once assumed a serious phase. Physicians determined that the only hope of saving his life was by a recourse to the operation of laparotomy. "Do the best you can for him," said his wife, "for if he dies I shall die, too; for I believe were our positions transposed he would do the same for me." Early Wednesday, despite the efforts of his physicians, Harris died. His wife was nearly crazed with grief. Yesterday she kept her word by taking her life. She shot herself with a pistol. The double funeral of the unfortunate couple will probably be held Saturday.

PALMER METREBUFFS

HE IS COMING HOME TO ILLINOIS WEARY AND DISGUSTED.

Cleveland Failed to Place Any of His Constituents—Judge Jones' Application for a Chicago Office Creates Surprise—New Plan to Parcel Out Diplomatic Appointments on a Monetary Basis—The Czar Approves the Russian Treaty—Flanagan's Unexpected Petition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—Senator John M. Palmer went home tonight, completely worn out by a six weeks' hunt for patronage. In that time he has not got a single office for his constituents, but he has done the best he could. The Illinois Democrats are not so well off under a Democratic administration when they have a Senator who is neither feared nor liked by the appointing power.

Frank Lawler is going to have his set interview with the Postmaster-General tomorrow. Frank has also made a formal request on the President for an interview with him, but the President is too busy this week. Next week Frank may get a chance.

Illinoisans were decidedly surprised today when they heard that Judge William C. Jones of Crawford County had put in his application for Subtreasurer at Chicago. Jones led in the convention which tried to nominate a Supreme Judge a few weeks ago. That convention is to reconvene April 25. The filing of his application for Subtreasurer is taken to mean that a deal has been arranged under which he has drawn from the judicial contest. Representative Forman, who arrived tonight and who has an interest in such matters, said he knew of no deal and he was a little surprised that Judge Jones should have applied for the place.

Ex-District Attorney Von Horbeke is going home tomorrow. He has found that there is no chance of getting his old place, because Bill Shutt of Springfield is to be named early in May. Something else may be found for Von Horbeke. Chaplain Stephan of Joliet is here arranging to qualify as Consul to Annaberg.

Money Considerations to Govern.

An unusual rule has been made regarding diplomatic and consular appointments. They are to be parceled out among the different States in proportion to the Democratic vote at the last Presidential election. Col. Lamont, who controls the patronage clearing-house, is credited with the rule. The money consideration is regarded; that is, the total salary and perquisites of each office is estimated, and the disposition of the positions made on that basis. For instance, Mr. Bayard's appointment as Ambassador to England would make Delaware's full quota, but that State will get some other position. New York will naturally have the largest representation, but Illinois ought to fare pretty well; it gave a big Democratic vote. So far it has got the Minister to Belgium and the Consul to Annaberg. The joint compensation of these two places is about $13,000. This is nothing like Illinois deserves. Delos P. Phelps, Representative Wiwi, Dr. Fowler, ex-Collector Cooper, young Mr. Owsley, John Karel, and a host of the Illinois candidates for Consuls should take hope. Wisconsin has got nothing of importance yet, and its would-be Consuls and Ministers may also look to the future hopefully. Indiana, by the appointment of Isaac Pusey Gray as Minister to Mexico and Editor Sam Morss as Consul-General to Paris, bags about $50,000. This total will cut the State out of a great many small Consulates. Iowa has got nothing yet, but its budding Consuls need not despair.

TREATY SIGNED BY THE CZAR.

Formal Approval of the Extradition Conventions with Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—The signing of the Russian treaty by the Czar completes the exchange of ratifications. It will become the law of the land as soon as proclaimed by the President, which is likely to be in the near future. The public will then learn for the first time what the treaty really provides. The refusal of the Senate to make the text public has been the cause of much criticism. The treaty will now be given a trial. If the objections urged against it prove well founded this country will then give notice of its abrogation. The supporters of the treaty say it will never be necessary to give such notice because the objections will prove groundless. George Kannan and other friends of the Russian Liberals are not so hopeful.

FLANAGAN TO THE FRONT.

The Famous Webster Wants to Continue in Office at El Paso, Tex.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—There was a ripple of laughter in the office of Appointment Clerk Kretz at the Treasury Department today when an application was received from What-Are-We-Here-For Webster Flanagan, Collector of Customs at El Paso, Tex., urging his retention at that post. Flanagan was appointed about a year ago to fill the unexpired term of Collector Clark, and his retention is urged upon the ground that he should be allowed to serve full four years in accordance with the ruling made by the administration regarding Postmasters and other officials appointed for four years.

Commenting upon this application Appointment Clerk Kretz, who is from the Lone Star State and a friend of Flanagan, remarked:

Webster is a chip of the old block. His father, who was formerly a United States Senator from Texas, was one of the recipients of benefit from the back salary grab which became infamous many years ago. When it was openly charged on the floor of the Senate that such was the case, Senator Flanagan rose and, after calling attention to the fact that he had received this money, slapped himself vigorously on his right trousers pocket, saying: "Mr. President, thar is the money in a wad, and thar it will remain." Subsequently when a neighbor of the Texas Senator was renominated for Congress, after having served one term at the National Capital, the old gentleman remarked: "Jimmy Jones has had a taste of Washington pie and will never be satisfied until he gets some more of it." This is the kind of stock that Webster Flanagan is descended from, and his famous query on the floor of the National Republican convention, "What are we here for if not for the offices?" has gone down into history as characteristic of the man from Texas who seeks to retain his hold on the Customs Collectorship at El Paso, Tex.

POSTOFFICES FOR WESTERN MEN.

Another Long List Duly Commissioned by Executioner Maxwell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—Upwards of one hundred fourth-class Postmasters were commissioned today, the Western contingent being:

Illinois—Ovington, L. W. Richter.

Indiana—Auburn, George Overbuiser; Fargo, J. R. Stalcup; Fayetteville, J. A. Veotsch; Irvington, J. H. Daugherty.

Iowa—Alexander, James Shaver; Auburn, Nicholas Buehers; Belknap, T. E. Putnam; Bentonsport, W. A. Lippincott; Coggon, J. W. Hamilton; Downey, J. S. Watson; Harvey, Jacob Bayless; Havelock, E. J. Donohoe; Luther, J. A. Moyers; Marsh, S. S. Bise; Morgan Valley, W. E. Hanks; Paullina, G. P. Biell; Plano, J. S. Wakefield; Redding, Andrew Amick; Runnells, J. W. Brown; Taintor, A. B. Hull; Weston, J. H. Shields; Winchester, Minerva Hawbaker; Wiota, Mrs. M. F. Leham; Woodburn, J. R. Fulger.

Minnesota—Pleasburg, Charles Kruegal; Harris, W. D. Savage; Park Rapids, R. F. Shields.

Nebraska—Long Pine, W. G. Mason; Shelby, T. E. Smith; Shickley, J. F. Thomas; South Sioux City, Harry A. McCormick.

Ohio—Berlin Cross Roads, J. L. Householder; Brock, Charles York; Byron, T. L. Beal; Dawn, Jennie Barr; Cedar Run, John Owen Baker; Lookington, G. W. Bailey; Maplewood, A. S. Retter; Museville, Joseph Trainer; Pulse, J. F. Irwin.

MR. JONES IS AFTER A JOB.

He Would Like to Be Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—Many applications for preferment were received at the Treasury Department today, the most notable being that of W. C. Jones of Crawford County, Ill., asking that he should be made Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago. Bernard J. McNulty of the Lake City seeks an appointment as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, with headquarters anywhere Secretary Carlisle may designate.

Two Michiganders would like to enter the service of Uncle Sam—W. B. Weston of Grand Rapids as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District and Frederick A. Hollet as Special Agent of the Treasury. Dr. R. Zartzin of Milwaukee wants to be credited to Wisconsin and stationed at Milwaukee as a Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service. A public building is in course of erection at Omaha, and Joseph Irwin would like to superintend its construction.

Four "Buckeyes" filed applications just to show that Ohio is still in it in the scramble for spoils, three of the number being from Cincinnati. Richard C. Blake wants to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Seventh District; Herman J. Groesbeck would like to be Surveyor of the Port, and M. M. Derrett would not decline the Collectorship of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Kentucky District. Philip H. Bruck of Columbus covets the Surveyorship of Customs at that place.

CHAT FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Insurance Men Want Lanterns of Special Pattern Used in Distilleries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Secretary Carlisle has referred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the request of insurance companies that none but round-bottom lanterns be allowed to be used in distillery-bonded warehouses. This request was made because of the number of fires that have occurred from the use of flat-bottom lanterns, which workmen and others are in the habit of placing on the floor and over which spirits have been accidentally spilled and ignited. Round-bottom lanterns would have to be carried in the hand or be hung up, thus avoiding such accidents.

Inter-State Commerce Investigations.

Senator Butler, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, thinks that the committee will not go to Toledo to investigate the disturbances among the railroad men out of which came the decision of Judge Taft. Such investigation of this particular matter as may be made will be conducted in this city. Another important question is the transit of merchandise in bond through United States territory, and for this purpose the committee will go to Buffalo and other boundary points to ascertain if possible the cause for the complaints that have been leveled at the existing law. The long and short haul clause and "pooling" will also be looked into.

High Honor for a Republican.

Owing to the fact that a First Assistant Postmaster-General has not yet been appointed the ranking officer of the Postal Department during the absence of Mr. Bissell at the New York naval review will be Clay Evans, Second Assistant Postmaster General, one of the most prominent Republicans of the South. The odd circumstance is jokingly alluded to as "entitlement to make Andrew Jackson turn over in his grave."

Washington Notes.

Secretary Gresham has received a report from Commissioner Blount of his action in Honolulu, but states

HOMERULE ADVANCED

GLADSTONE'S BILL PASSES SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS.

Closure Is Adopted and the House Divides, 347 Voting for Erin's Freedom and 304 Against It—The Grand Old Man and Mr. Balfour Make Last Appeals for and in Opposition to the Bill—Cleveland Felicitates Italy's Rulers—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, April 21.—The home rule bill passed second reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 347 to 304. The members flocked to the House early today to secure seats for the final contest. Dr. C. K. Tanner, Nationalist member for Middle Cork, was the first to arrive, being present as early as 6 a. m. Several other Nationalists and several representatives of the Ulster Upionists followed Dr. Tanner closely and many other members were in their seats much more promptly than usual. Dr. Tanner had a special reason for being early besides his interest in the home rule bill. He was intrusted with the pleasing duty of presenting to Prime Minister Gladstone, as soon as Mr. Gladstone should arrive, a beautiful bouquet of flowers sent from Ireland and accompanied by the inscription:

All blessings and power to the friend of poor and distressed Ireland. May God prosper you.

Upon the opening of business in the House William O'Brien, Nationalist member for Cork City, asked if Mr. Gladstone had received a resolution adopted and signed by the Mayor and Aldermen of Cork which approved the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

Mr. Gladstone replied: "Yes, I had much pleasure in receiving the resolution. All the more, as I am informed that it expresses the uniform views of all corporate bodies in Ireland."

T. W. Russell, the Liberal member who opposed home rule for Ireland and who represents the South Division of Tyrone, asked if Mr. Gladstone knew if half the members of the Municipal Council of Cork were absent when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. O'Brien sprang to his feet and with considerable vehemence said: "That is not a fact."

Mr. Gladstone calmly replied to Mr. Russell's question, saying: "The resolution at least expresses the feeling of a great majority of the Irish Municipal Councils." Mr. Gladstone added that the home rule bill was certain to pass its second reading tonight and that it would go to the committee May 4. This statement was received with cheers by the supporters of the measure.

Declared a Message of War.

Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He said the Government of Ireland would be in the hands of those now forming the majority of the Irish representatives—men drawn from the Land League and proved to be conspirators against law. These men would take place and power with the determination to sweep out of Ireland the landlords, whom they regarded as an English garrison. Quoth he:

Talk of the bill as a final settlement, it is simply a measure to enable a section of Irish agitators to deal as they may choose with the country. It is practically a repeal of the union and an epitaph on the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Instead of being a measure of peace between the two countries it is a measure of war. There might for some time be armed peace, but if it should require the interference of the military in order to enforce it, where would real peace be? The bill surpasses the ingenuity of man in devising proposals to bring the law into contempt. There is not a man in Ireland who could not set its provisions at defiance. Neither could the Judges enforce it. Had the bill been submitted to English constituencies the present government could never have obtained even a limited English minority in support of it, nor would the Prime Minister, who is trying to pass the measure solely by Irish votes, ever again have sat on a government bench.

Sir Henry was heartily applauded at the close by the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist members.

Early in the evening the debate was monopolized by minor members. At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone entered hurriedly and amid cheers. Members began to retort rapidly. At 10:30 Mr. Balfour was received with cheers. All the members had in the meantime taken their places and the House waited expectantly for the heavy guns of the final debate on the second reading.

Balfour Makes His Argument.

Mr. Balfour rose shortly before 11 o'clock. A longer period had never been occupied with the second reading of a bill, he said, than had been allowed for the present debate. No man, however, had dared contend that within the narrow limits of the two islands four assemblies with four executive could be cooperative in harmony with one Imperial Parliament. He himself could not believe that this childish imitation of the United States Constitution would ever commend itself to the judgment of the British people [cheers]. He therefore would put the federation aside as not immediate to the discussion.

The home rule bill had been brought forward to meet the Liberal party's necessities, which were connected with Irish agitation and Irish crime. ["Hear! hear!"] Never had such an important constitutional change been proposed with such flimsy reasons. Substantial arguments for the necessity of the measure could be enumerated on the fingers of one hand. Two of these arguments were that the union had failed and that coercion had failed.

Mr. Balfour was interrupted by confusion among the Irish members, and, upon resuming his speech, shouted that agrarian crime in Ireland was at its worst before the union. This statement evoked loud cries of "No," "False," and "Shame" from the Irishmen.

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said it was madness to look forward with the expectation of seeing agrarian crime stamped out in the immediate future. It was absurd to hold England responsible for Ireland's woes, although it might be admitted that England sometimes had played a sorry part toward its sister country. Who could but feel disgusted with the creeping hypocrisy of the men who although aware of the history of Ireland, threw upon England the responsibility for Irish wrongs? What answer had the government given to the argument that home rule would indict injustice upon the British taxpayer? None. What answer did the Unionists get when they asked about the so-called supremacy of the British Parliament? Everybody knew that this would be only a paper supremacy. The Irish would have the real and the British the illusory supremacy. [Cheers.] Could anybody imagine how the two majorities would work together?

Step Toward Separation.

Mr. Balfour described the bill as a decisive step towards separation, although not a final one. To make it law, he said, would lead ultimately to the disintegration of the empire. He next discussed in considerable detail the financial aspect of the home rule bill. The bill, it passed, would entail loss and hardship upon all classes in Ireland. Irish ambitions would center in the new Dublin Parliament. Irishmen would regard the Imperial Parliament as a foreign and defeated body. The Irish people would drink from the bitter and polluted stream of Irish history instead of the pure stream of English history. [Laughter.]

"If you commit this great political crime," said Mr. Balfour in closing his speech, "you make yourselves responsible for an irreparable national disaster, and all hopes of a peaceful and united Ireland will vanish forever."

Prolonged cheers and counter cheers followed this peroration. Prince Christian joined the Prince of Wales in the peers' gallery and Sir William Harcourt took his place on the Treasury bench. As Mr. Gladstone rose to address the House the cheering was renewed. Like Mr. Balfour, he was in splendid form. His voice was clearer and fuller than before during the session, and his movements gave evidence of unusual energy and earnestness.

The principal weapons of the Opposition, he said, were bold assertions, persistent exaggeration, constant misconstruction, and copious arbitrary and baseless prophecies. True, there were conflicting financial arrangements to be dealt with, but among the difficulties nothing existed which ought to abash or terrify men desirous to accomplish a great object. The opposition had evaded steadfastly the real question of the second reading—how must Ireland be governed if this bill be rejected?

Coercion a Failure.

Lord Salisbury had asked for twenty years of coercion, but as the policy of converting Ireland to Protestantism inaugurated under Queen Elizabeth had failed down to the present time, what ground was there for hope that in but twenty years more it would succeed? The late government had started with a majority of 120. Neither the children nor grandchildren of this generation would see such a majority again. Was the whole fabric of their policy had failed; and what guarantee was there that it would not fail again? The present bill sought to close a controversy that had lasted for centuries.

Ireland's loyal acceptance of the present bill should cause distrust and disbelief to vanish. There had been no disaffection of the Irish mind since the door of hope had been opened. The continued distrust of the Irish people, despite all they could do, came simply to this—that they were to be pressed below the level of civilized mankind. When the boon of self-government was given to the British colonies, was Ireland alone to be excepted from its blessings? To deny Ireland home rule was to say that it lacked the ordinary faculties of humanity.

Mr. Gladstone's closing words were: "You cannot be surprised that we have undertaken the solution of this great question, and as, on the one hand, it is not least of the arduous efforts of the Liberal party, so, on the other hand, it will have its place in history—aye, and not remote, but early history—as not the least durable, fruitful and blessed among its accomplished acts."

Before the cheering ceased George Bartley, Conservative for North Islington, rose to continue the debate. Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the closure and it was adopted.

William Saunders, Radical for the Walworth division of Newington, who threatened to bolt to the opposition, changed his mind at the last moment and went into the lobby with the ministerialists. As Mr. Gladstone returned from the lobby Liberals and Nationalists rose, cheered and waved their hats. John Redmond shouted: "Three cheers for Parnell," but the only response was laughter.

How the House Divided.

The announcement that the bill had passed the second reading by a vote of 347 to 304 was the signal for more cheers and hat-waving. There was another demonstration when Mr. Gladstone left the House. Crowds had gathered outside the building and as the Prime Minister rode away he was followed by their cheers.

The division was taken on strict party lines. Every Nationalist member voted with the majority. The dissident Liberals, to a man, went with the opposition. The Prince of Wales remained until the result of the division was announced. Among the visitors in the women's gallery was Miss Cleveland.

AMERICA ENTITLED TO A MONOPOLY.

Mr. Carter Continues His Argument on Our Rights in Bering Sea.

PARIS, April 21.—J. C. Carter of counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration continued his argument today in behalf of American claims. He criticised the weak points of the case presented in behalf of Great Britain. He admitted that the United States asked for a monopoly of the seas, but a monopoly, he argued, could only be injurious when artificial prices were induced by it. In the present instance that was impossible. On the contrary, the monopoly asked for by the United States would encourage production and be beneficial to humanity in the same way as the laws providing for patents and for copyright. Mr. Carter proceeded to refute the British argument that the seals devoured British fish in the waters of British Columbia. The fish in those waters, Mr. Carter said, were the property of the world. Mr. Carter quoted from the joint report of the Commissioners of Great Britain and the United States appointed to investigate the condition of seal life in the Northern Pacific Ocean to sustain his contention that pelagic sealing was wrong. The United States, Mr. Carter said, would tolerate the same moral right of the Indians to pursue the seals for their personal sustenance but not for commercial purposes.

Mr. Carter, continuing his argument, reverted to the question of property in seals. He said the law goes to the farthest extremity when social advantage is at stake and gives protection to property even when intangible. He quoted as an instance the law governing patents. The granting of a monopoly was odious in itself, he said, but it was granted in order to encourage production.

As his general conclusion Mr. Carter submitted that when an animal, although wild, voluntarily becomes subject to the control of man, so that animal's increase could be taken and the species preserved the right of property resulted. He admitted the British argument that the recognition of the rights of the United States would tend to establish a monopoly. When, he asked, did a monopoly become injurious? Only when a rise of prices was induced by it. It was impossible for the United States to withhold the skins from the market to force up prices. Such a policy would lead eventually to such an accumulation that in the end the United States would be obliged to throw the skins on the market in great bulk and thus lower the prices immeasurably. It was only by care and self denial of the United States that the sealing industry had been enabled to exist; therefore the protection demanded was only their due.

The court adjourned until next Tuesday.

Tomorrow President Carnot will receive the arbitrators, counsel, and agents at the Elysée.

Good Prices at the Spitzer Sale.

The fifth day of the Spitzer sale this afternoon brought a total of 360,810 francs, bringing up the aggregate for the first five days to exactly 2,000,000 francs. While the prices today were good none were sensational.

Cooler at Paris.

Fine but slightly cooler weather was had today with the temperature ranging from 57° to 80°; barometer, 30.08; wind, northerly and moderate.

DOCKERS' STRIKE MAY BE CONTINUED

The Men Will Likely Reject All the Proposals for a Settlement.

LONDON, April 21.—The prospect of a speedy settlement of the Hull dockers' strike is vanishing. The men are expected to reject all the proposals for a compromise drawn up by A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, Charles and J. H. Wilson, and John Burns. The Shipowners' Federation, moreover, is about to issue a manifesto warning the strikers that unless they return to work at once their places will be filled with non-union men.

Charles Henry Wilson, M. P. for Hull and one of the owners of the Wilson line of vessels against which the union dock laborers are on strike, declares the employers have made all the concessions they will grant to the strikers.

Dowager Duchess Goes to Jail.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was today arrested and locked up in Holloway Jail. She was conducted by two detectives to the cell formerly occupied by Ethel Osborne, who stole Mrs. Hargreaves' pearls. The cell is 25x15 feet, and has been furnished with a blue plush suit, blue tapestry, and carpet. The Duchess will receive her meals from the establishment of a fashionable caterer.

Sir Henry Isaacs Acquitted.

The special jury in the Hansard Union case has returned a verdict declaring Sir Henry Isaacs not guilty of the charges preferred against him. Justice Hawkins reserved his decision as to whether the charges against Joseph Isaacs, Horatio Bottomley, and Charles Dollman should go to the jury.

CLEVELAND TO KING HUMBERT.

Minister Potter Presents the President's Congratulations to Italy's Rulers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, April 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Mr. Potter, the United States Minister, this morning had a special audience with the King and Queen, to whom he presented President Cleveland's letter of congratulation on the occasion of their silver wedding. Their Majesties seemed to be and expressed themselves as pleased with the letter, and especially that Mr. Potter, who is persona gratissima at the Italian Court, had been chosen as the President's spokesman. The King embraced the opportunity for making a graceful reference to the love of freedom which distinguished both Italy and the United States. He also referred to the cordial welcome extended the Italian warships now in American waters, and expressed the hope that the good feeling existing between the two countries would remain perpetually unbroken.

ROME, April 21.—The German Emperor rode in the suburbs of Rome this morning, accompanied by the Empress and the Imperial suite, and then returned to the Quirinal to take luncheon with the King and Queen of Italy. King Humbert and Queen Margherita received with full and magnificent state ceremony today the congratulations of the various sovereigns, through their Ambassadors, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of their Italian majesties, the date of which is tomorrow, Humbert and Margheretta having been married at Turin April 22, 1868. The Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary joined with the Ambassadors in presenting the congratulations of the heads of their respective States, and United States Minister Potter presented an autograph letter from President Cleveland conveying in suitable language the expressions of the President's pleasure over the happy occasion. King Humbert and Queen Margherita extended a most cordial reception to their visitors.

King Humbert and Emperor William, with their wives and suites, attended the Italian Derby this afternoon. More than 70,000 persons were at the track. Both going and returning the royal party was cheered constantly. Emperor William was welcomed with great enthusiasm when he appeared at the performance of "Falstaff" this evening. The orchestra played "The Watch on the Rhine" as he entered the royal box.

WILL THE CONFERENCE MEET AGAIN?

It Is Said Gladstone Is a Bar to Any Monetary Change.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, April 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Belgian Cabinet has questioned the United States as to whether the monetary conference will meet again at the end of May. The American Government's reply has not yet been received. It is asserted that owing to Mr. Gladstone's unflinching opposition to any change in the English monetary system the conference, if it does meet, will only do so to express its powerlessness and dissolve.

BISMARCK'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

The Ex-Chancellor Suffered from Neuralgia and Loss of Sleep.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The alarm created yesterday by the news of Bismarck's ill-health is today allayed by bulletins from Friedrichsruhe, which say he has merely had a sudden chill, which brought on a severe attack of neuralgia. The loss of sleep subsequent upon this caused weakness. The latest reports say the Prince is much better.

WAR REPORTED TO BE AT AN END.

Government of Honduras Said to Have Triumphed Over Revolutionists.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, April 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A report has been received here that the revolution in Honduras is at an end and the government is again in control. The revolutionists are said to have been attacked at Santa Ana, south of Tegucigalpa. Many of the leaders are said to have been captured, and twenty-four of them have been executed. The report says the revolutionary leader, Pohcarpo Bonilla, is fleeing through Choluteca toward Nicaragua. It is also said Manuel Bonilla, a brother of the revolutionary chief, was defeated in a battle near Cedro with a loss of 100 men. He retreated toward the south, and is believed to be following his brother. Members of the Liberal party have abandoned Bonilla's faction. Citizens in all parts of Honduras are clamoring for the election of Luis Bogran as President, his former administration having been satisfactory. It is believed he will become Minister of War. Foreign enterprises have not been in any way injured on account of the revolution.

A local paper publishes a letter from its correspondent in Orocue, who says persons recently arrived there from Venezuela report a revolution has again broken out in Ciudad Bolivar, San Fernando De Apure.

The trouble was caused by the war which has been waged against wealthy citizens of Venezuela by the followers of Gen. Crespo. The fact that a man was wealthy was a sufficient excuse for pouncing upon his estate.

Another dispatch says a revolution has been organized in Tachira against Gen. Crespo's government. Both civil and military authorities in that section of Venezula are committing outrages upon Colombians. It is probable the Colombian Minister at Caracas will present a complaint to Crespo and demand reparation. It is reported that in Tachira three brothers named Velasco, who were guilty of no crime, were arrested by the order of Moror, the civil chief of the district. They were frightfully tortured and then put to death. Their bodies were taken to the cemetery, where the police held orgies over them. The bodies were not buried and became the prey of vultures.

REVOLT IS BREWING IN VENEZUELA.

Grave Disorders Reported in San Cristoval and Los Andes.

CARACAS, April 21.—Grave disorders are reported from the San Cristoval district, in the State of Tachari, where the leaders of the various factions are endeavoring to secure control for purposes of individual gain and with this end in view are constantly stirring up discord. There is great discontent also in the adjoining Los Andes district, where many murders have been committed. Leaders of some of the factions are inciting their followers to commit outrages. It is believed a revolution may be organized in Los Andes. Although the general elections for members of Congress have been held it is not yet known how they resulted in the various States. This is due to the indifference of the people and to the imperfect system of voting and securing returns.

CHILE'S NEW MINISTRY ANNOUNCED.

Murder May Lead to Trouble Between Brazil and Uruguay.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, April 21.—[Copyright 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A dispatch from Santiago says the changes in the Cabinet have been announced. Errazuriz becomes Foreign Minister, Rogas Minister of Justice and Public Instruction and Petro Monti Minister of the Interior. The post of Minister of the Hacienda is left vacant.

A correspondent at Artigas says the Castillistas invaded the Uruguayan territory yesterday and murdered Ernsto Horacio Aguiar. The murder of Aguiar has caused tremendous excitement in Monteveido, where a guard has been placed around the Brazilian Minister's house to prevent an attack.

Manigat's Plans Frustrated.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—President Henreaux has expelled from the country Gen. Manigat's agents and all who assisted the latter in his conspiracies to overthrow the Government of Hayti. As amicable relations now exist between the two black republics, and as Presidents Hippolyte and Henreaux have come to an understanding regarding the rights of their respective governments, it is believed Gen. Manigat's attempts to organize an army to overthrow the existing Government of Hayti will not avail.

Richter May Not Go to Boston.

VIENNA, April 21.—The superintendent of the Imperial Opera refuses to release from his contract Hans Richter, who has been called to replace Arthur Nikisch as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richter's contract will not expire for several years. He may be able to obtain a release from Emperor Francis Joseph.

Universal Suffrage Approved.

BRUSSELS, April 21.—The Belgian Senate has approved the compromise granting universal suffrage, accompanied by plural voting based on education and property as adopted by the Chamber of Representatives.

Zante Twice Shaken Yesterday.

ATHENS, April 21.—Two violent shocks were felt in Zante today. Several of the remaining buildings were wrecked, and half a dozen persons were injured.

YOUNG EARL OF CRAVEN AS A JOKER.

How He Had Fun with a Pistol Several Years Ago in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—[Special.]—The young Earl of Craven, who Tuesday married Miss Cornelia Martin of New York, made a record for himself when he was in California several years ago. On that occasion he was accompanied by his valet and tutor and was making a tour of the world to see things as they really are. He proved to be a lively young fellow with an inclination to participate in whatever fun was going on and he made things specially lively during the visits he took into Chinatown. But his greatest achievement in the State was at the Nadeau House, Los Angeles, where he got everyone standing on their heads with excitement. He had just purchased a pistol and while maneuvering with it it went off, the shot going through and smashing a large mirror. The sound of the pistol-shot in his room and the fact that his door was locked created consternation, and realizing what a scare was going on outside, the young Earl jokingly kept still and listened to the excitement until the clerks and bell boys prepared to break open his room. Then he quietly unlocked the door himself and walked out and had the laugh on his visitors.

CROKER AS AN EDITOR.

ONE OF THE PURCHASERS OF THE "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE."

Mike Dwyer, the Horse and Race-Track Owner, Said to Be His Partner in the New Enterprise—Clothing Cutters Win Their Fight Against the Manufacturers and Get Every Disputed Point—Buchanan Injures His Case on the Witness-Stand—That Northern Pacific Plan.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[Special.]—Rumor promises the metropolis a brace of new editors—Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, and Michael Dwyer, the horse owner. They are reported to be the "unknown parties" for whom the banking firm of Samuel P. Davis of No. 44 Wall street bought the *Journal of Commerce* for $608,000. David M. Stone, who will remain editor of the paper, was indisposed today, but in the business office nothing was known of the identity of the people who bought the paper. Samuel P. Davis of Samuel P. Davis & Co., said he had already declined to give the names of the clients for whom they acted in the sale, but added that, as far as he could see, Messrs. Croker and Dwyer would probably take a financial papet, like the *Journal of Commerce*, on which to begin their editorial experiences. It was also stated downtown that the buyers of the *Journal of Commerce* were negotiating for the *Commercial Bulletin*, but that was vigorously denied this afternoon at the office.

CLOTHING CUTTERS WIN THE FIGHT.

Manufacturers Concede Every Point in Dispute for One Year.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[Special.]—The lockout of the clothing cutters, which has lasted for nearly four weeks, is over. The fight has been one of the greatest labor struggles that New York has seen in years and has resulted in what is practically a complete victory for the cutters. The men are to go to their old places in a body, and while the manufacturers do not say in so many words that the hands which took their places will be discharged it is understood that they must go to make room for the old men. In cases where men cannot return to their old places the manufacturers have agreed to find them employment at equal wages in the shops of the members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association. The minimum wages are to be $30 per week for shear cutters and $24 for knife cutters, and the proportion of apprentices is to be not more than one to every ten cutters, or a majority fraction of ten. There are to be seven holidays at full pay during the year and a Saturday half holiday from May to September. The legal holidays are to be New Year's day, Decoration day, Independence day, Labor day, Thanksgiving, election day, and Christmas. The agreement is to last one year. As a precaution against similar troubles in future a Board of Arbitration is to be established composed of the executive boards of the United Garment Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, and in case they fail to agree all disputes will be referred to an umpire, who will have full power to settle.

STORM FLOODS THE SHIP CANAL.

Unfinished Portion Damaged to the Extent of $100,000.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[Special.]—The storm early this morning damaged to the extent of $100,000 the United States ship canal connecting the Harlem and Hudson rivers. The unfinished portion is between two dams. Both collapsed before the pressure and it is estimated that 15,000,000 gallons of water entered the cut within two minutes. During the day 200 men are employed in the cut. They would have perished had the flood delayed a few hours.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

Dr. Buchanan Hurt His Case by Quibbling on the Stand.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[Special.]—Dr. Robert W. Buchanan seemed to realize today that he had hurt the splendid defense his lawyers had made by his quibbling conduct on the witness stand. The latter part of the day he spent in denying the contradictions that each side had made against the other. Prof. Witthaus and Dr. Doremus testified that they had correctly analyzed Mrs. Buchanan's remains and found ample proof of the presence of morphine. Sheriff Gorman has dismissed Deputy Sheriff John J. Lynch for allowing Buchanan to spend an hour in a saloon Monday evening.

That Northern Pacific Plan.

According to information obtainable today the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific railroad at Thursday's meeting did not adopt any new plan for retiring the floating debt. The so-called plan which the Finance committee recommended was that the debt be carried as heretofore with the idea that if loans can be renewed on the present basis until times are more favorable, the present board can float collateral trust notes according to the plan laid by the stockholders' committee if it shall then be decided that this is the best solution of the problem. Many believe that the Villard continent of the board intend to resign and that they are merely taking their time for it.

Increase in Pullman Stock.

Stockholders of the Pullman Palace car company through the directors announced today that stockholders of record May 1 will have the option until May 15 to subscribe for such stock, at par, to an extent not exceeding one-fifth of the holdings of record May 1. Payments must be made on or before May 15, when full paid certificates will be issued for each payment, excluding fractional shares. The transfer books will close May 1 and reopen May 16. The company has declared a quarterly dividend of $3 per share payable May 15.

Gotham Gleanings.

Fire damaged the yards of the Standard Oil company in Yonkers last night to the extent of $15,000.

The hotel waiters are steadily closing up their ranks in preparation for their general strike next Thursday.

The army bands of Germany were officially declared artists today by Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, and were given certificates of landing.

Peter L. Frederick, Postmaster of Glendale, L. I., was arrested at his home last night by Inspector Sharpe, charged with embezzling $480 of government funds in his care.

John E. Risley, the newly appointed Minister to Denmark, is seriously ill. A consultation of physicians was held tonight. Drs. Janeway and Ardentown being called in to meet the family physician, Dr. Tefft.

John Nolen and Michael Collins, who robbed the safe in the Windsor Hotel of Mrs. W. H. Burnett and her daughter of Chicago of jewelry valued at $5,000, pleaded guilty today and were sentenced each to seven years and six months imprisonment.

A new explosive called maximete, invented by Hudson Maxim, was tested here today. The inventor claims that one ounce of maximete is equal to one pound of black powder and that from ten to eleven ounces of the explosive are equal in force to a pound of dynamite. The tests showed today that the explosive will not freeze, that it is smokeless, and does not ignite easily.

MONTANA MINERS IMPRISONED BY FIRE.

In a Shaft of the Butte and Boston Mine Nine Men Lose Their Lives.

BUTTE, Mont., April 21.—By a fire in one of the shafts of the Butte and Boston company this morning nine miners were cut off from escape and others burned or suffocated. All hope of rescue of those imprisoned has been abandoned. Their names are:

ANDREWS, RICHARD.
BEARD, ANTONIO.
GERARD, FRANK.
GRAY, THOMAS.
NELTO, JAMES.
PASCO, EDWARD.
PUGLIS, E.
ROVELTO, SAM.
TREMBOTH, RICHARD.

The origin of the fire is not known. It may have been started by a candle stuck in the timbers.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., April 21.—Three dwellings were destroyed and two persons burned to death in a fire at 2 o'clock this morning. An explosion occurred in the building occupied by Julius Manthieu as a tinshop and dwelling. Both Manthieu and his wife were killed. It is believed that natural gas caused the first explosion and that a second explosion resulted from the flames reaching a tank of benzine in the cellar of the Manthieu dwelling. The property loss was about $10,000.

Must Satisfy Judgment at Home.

TORONTO, Ont., April 21.—[Special.]—The High Court of Justice today decided that a judgment obtained in Chicago could not be enforced here. The judgment was obtained by the Milligan Manufacturing company against a Mr. Meyers of Barry & Meyers. Meyers had nothing in Chicago to satisfy the judgment, but had an interest in property here.

Greatest in Strength, Purest in Quality.

As the result of my tests, I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. *It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.*

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health, etc.

IS AN EASY VICTIM.

ATTORNEY NEWMAN ENTRAPPED BY A GAME QUITE ANCIENT.

The Valise Containing the Precious $28,000 Exchanged by Lamb on the Street for a Duplicate Bag Containing Worthless Paper Which the Lawyer Religiously Locks Up in a Safety Deposit Vault—Flatly Denies Having Lost the Money—Newman's Version.

Details of how Attorney Jacob Newman was fleeced out of $28,000 last Monday by Lyman L. Lamb of Akron, O., are slowly coming to light, although the lawyer flatly denies that he is a loser to any such amount. It has developed through the investigation made by the Chicago Police Department that the valise containing $28,000 in currency of Lawyer Newman's money, which was carried by Lamb while walking in company with the attorney from Schaffner's Bank, No. 100 Washington street, to the Chamber of Commerce Building, was exchanged by the swindler, through the assistance of a confederate, for a similar valise which contained a bundle of worthless paper done up in the shape of the original bundle of bank notes.

Last February Lamb came to Chicago from Akron, O., and registered at the Great Northern Hotel. He brought with him an excellent letter of introduction to Mr. Newman from Grant, Greene & Sieber, a prominent law firm in Akron, with whom Mr. Newman is on the friendliest of terms. He represented that he was in Chicago at that time for the purpose of making some real estate investments and asked Mr. Newman to cash a $5,000 draft for him. This was done, and the draft was promptly paid.

This incident went far toward making possible the swindle of last Monday, which was easily effected. Lamb, having recently returned to Chicago, told Mr. Newman that he had purchased the O'Mahoney farm, near Waukegan, for $20,000, and had paid $1,000 down in cash. The payment of the remaining $28,000 had to be made Monday, and "wouldn't Mr. Newman be so kind as to advance him that amount on a draft for $35,000 made out by the City National Bank of Akron, O., on the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New York in favor of L. L. Lamb?" The request was granted and the two men went to H. Schaffner & Co.'s bank, No. 100 Washington street, where Mr. Newman indorsed the draft, deposited it to his credit, and gave his check for $28,000, which was then and there cashed.

Went After His Valise.

It being impossible to get that amount of money at the bank, in bills of large denomination, Lamb excused himself and returned shortly after with a small valise in which to carry the cumbersome pile of currency. It was understood that Mr. Northrup Newman's law partner was to accompany Lamb to Waukegan in the afternoon with the cash, when the money was to be paid over and the transaction closed.

As the two men left the bank on their way to Mr. Newman's office in the Chamber of Commerce Building Lamb carried the valise. When they reached the entrance to the building Lamb handed the valise to Mr. Newman and said that he would return for it after lunch. Mr. Newman took the valise which contained, as he supposed, the $28,000, and carried it to his office. The afternoon wore away and as Lamb did not return the valise was locked up in a vault, and when opened the following Wednesday was found to contain a few worthless pieces of newspaper. While the two men had been walking from Schaffner's bank to the Chamber of Commerce Building a confederate of Lamb's had slipped into his hands a duplicate valise, which disappeared unnoticed by Mr. Newman in the crowd that thronges the thoroughfare at midday.

Lamb has not been seen since he left for his lunch. The draft for $35,000 which Newman indorsed was forwarded to New York for collection where payment was refused.

Mr. Newman said yesterday to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE:

"That $28,000 is all safe, and has not been lost by me. My total loss by this man Lamb will not exceed at a liberal estimate $2,500. This includes about $800 in cash which I advanced him, and the rest is fees and obligations incurred on his account. The story of the substitution of an empty valise for the one containing the $28,000 is all bosh."

Banker Schaffner was seen last evening, but refused to say anything about the matter on the ground that it would be a breach of confidence for him to talk.

His Operations in Akron.

AKRON, O., April 21.—[Special.]—It now develops that Lyman L. Lamb while in this city attempted to cash a $30,000 draft on the Second National Bank. He called there about six weeks ago, saying that he had received the draft from his brother and would like to have $8,000 on it. Cashier Folger refused. Lamb appeared indignant and left. The two Chicago detectives at work on the case in Akron will not open their heads. It was stated tonight, however, by a member of the law firm of Green, Grant & Sieber, when pressed for an answer, that Lamb was wanted in this country and Europe for crimes as daring as that committed in Chicago. "I am not at liberty to disclose his identity now," said he. "There are reasons for withholding it. But depend upon it he is known by detectives throughout the entire civilized world." Lamb's office is daily occupied by his woman stenographer, but she has not received a word from her employer.

MINNEAPOLIS COMMISSION STORE BURNS.

Loss of $40,000, with Insurance of $28,000—Elevator Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 21.—[Special.]—Fire early this morning destroyed the fruit commission store of J. A. Shea & Co. and damaged adjoining property. The loss is $40,000; insurance, $28,000. The insurance is placed as follows:

Continental	$1,000	Hartford	$5,000
Springfield	2,500	American Central	5,000
Broadway	1,000	Atlas	2,000
Providence, Wash.	2,500	Ins. Co. of N. A.	1,000
Pennsylvania	2,500	Phoenix, Conn.	2,000
Rome, N. Y.	2,500	Phenix, N. Y.	2,000

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The two five-story brick buildings at 1020 and 1022 Market street, occupied respectively by J. R. Shannon & Sons, hardware, and the Keystone Auction company, were badly damaged by fire tonight. Loss to Shannon & Sons, $85,000, and $80,000 insurance; loss on buildings $20,000, insured two-thirds. The auction company's loss is $15,000.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 21.—W. S. Allen's new elevator, containing 20,000 bushels of wheat, burned at Westport last night. The loss is heavy.

Damage Suit Against Distillers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 21.—[Special.]—Joseph Matz has brought a suit in this city against Rosenfeld Bros. Co., doing business as the Sunnybrook and Willow Creak Distilling company in Louisville, Ky. The plaintiff alleges that he entered into a contract with Rosenfeld Bros. Co. to buy 240 barrels of 40 per cent small grain whisky. Matz will claim that the government gauger's certificates, as to the bonded warehouse where the goods were stored, were forged. He asks $7,000 damages.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DERBY.

He Succumbs to Heart Disease After Several Days' Illness.

LONDON, April 21.—The Earl of Derby died at 8 o'clock this evening. He spent a sleepless night and rapidly lost strength. Death was due to heart disease.

[Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, was the eldest son of the fourteenth Earl, and was born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826. He was educated at Rugby and Cambridge, and after spending some time in Canada entered the House of Commons about 1849, representing Lyme Regis. He paid a visit to the East, and when in India was nominated in March, 1852, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration. The death of Sir W. Molesworth having created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered him the seals of that department; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious to be a Minister of the Crown, remained true to his party and declined the tempting proposal. He became Secretary of State for India with a seat in the Cabinet under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-'59, and it was under his superintendence that the management of the Indian Empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East India company to the responsible advisers of the Queen. He was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his father's third administration in 1866, and acquired popularity from the tact he displayed in dealing with the Luxemburg question, and for his effort to settle the Alabama claims. He has been a member of several important commissions and has displayed great aptitude for public affairs. On the death of his father in 1869 he entered the House of Peers. He held progressive views on most public questions, and sometimes paid little regard to party traditions. On Mr. Disraeli's return to office, in 1874, Lord Derby took the Foreign Office once more, but threw up his portfolio March 28, 1878, on the ground, as he afterwards declared, that he could not assent to a policy which involved the annexation of Turkish territory. In 1879 he openly abandoned the Conservative party, and in 1880 declared against it, on the express ground of his opposition to its foreign policy. Then he joined a Liberal association in Lancashire, and in January, 1883, he declared himself to be "a thorough Liberal." In 1885 Mr. Gladstone called Lord Derby to his Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Earl was married in 1870 to the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, but had no children. The successor to his vast estates and the title is his brother, Lord Frederick Stanley, Governor-General of Canada.]

W. S. Lincoln of Washington Dead.

A telegram received in this city yesterday morning announced the death of W. S. Lincoln at his home, No. 1714 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C., Thursday night. Mr. Lincoln was sick only a short time of Bright's disease. He was the father of Mrs. Sidney A. Kent of this city, who is in Washington and was at the bedside of her father when he died. Mr. Lincoln was 80 years of age and for a number of years was prominently identified with the Republican party in New York. He was closely allied with Conkling, Fenton, and other party leaders. In 1866 he was elected to Congress and after the expiration of his term he took up his residence in Washington, where he retired to private life after a successful and honorable career as merchant and politician. He leaves a widow, who was formerly Miss Helen Burbank, and one child, Mrs. Kent. Mr. and Mrs. Kent will return to this city sometime next month.

Rockford (Ill.) Business-Man Dies Abroad.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—A cablegram was received from London, England, today announcing the death of William H. Fisher, a leading young business-man of this city who was abroad on a pleasure trip. The remains will be brought home.

A. E. Nichols, the Opera Comedian.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—[Special.]—A. E. Nichols, a popular comedian who has been playing the part of Friar Tuck in the Robin Hood Opera company, now performing at the Academy of Music, died of ap

TALENT WAS IN FORM.

FOUR OUT OF FIVE FAVORITES WIN AT HAWTHORNE.

Moose's Defeat by Pioneer the Only Dump of the Day—Narissa Wins the 2-Year-Old Race in a Gallop—Morse at Odds On Has a Narrow Escape from Defeat, Fred Fisher Giving the Favorite's Backers an Awful Fright—Racing News from Other Points.

Yesterday's races at Hawthorne were run under the same unfavorable conditions which have prevailed for the last few days, but the talent had another good day.

In the opening event for 2-year-olds at three and a half furlongs, Narissa and Ondina alternated as favorites until post time, when Lyles' filly was installed favorite over Eugene Leigh's. The favorite never gave her backers any uneasiness. She was in front before the time flag fell and galloping out in the lead all the way was pulled up by three lengths from Ondina, who only beat Despot by a neck.

The second race at half a mile found Parolee favorite at 2 to 1. Lady Tom was next fancied. She opened up a big gap to the stretch, and when apparently running easy suddenly cut it and finished last. Parolee came through in the stretch and won handily by three lengths from Bonnie Annie, an outsider in the betting.

The third race at five furlongs was a great betting affair. Moose opened at 2 to 1, but was speedily backed down to 8 to 5. Little Willie was the medium of a plunge, and Pioneer at the false price of 5 to 1 was backed by the pikers. After Little Willie had shown the way to the first turn Moose went to the head of affairs and showed the way into the stretch by two lengths. Once straightened out Pioneer under the whip raced up level, and having Moose in difficulties at once came on and won by three lengths, Moose the same in front of Little Willie.

Old Fred Fisher gave the talent an awful fright in the fourth race, at seven furlongs. Morse was favorite at 3 to 5, with Tarquin a well-backed second choice. The others were absolutely friendless. When the flag fell Fred Fisher rushed to the front, and, seeming to fairly revel in the mud, opened up a gap of six lengths to the stretch. He seemed to have the race in hand, as Morse was already under a drive. An eighth out, however, Fred Fisher began to tire, and Morse, by sheer gameness, gradually wore him down and beat him by two lengths. Tarquin was third.

In the last race, after Santamogo had turned into the stretch with what seemed a winning lead, Harry Kuhl, the favorite, although swerving all over the track, gradually wore him down and beat him on the post. Santamogo stopping almost to a walk in the end.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, three and a half furlongs—Narissa, 111 pounds (Sheafer), 9 to 5, won; Ondina, 109 (Flanton), 10 to 1, second; Despot, 114 (Leonard), 15 to 1, third. Time, :58¾. Don Jaime, 103 (Tucker), 4 to 1, and Foiu, 111 (Kuhn), 6 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $350, for all ages, half a mile—Parolee, 95 pounds (McCue), 2 to 1, won; Bonnie Annie, 90 (Fisher), 10 to 1, second; Maud D., 98 (Reynolds), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Luke F., 100 (S. Taylor), 5 to 1; Lady Tom, 95 (Flanton), 5 to 2, and Rosewater, 100 (Craig), 9 to 5, also ran.

Third race, purse $350, for all ages, five furlongs—Pioneer, 100 pounds (Day), 5 to 1, won; Moose, 92 (E. Taylor), 8 to 5, second; Little Willie, 106 (Tucker), 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:02¾. Mollie M., 98 (Fisher), 7 to 1; Jolly Tar, 100 (Kuhn), 20 to 1; Bob Weitbrec, 100 (Flanagan), 8 to 1, and Templemore, 103 (Leonard), 8 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $350, for all ages, seven furlongs—Morse, 97 pounds (Craig), 3 to 5, won; Fred Fisher, 97 (E. Taylor), 15 to 1, second; Tarquin, 100 (Sheafer), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:30. E. B. Million, 100 (Kuhn), 15 to 1, and Concave, 100 (Bell), 40 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $350, for all ages, five and a half furlongs—Harry Kuhl, 101 pounds (McCue), 9 to 5, won; Santamogo, 94 (E. Taylor), 7 to 2, second; Judge Thurman, 104 (Flanton), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¾. Lizzie Mac, 98 (Flanagan), 8 to 5; Sir Wheeler, 104 (Sheafer), 30 to 1; and Hartly, 111 (Lewis), 40 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, five furlongs, purse $300, for non-winners this Feb. 1.—Looking Backward, 96 pounds; Mamie S., 95; Hardee, 95; Out of Sight, 85; Tom Daly, 85; Annie Race, 85; Jurist, 85.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $500, a handicap, for all ages—Hercules, 108 pounds; St. Johns, 103; Bob Toombs, 100; Santamogo, 98; Ray B., 98.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $350, for all ages, selling—Speculation, 103 pounds; Skiddoo, 103; Bevin, 100; Rookery, 100; Kangaroo, 100; Lengthy Dickerson, 97; Miss Ruth, 97; Miss Spot, 90; Ruth Cleveland, 85.

Fourth race, five furlongs, purse $350, for all ages, selling—First Lap, 103 pounds; Tom Stevens, 100; Pete Hanna, 100; Charlie Ford, 100; Rosewood, 100; Craft, 100; Incommode, 85.

Fifth race, one-half mile, purse $350, for all ages—Otto, 114 pounds; San Augustine, 111; Hartley, 110; Dutchman, 108; Maggy Lebus, 106; Sterling, 105; Mount McGregor, 103; Lady Tom, 103; Parolee, 100; Luke F., 93; Don Jaime, 84.

GOOD BETTING AT ELIZABETH.

Chateau, Key West, I. O. U., Hammie, Harvest, and Hoey Win.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[Special.]—The first race at Elizabeth today furnished a good betting contest. Ellen H., who was once more pitted against Chateau, was backed by the Guttenberg contingent as if the race were over. She beat Chateau handily a week ago, and they argued she could duplicate the feat today. M. F. Dwyer thought differently. He plunged on his colt in his usual way, but so much money poured in on Ellen H. that she remained an even money favorite. Chateau showed himself to be a vastly improved colt. He simply galloped away from her and won as he pleased. The race showed conclusively that Ellen H. had gone back on her form of a week ago almost as much as the Dwyer colt had come forward. Once more Capt. Wagner was made favorite and once more he ran like a dog and threw his friends down. He carried a barrel of money at 9 to 1 to win the third race. I. O. U., whose good race for five furlongs a day or two ago was overlooked, was a lukewarm second favorite. Roquefort was in slight demand at 7 to 2. St. Hubert was supported at 4 to 1. He got several lengths advantage at the start, but gave up before he had gone a furlong. I. O. U. made the pace to suit himself and won all the way. He never left the issue in doubt after they settled down to race. Paragon, the favorite for the fourth, rushed into the lead and killed himself by trying to set too hot a pace for the others. Hammie and Circular raced together to the last furlong post, where Hammie assumed a commanding lead. He romped home, an easy winner by a length. The summary follows:

First race, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, selling, one-half mile—Chateau, 105¾ pounds (Lamley), 11 to 5, won; Ellen H., 90 (Griffin), even, second; Jennie F., 103 (L. Hill), 3 to 1, third. Caroline, 108 (Simms), 15 to 1; Lizzie Mac colt, 96 (H. Jones), 40 to 1; Unfaithful, 90 (Clay), 40 to 1; and Clara A. colt, 100 (J. Lamley), 15 to 1, also ran. Time, 0:52¾.

Second race, handicap, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Key West, 109 pounds (P. Rogers), 6 to 5, won; Scathmalie, 98 (city Wilson), 5 to 2, second; Lepanto, 98 (J. Lamley), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾.

Third race, sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards, selling, five furlongs—I. O. U., 101 pounds (E. Hill), 3 to 1, won; Roquefort, 114 (Doggett), 7 to 2, second; Silver Prince, 104 (Blake), 3 to 1, third. Capt. Wagner, 100 (H. Jones), 9 to 5; and St. Hubert, 108 (Lamley), 4 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:05¾.

Fourth race, sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards, selling, five furlongs—Hammie, 95 pounds (Cox), 2 to 1, won; Circular, 91 (J. Lamley), 4 to 1, second; Paragon, 96 (H. Jones), 5 to 6, third. Sister John, 94 (Griffin), 12 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:05¾.

Fifth race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, selling, one-half mile—Jewett, 106 pounds (Lamley), 3 to 2, won; Shelley Tuttle, 108 (Newmyer), 20 to 1, second; Skadi, 105 (Griffin), 5 to 1, third. Magician, 106 (Blake), 6 to 1; Mollie McCormick, 101 (Lewis), 12 to 1; and Blue Blood, 105 (N. Hill), 50 to 1, also ran. Time, :51.

Sixth race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, five furlongs—Hoey, 114 pounds (Lamley), 8 to 5, won; Kirkover, 108 (Doggett), 2 to 1, second; Sirocco, 118 (Taral), even, third. Time, 1:03¾.

Entries for Saturday at Elizabeth are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Shelley Tuttle, 110 pounds; Jack Lovell, 110; Mohammed, 110; Oaklawn, 108; Clement, 103; Fanny, 90.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Fairy, 105 pounds; Lizzie, 105; White Rose, 105; Virgie, 105; Gertie D., 105.

Third race, one mile and a sixteenth, N. J. J. C. Handicap—Raceland, 116 pounds; Yorkville Belle, 115; Torsalee, 114; Diablo, 114; Blitzen, 112; Belleflo, 110; Charade, 108; Mordotte, 107; Hamilton, 106; Badge, 105; Madrid, 90.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Prince Howard, 114 pounds; Bolero, 114; Annapolis, 114; Milt Young, 114; Paragon, 111; Warsaw, 100; Japonica, 95; Johnette, 95.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Hoey, 105 pounds; Transit, 105; Long Bounce, 105; Jack Rose, 105; Blue Blood, 102; Uncle Sim, 99; Alcalde, 99; Paragon, 90; Azrael, 90.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Fredericks, 117 pounds; Westpark, 117; Lento, 113; Pie, 112; Woolsey, 112; Gertie, 106.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 21.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Elizabeth races as follows:

First race—Shelley Tuttle, $15; Jack Lovell, $10; Mohammed, $5; Clement and Fanny, $3 each; Oaklawn, $2.

Second race—Bilitzen, $30; Yorkville Belle and Terrifier, $5 each; Raceland and Diablo, $15 each; Hamilton, $10; Badge, $5; field $8.

Third race—Fairy, $15; White Rose, $10; Lizzie and Virgie, $5 each; Gertie D., $3.

Fourth race—Bolero, $15; Paragon, $10; Milt Young, $8; Prince Howard, $5; Annapolis, Warsaw, Japonica, and Johnette, $3 each.

Fifth race—Hoey, $15; Uncle Sim, $12; Jack Rose, $10; Alcalde and Paragon, $5 each; Azrael, $3; field, $8.

Sixth race—Wolsey, $15; Gertie, $12; Fredericks and Westpark, $10 each; Pie, $3; Lento, $2.

TWO OUTSIDERS AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Langtry, Irish Pat, Ulf, Livingston, and Proteinol Are Winners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—[Special.]—One favorite, two second choices, and two outsiders won at East St. Louis today. The summary follows:

First race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Langtry, 113 pounds (Morse), 5 to 2, won; Little Midget, 101 (Jordan), 3 to 2, second; Bob Miller, 104 (McCormick), 8 to 3, third. Time, 1:17.

Second race, six furlongs, selling—Irish Pat, 105 pounds (J. Smith), 10 to 1, won; Little Phil, 105 (McCormick), 5 to 2, second; Belshazzar, 103 (Gorman), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:25.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Ulf, 110 pounds (Jordan), 4 to 5, won; Tom Hood, 110 (Steppe), 6 to 1, second; Esther, 103 (Gorman), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¼.

Fourth race, one mile—Livingston, 96 pounds (McCormick), 6 to 1, won; Gov. Ross, 108 (Jordan), 2 to 1, second; Success, 108 (J. Smith), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:53¾.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Proteinol, 105 pounds (Beach), 8 to 5, won; Jennie Harding, 98 (Vancamp), even, second; Oakview (Jordan), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¾.

Entries at East St. Louis for Saturday are:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Jilbek Beauty, 95 pounds; Friar B. G., 100 each; Paladin, 102; Beechet, 104; Tea, 97; Bondra, 100; Montella, 101; Pebble Rock, 104; Volens, 106.

Second race, 3-year-olds, four furlongs—Southernest, 93 pounds; Dr. Mooney, 103; Kingcraft, 108; Capt. Sinclair, 108; Nina P., 99; Gladiola, 105; Floyd, 108; King Kelly, 108.

Third race, selling, one mile—Lilly Mc, 86 pounds; Coronel, 95; Rushlight, 100; Mean Enough, 105; Fred Knox, 105; Merge, 96; Johnnie Webber, 96; Algonquin, 100; Sight Draft, 105; Success, 105.

Fourth race, free handicap, six furlongs—Barthol, 108 pounds; Hackey, 96; Ruben, 109; Lizzie V., 97; Frankie D., 94; The Hess, 104; Gen. Ross, 111; Ithaca, 102.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Sister Ione, 91 pounds; Velox, 94; Service, 96; Leadville, 99; Tom Flynn, 111; Rubee, 101; Falomita, 94; Jennie Harding, 96; Walker, 96; Proteinol, 106; Gen. Ross, 114.

Match race, one-fifth of a mile, for $500—F. C. Adams' Lady Cole and J. S. Scott's Ban Boy, both carrying 100 pounds.

SECOND CHOICES AT GLOUCESTER.

Xenophon, Pocatello, Stringfellow, Text, Young Lottery, and Marmont Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.—[Special.]—Luck was with the bookmakers at Gloucester today, as only one favorite came through. Three second choices and two outsiders were the other purse-takers. The sale of Marmont in the sixth race was the only incident worthy of mention. The event was won easily by Marmont, and being entered for only $300 he was bid up by M. T. Downing to $900, at which price it was knocked down to him. The summary follows:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Xenophone (Burrell), 6 to 1, won; Jersey (Derrick), 4 to 1, second; Paradise (Martin), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:32.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Pocatello (Burrell), 6 to 1, won; Rustic (Miller), 6 to 1, second; Edward F. (Ham), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:33¾.

Third race, five furlongs—Stringfellow (Wallace), 2 to 1, won; Power (Yeiter), 8 to 5, second; Leo Brigel (Ham), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¾.

Fourth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Text (Dwyer), 9 to 5, won; Can't Tell (Ham), 4 to 1, second; Houri (Wallace), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:44¾.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Young Lottery (Yeiter), 5 to 2, won; Silence (Finn), 5 to 2, second; Eli (Casey), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¾.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Marmont (Dwyer), 4 to 1, won; Sir William (Foster), 4 to 1, second; Tom Carl (Macauley), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:08¾.

Gloucester entries for Saturday are:

First race, seven furlongs—Come to Taw, 112 pounds; Frank L., 112; Van Wagenen, 109; Blitzen, 108; Freedom, 108; Monterey, 108; Montague, 108; Ko Ko, 105; Samaritan, 104; Mirthwood, 104; General Gordon, 104; Kepester, 104; Garwood, 101.

Second race, five furlongs, 3-year-olds—Artillery, 110 pounds; Lord Auckland, 107; Major Mac, late Majolica colt, 106; Postal, 103; Sue Ryder colt, 103; Wit, 98; Argie Lil., 93; Eli, 91; Lyrist, 91; Mary B., 98.

Third race, three and one-half furlongs, 2-year-olds—Carroll J., 108 pounds; Joe Knott, 91; Lady Smith, 84; Midget, 88; New Dance, 88; Sobrano, late Cadiga Lily, 88.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap—Toano, 117 pounds; Pagan, 118; King Crab, 110; Belisarius, 106; Rico, 103; Drizzle, 103; India Rubber, 100.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Crocus, 104 pounds; Monsoon, 103; O. Golden, 103; Apollo, 103; Stringfellow, 100; Gonsales, 99.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—He, 113 pounds; Criterion, 109; Idea, 108; Carracus, 108; Startle, 108; Gray Rock, 108; Go Easy, 108; Buck, 108; Flemington, 108; Iowa Boy, 108; Picidine 105; Frank A., 105; Aita, 100.

Race Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—Summary of today's races:

First race, one-half mile, 2-year-olds—Bordeaux won, Electricity second, Cherokee third. Time, :50.

Second race, seven furlongs, 3-year-olds—Charmion won, Steadfast second, Drummer third. Time, 1:30¾.

Third race, five furlongs—Seaside won, Ovation second, Beauty colt third. Time, 1:02.

Fourth race, one mile and a furlong—Garcia won, El Rey second, Almont third. Time, 1:56¾.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs—Wyanashott won, Motto second, Regal third. Time, 1:08.

Sixth race, one-half mile—Camel won; Palasky and Happy ran a dead heat. Time, 51¾.

PASSES FOR THE BASEBALL SEASON.

Mr. Cleveland and Cabinet Invited to Witness the League Games.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—There were two Presidents in the White House at one time today. One was Nicholas E. Young of the National League of Professional Baseball Players, who called to pay his respects to the President of the United States and incidentally to present him a ticket for the championship contests at National Park during the coming baseball season. Upon ascertaining that his visitor was not an office-hunter President Cleveland expressed his gratification at a renewal of his acquaintanceship with President Young, for the two magnates met during the former administration of the present occupant of the White House. After the usual courtesies President Young called attention to the fact that Mr. Cleveland's predecessor had been an ardent admirer and steady patron of the national game, and expressed the hope that the new President would act in the same manner and visit the ball park frequently. Subsequently President Young called on the members of the Cabinet and extended the same invitation to each that he had accorded the President, and the prospects are considered good for a representation of the administration at the ball games played in Washington this year. During the present administration ex-President Harrison and Secretaries Rusk and Foster formed an enthusiastic trio in the press stand.

Harvard's Freshman Team.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—[Special.]—The Harvard freshman baseball team has been practically decided upon. The team will probably play as follows: McCarthy, pitcher; Henry, catcher; Hayes, second base; Winslow, third base; Brown, short stop; Paine, left field; Paul, center field. Fuller is the most likely man for first base and Gouterman will probably play right field when McCarthy is pitching. Norton and O'Malley are the change catchers and Keefe and Kingsbury the reserve pitchers. Worden, who has been training with the varsity squad, is likely to do some pitching for '96. The other candidates for the team are: Morse, Griffin, Dibblee, and Wrenn. On May 13 Harvard and Princeton freshmen meet at Princeton.

Chicago, 14; Louisville, 3.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 21.—[Special.]—Chicago defeated Louisville here today by a score of 14 to 3. Anson's men had a walking match and batted the Louisville pitcher all over the field. Eight runs were scored in the second inning. Decker covered second well. Lange was tried in left field and was a success. McGinnis pitched a rattling good game and Kittredge's work behind the bat was perfect.

Baltimore, 8; Johns Hopkins, 4.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—[Special.]—There was a slow game of ball at Union Park this afternoon between the Orioles and the Johns Hopkins University team. The score:

Baltimore	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	8
Johns Hopkins	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4

Philadelphia, 21; Buffalo, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.—[Special.]—The Buffalo club was beaten badly by the Phillies this afternoon. The score:

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	5	3	4	5	4	*	21

Cornell, 10; Binghamton, 2.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 21.—[Special.]—Cornell was at first a little afraid of the professionals, but constantly kept sight of the ball. The score:

Cornell	0	0	5	3	0	0	2	0	10
Binghamton	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

Boston, 34; U. of Va., 13.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—[Special.]—The Bostons and University of Virginia ended their series of games at Charlottesville today. The score:

Bostons	2	3	0	2	18	4	5	0	*	34
Virginias	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	3

New York, 18; Troy, 6.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[Special.]—The Troy team played the New Yorks today on a watery field. The score:

Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	3	2	4	1	2	0	6	*	18

Southern League Games.

New Orleans, 10; Memphis, 7.
Augusta, 11; Atlanta, 5.
Montgomery, 10; Nashville, 4.
Mobile, 24; Birmingham, 6.
Macon, 14; Chattanooga, 0.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

DETROIT, Mich., April 21.—Hugh Leonard of New York wrestled catch-as-catch-can with Thomas McMahan of this city for the gate receipts tonight. Leonard easily won the first two falls and the match.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—The Ann Arbor Baseball club, which was to play the Wesleyan here tomorrow, today canceled all its engagements and went home. The Wesleyans will play the Iowa College team May 5.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—William Muldoon met with what may prove to be a serious accident Wednesday night while wrestling with Fritz Thompson of Germany. The latter accidentally struck Muldoon just below the right eye with his elbow. The blow cut a gash two inches in length. Blood flowed freely. It is now stated that erysipelas has set in and that there is danger of its so affecting the eye that the great wrestler may lose the sight of it.

General Sporting Notes.

Reader—"Major" Covington is a white boy.

Tournament has gone lame and has been retired.

Adventuress, a filly, by Chance, has shown the best work thus far at Lexington.

That sterling race horse Major Domo has broken down this time it is feared hopelessly. He was possessed of a wonderful turn of speed and twice ran second in the suburban, once to Loantaka and again to Montana.

William M. McNeil was given a judgment yesterday for $1,500 against Robert L. Caruthers, the baseball player. The plaintiff alleged that he loaned that much money to Caruthers at various times, generally in sums of $100. Caruthers was in the habit of coming to him when in financial distress. The judgment was entered by Judge McConnell by agreement.

TIP FAILS TO BE GOOD.

WINFIELD BEATEN IN EASY STYLE BY MAY THOMPSON.

She Has a Soft Snap in the Produce Stakes, and Simply Canters in, the Odds On Favorite Being Compelled to Struggle Hard for the Place — Little Crete, Heavily Backed, Wins a Race—Belfast Outclassed and Beaten by Rook Laidley — Jockey West Suspended for Sixty Days.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21.—[Special.]—There was an odd and mysterious tip out that the Scoggan colt, Winfield, by Blazes, would make monkeys out of the other three starters in the stake race and so he was heavily played at odds on. May Thompson, a good-looking daughter of Kosciusco and owned here, had a soft snap, indeed, as she was never extended in the race and simply cantered in, Winfield with much the best of the weight just managing to beat Rhett Goode for second money. The race was a poor one, as the time shows, the track being hard. The Northwestern tip, played for all it was worth the other day and much more, materialized today, when Thorpe landed the colt first and an easy winner in the opening. Little Crete, beaten off in two former races, was a different animal today and heavily backed for once won the second race but with little to spare. McCafferty bet a lot of money on Belfast in the mile dash, the odds receding from 11 to 5 to 6 to 5. He had a light impost, but he was plainly outclassed and Rook Laidley, admirably ridden by Perkins, landed the purse. The contending animal was Bookmaker Frank Phillips' Rorka, overlooked except by a few knowing ones. Phillips stood to win $8,000 on the mare. Scoggan Bros. pulled off a snug pile by the victory of Empress Frederick in the last race. The supposed good thing was Frank Phillips' La Grande, who was never in it. The judges did not like the way West rode Tee Mike and he was suspended for sixty days. There was a big crowd on hand, two favorites won, and the betting was fair to middling. The fields were light except in the first race. The summary follows:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Northwestern (Thorpe), 7 to 5, won handily by two lengths; Hesperia (Fairgood), 4 to 1, second; Ike S. (Britton), three lengths away, third. Lepanto, Lucy Anderson, Barker Harrison, Mildred, Roberta, Jewel, Enquire, and Denzetta ran unplaced. Time, 1:04.

Second race, six furlongs—Little Crete (Shields), 2½ to 1, won driving by half a length from Swaggerator (Legrys), 8 to 1; Redwing (Kunze), 3 to 1, two lengths away, third. Pigeonite B., Julius Sax, and Paul Dombey ran unplaced. Time, 1:18¾.

Third race, the Produce Stakes, for 2-year-olds five furlongs—May Thompson (Kunze), 4 to 1, led from start to finish without the slightest urging and won in a romp by four lengths; Winfield (Thorpe), 9 to 10, in a drive beat Rhett Goode (R. Williams), 3½ to 1, a length for second money; Parott (Shields), 10 to 1, a bad last. Time, 1:05.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Rook Laidley (Perkins), 2½ to 1, won by a length from Rorka (Thorpe), 7 to 1, Belfast (Frazier), 6 to 5, three lengths away. Frank Ellis led to the first turn, where Belfast passed him and entered the stretch two lengths in the lead. He soon after gave it up and the actual finish was between Rook Laidley and Rorka. Belfast, the favorite, to 5, was never prominent from start to finish. Time, 1:44¾.

Fifth race, six furlongs, selling—Empress Frederick (Thorpe), 4½ to 1, won by a neck from Royal Flush (Britton), 2 to 1; Tee Mike (West), 12 to 1, three lengths away. Logrande (Kunze), 6 to 5, was never in the race. Lord Lisle, Lad Greenwood, 8 to 1, was the other starter. Time, 1:17¾.

Tomorrow's card is the best of the meeting so far, the principal interest centering in the Montgomery Stakes, in which Ida Pickwick makes her first appearance this season. She is in with a comfortable impost, and the real question is as to whether she is fit and good. By some she is said to be a trifle short, but whether or not she is made a decided favorite in the pools. Buck McCann and Calhoun are certainly fit and well seasoned. Entries for Saturday:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Virgin 102 pounds; Paul Dombey, 102; Flora McDonald, 103; Artless, 103; M. A. B., 104; Kindora, 104; Freedom, 105; Whittier, 106; Fred Hueston, 109.

Second race, selling, one mile—Sportsman, 110 pounds; Editha, 110; Bedford, 110; Arctic Fern, 110; Charity, 110; Carus, 113; Dart, 115; Pittsburg, 113; Willard, 113; Whirl, 115; Katy Did, 113; Lake Burke, 113; Master Fred, 113.

Third race, Montgomery Stakes, one mile and a furlong—Calhoun, 99 pounds; Buck McCann, 99; Cora Taylor, 94; Ida Pickwick, 120; Ed Bell, 118.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Orinoco, 83 pounds; Virden, 89; Oak Forest, 98; Cal Morse, 98; Granite, 101; Dorian, 101; Pembroke, 102; Parthian, 102; Coronet, 105; Excelsior, 105; Long Ten, 106; Tenny Jr., 109; Granite, 110.

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile, heats—Speedwell, 86 pounds; Ed Bell, 98; Prince Kinney, 101; Red Cap, 103; Helen D., 104; Locket, 116.

Sixth race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Frank Ellis, 101 pounds; Annie Martin, 106; Bill Howard, 107; Tea Set, 108; Fred Taral, 111; Biz Three, 114; Catlan, 115; Daring, 115; Costa Rica, 116; Wedgefield, 117.

Pools sold tonight as follows:

First race—Virgin, $20; Whittier and Artless, $9 each; Flora McDonald, $6; field, $10.

Second race—Bedford, $30; Katy Did and Charity, $15 each; Artic Fern and Cyrus, $12 each; field, $21.

Third race—Ida Pickwick, $30; Calhoun, $23; Scoggan pool, $45; Ed Bell, $25.

Fourth race—Teany Jr., $35; Virden, $8; Granite, $7; Excelsior, $6; field, $9.

Sixth race—Prince Kinney, $25; Bill Howard, $20; Tea Set and Fred Taral, $18 each; Wedgefield, $17; Catlan, $13; field, $18.

CHICAGO WHEELMEN WILL BE BUSY.

Team Road Race Arranged Between Local and Buffalo Cyclists.

Racing wheelmen outside of Chicago are determined that, though this city will have all the glory this year, its racing men will not have all the honor. The Buffalo wheelmen have issued a challenge to the Chicago cracks for a twenty-five mile road race June 4 and the challenge has been accepted by Capt. C. P. Root of the Chicago Cycling club in behalf of this city.

The Pontiac twenty-five-mile course, which is just outside Buffalo, has been named as the theater for the contest. Twenty-five men will represent each side. The Buffalo men are noted for their endurance and their staying qualities, but that Chicago can hold up its end seems quite certain, inasmuch as Van Sicklen holds the record over this course made two years ago against all comers. The teams have not yet been chosen, but Capt. Root volunteers the advance information that when he selects his men they will be the pick of the city. There is plenty of good material here from which to choose—Barrett, Munger, Bliss, Van Sicklen, Bode, Tuttle, Rhodes, Rook, Davis, George Thorne, Fred Nessel, Ulbrecht, Keator, Haywood, Winship, Githens, and Steele. Some of these men are well-known track performers and some of them take rank among the best road riders in the country.

As soon as this match has been disposed of the Chicagoans will again be called upon to defend themselves against a challenge from the King County Wheelmen of New York, which is counted one of the crack clubs at road work in the country, and which is far from being content with the quiet way in which the Chicago men have assumed superiority on the road. Altogether there is a hot and lively time of it in front of the Chicago wheelmen this year.

PULLMAN ROAD COURSE CHANGED.

The Race Will Be Over Two Miles Longer than Intended.

It will not be possible to have the Pullman road race run over the course which was selected at the last meeting of the Associated Cycling clubs. An insuperable difficulty presents itself.

The race will be started as usual from the Leland Hotel and the riders will traverse Michigan boulevard as far as Fifty-fifth street, going east to Washington Park, south through the park, crossing the driving park on the west side, getting on to South Chicago avenue and traversing southeast on South Chicago avenue to Stony Island avenue. At this point the course is changed. In place of proceeding along Stony Island avenue a triangular tour southwest and back north again to Ninety-second street must be made. That portion of Stony Island avenue which lies between the junction of South Chicago avenue and the southwest lateral of the new part of the course and Ninety-second street is at this moment being laid with electric car tracks. Large poles for a trolly system stand in the roadway, and the surface is so uneven and narrow that it would not be possible for the wheelmen to get by each other without great danger. Hence the necessity of the detour.

The change will make the course two and one-eighth miles longer. President Garden says he has no hope of the work of the construction of the electric road being stopped in order to give the participants in the race a chance to get by, for he has the assurance of the officials of the railroad company that within a week they will begin laying ties for another track. This is the electric road which comes up to meet the Cottage Grove avenue cable cars. The change, though it will increase the distance, will supply a smoother course. That portion of Stony Island avenue which is eliminated lies close to the quarries, and is one of the worst stretches in the Pullman course. Although the Associated Cycling clubs has not yet officially announced the change, President Garden can see absolutely no help for it.

NEW ZEALAND HAS A CHAMPION.

The Colony Will Send a Representative to the L. A. W. Meet.

Even in far-away New Zealand cyclists are interested in the coming international races. One day this week a letter was received by Mr. A. G. Spalding from Mr. H. J. Moss, honorary Secretary of the New Zealand Cyclists' Alliance, with headquarters at Christchurch. The letter is dated March 22 and in it Mr. Moss says:

As my alliance is anxious that New Zealand should be represented in cycling at the World's Fair, and, having a man capable of "holding his own" with any in the world. I have been instructed to communicate with you to see if in the event of sending a man over he would be able to compete as an amateur. I may state that this alliance is the governing body over all cycling matters (amateur) for the whole of New Zealand and the representative would be sent by the alliance. Under separate cover I forward you a copy of our rules, which may be of service to you in answering my questions.

This letter has been forwarded to Chairman Raymond of the L. A. W. Racing Board for reply.

Bicycle Ride Across the Continent.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Tom Roe, the bicycle rider, says that he will start May 19 to ride across the continent from New York to San Francisco. He expects to make the trip in sixty-five days, and will take the most direct route to Chicago, following the line of the Union Pacific railway from there to San Francisco. The trip Roe proposes was accomplished by Nelson A. Bradt in 1890, his time being eighty-six days. Roe will attempt to perform the feat in sixty-five days, and will be checked at every point in the ride to insure the correctness of whatever time he does make.

TO EXPLORE SOUTH AMERICAN WILDS.

Mr. Brigham Seeks New Evidences of Pre-Columbian Civilizations.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 21. [Special.]—Edward Morris Brigham, the South American explorer, will leave this city April 24. He will sail from New York April 30 for his fourth expedition to South America. Mr. Brigham is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of numerous scientific societies. He intends to run the gantlet of revolutions in South America and to cross the continent from west to east. The journey will begin in Southern Peru and extend through Bolivia into Northern Peru, thence across the three ranges of the Andes to the headwaters of the Amazon. The first navigable water reached will be the River Huallaga, a southern tributary of the Amazon. The explorer will make his way down this river in canoes and thence down the Amazon in canoes and steamboats to the Atlantic. The object of the expedition is archæological and ethnological research. An important part of the work will be to obtain photographs to illustrate the explorer's new lectures on the pre-Columbian civilizations of the New World. An effort will be made to discover the extent of territory occupied by an extinct people that Mr. Brigham has named Camutins, and whose remarkable remains and works of art he discovered while making excavations in the lower Amazon region in the interest of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Brigham will be the only white man of the expedition. He will employ a force of natives in the field. He expects to return for the last days of the World's Fair, and to be ready for the next lecture season.

TO PROTECT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Society Holds Its Election and Hears Reports of Officers.

The Protective Agency for Women and Children held its seventh annual election of officers in the women's club-rooms of the Athenæum Building yesterday. Mrs. J. F. Howe was reelected President; Mrs. J. D. Harvey, Vice-President; Mrs. W. B. Keen Jr., Treasurer; F. P. Tobin, Corresponding Secretary.

The organization is in a prosperous condition. During the year 1,095 cases were attended to and much good accomplished. The work is classified as follows:

Two hundred and sixty-one cases of domestic trouble, 231 cases of debts and wage claims, 74 cases of frauds and injustice, 11 cases of assault, 57 cases of destitution, 3 cases of guardianship, 3 cases of cruelty to children, 45 cases of people out of employment, 409 miscellaneous cases, 1,947 cases where advice only was required.

From the report of the President, Mrs. F. J. Howe, the following extracts are taken:

Our share of the proceeds of the charity ball, amounting to nearly $1,000, has cleared off all obligations and brings us to the end of the year with a balance in the treasury.

Much time and thought have been given to consultation with sixteen other societies interested in the elevation and protection of women. It was desired to learn what each society was doing to prevent women and young girls coming to the city during the crowded season of the World's Fair, when their ignorance and helplessness would expose them to many dangers; to consult over the best means of warning these girls through the whole country, and by such consultations prevent the duplication of work. We think that without further meetings throughout the summer we can all work harmoniously, each in our own sphere, helping each other whenever possible.

NEW SHORT LINE ROAD TO DETROIT.

Wabash Officials Make a Tour of Inspection Over the Road.

E. P. Reynolds, one of the contractors for the new Wabash short line to Detroit, who arrived here yesterday morning on the first passenger train that went over the new line, states it was an official inspection made by General Manager

REAP THEIR REWARD

TWO MORE OFFICES GIVEN TO THE MAYOR'S SUPPORTERS.

Andrew J. Toolen Named for Building Commissioner and John Maloney for One-Third of the Oil Inspectorship—A. W. Cooke Urged for City Engineer—Mr. Harrison to Recommend Reform in Special Assessment Methods—City Sealer Burke Becomes Official Headsman.

Mayor Harrison announced two other appointments yesterday. He said that he had decided to send the names of Andrew Jackson Toolen for Building Commissioner and John Maloney for Oil Inspector to the City Council next Monday evening. Mr. Toolen is a builder and contractor living in the Thirty-second Ward. He has been also official appraiser for the Metropolitan Alley "L" and Santa Fé companies. He was formerly in the hardware business. The appointment meets with general approval.

Mr. Toolen supported Harrison for Mayor two years ago and belongs to the Carter Harrison Association. He is an Irish-American, about 50 years old. John Maloney, who will get one-third of the fees of the Oil Inspector's office if his nomination is confirmed by the Council Monday, lives in the Eleventh Ward. He served a time in the Election Commissioner's office, also in the County Clerk's office. He supported Harrison for Mayor against Cregier, and was an active member of the Chicago Democracy.

Mayor Harrison admitted that portions of the fees of the Oil Inspector's office will go to two other Democrats. They had asked that their names should be withheld from the public. Naturally that was the case. The Mayor respected their wishes. Capt. J. H. Farrell and James J. Townsend are supposed to be the men in question.

There is likely to be some obstacle in the way of their collecting the fees. It is not likely that Maloney's name will be confirmed by the Council Monday. It may be referred to some committee. Meantime an ordinance will be introduced providing a salary of $4,000 for the Oil Inspector, also providing that the fees of the office shall go to the city. It is the intention to pass this ordinance before Maloney's appointment is confirmed.

There is a good deal of kicking about Maloney's appointment. The office had been offered to William Mangler, but that gentleman declined it. He intends to devote himself exclusively to his business, to eschew politics, and asked it as a favor yesterday that politicians would not call on him during business hours.

Mr. Mangler is too honorable a man to accept the oil inspectorship on the condition of a division of the fees. Yet he says he has no fault to find with Harrison. The declination of Mangler makes it incumbent on the Mayor to appoint a German Chief of the Water Office, and Carl Haerting's prospects have improved. Carter's friends say his difficulty is to find a German of sufficient prominence to take the place. M. T. O'Connor is booked for chief clerk of the office. A Frenchman named Ballienger, recommended by Z. P. Brosseau, is also a candidate for this place. Paul O. Stensland has a Scandinavian for the place, and he may get it.

Want A. W. Cooke for Engineer.

A big delegation of Aldermen and prominent politicians, including Daniel Corkery, S. B. Chase, W. H. Joyce, James Walsh, Capt. Tom Byrne, Ald. Loeffler, Kenny, Carey, Rauen, and Mulcahy, called to urge the appointment of A. W. Cooke for City Engineer. The room was crowded, and after listening to the speeches the Mayor put the question: "All who are in favor of Cooke raise their right hands." All hands were raised. But Carter made no promise. Unless he decides to reappoint Samuel G. Artingstall to his old position Cooke will get the place. If Artingstall is appointed, which is probable, Cooke will be appointed Chief Engineer in the Street Department.

A Town of Lake delegation called to settle disputes about the offices in their section. It was decided that William Prendergast will be Superintendent of the Stock-Yards Water Office, and that M. J. Doherty will have a first-class clerkship in the Special Assessment Department. Tom Egan will be given a police court bailiffship in the Eighth District.

Congressman McGann called to urge the appointment of ex-Representative Burns as Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department. This office will go to either Burns or William C. Walsh. The Mayor has directed the Controller to ascertain the expenses of the Street Cleaning Department thus far, with a view to forming some judgment as to the kind of a man he needs for the place. Until he has the figures he will not decide on his appointment.

Dr. J. F. Todd called on the Mayor in the afternoon, and it was rumored that he would get the position of City Physician. But a first-class appointment has already been accorded to the Second Ward. Dr. H. S. Warren of the Twelfth Ward is likely to be City Physician.

It does not appear that the remonstrances of Judge Moran, Harry Wilkinson, and Roger Sullivan about the distribution of the appointments had any effect on the Mayor. He continues to favor the Chicago Democracy men and the members of the Carter H. Harrison Association. City Attorney Trude and W. C. Asay, the new Prosecuting Attorney, called on the Mayor in the evening to arrange for the selection of the members of their respective staffs. The Mayor had not time to listen to them. Mr. Asay wants John F. Clare and P. L. McArdle for his assistants if Mr. Harrison will consent. If Mr. Harrison will not consent Mr. Trude will retain Mr. Clare and appoint Mr. McArdle one of his assistants. Both are now connected with the City Law Department. A Scandinavian lawyer named Olaf E. Ray is a candidate for Special Assessment Attorney.

City Collector Brandecker has not yet qualified for his office. He will present his bond to the City Council Monday night and take charge of the office Tuesday. Commissioner of Public Works Jones' bonds, too, will be passed upon Monday night, and he will receive Mr. Kuhns the following morning.

Tim Scanlan, who was Mayor Washburne's private policeman, was about the office yesterday saying he had been told by Harrison to take his old position. Asked if the appointment had been made, the Mayor said:

"Tim's term of office is not out yet. He holds over. I don't think I shall need a policeman. My door will be open always."

E. S. Dreyer called upon the Mayor yesterday in the interest of Bernhard Feind for City Engineer.

Jamieson's Successor.

All the applications presented to the Mayor are being turned over to City Sealer Burke. It appears certain therefore that Burke is to inherit Dr. Jamieson's job of headsman.

Dr. Reynolds, the new Commissioner of Health, took charge of the office yesterday. Dr. Ware will remain for a few days longer as adviser. No changes have been made in the personnel of the staff.

Ex-Supt. of Streets Burke took all his possessions with him when he left the office yesterday, and beginning today John McCarthy will have complete charge.

Mayor Harrison had a consultation yesterday with Superintendent Sheahan, of the Special Assessment Department, about the practice of the Council in passing special assessment ordinances and repealing them after when the assessment had been made at considerable expense to the department. The Mayor thought a stop should be put to this practice. He intends to send a message to the Council on the subject. Mayor Washburne protested against the practice also. An ordinance on the subject was introduced. It was rejected by the Council. Subsequently an order on the subject was presented by Ald. Madden and passed, but Ald. Kunz and others had the vote reconsidered. The abuse has been kept up through the action of the Council. Mayor Harrison will have some difficulty in getting the Aldermen to reform their methods.

TO REMOVE A ROCK IN THE RIVER.

Commissioner Jones Will Struggle with a Problem in Financiering.

The new Commissioner of Public Works will wrestle with the problem of removing from the West Fork of the South Branch of the river the big rock which has seriously impaded navigation there for years. Mayor Washburne, before his retirement, considered this matter of sufficient importance to specially direct the attention of the Council to it with a recommendation that some action looking toward its removal be taken at once.

In the appropriation bill of 1892 $30,000 was set aside for the removal of this rock, which is estimated to contain 25,000 cubic yards. In September the Fitz-Simons company agreed to remove the rock for $3.90 a cubic yard. Not till November was the company notified to proceed with the work. Soon after the river froze.

In the meantime the $30,000 appropriated was expended, together with $50,000 allowed for dredging purposes and about $10,000 more. This last amount must be taken from this year's appropriation, which the Finance committee cut to $25,000. Commissioner Kuhns says this amount is fully 75 per cent less than should have been set apart for anything like the required work of dredging. City Engineer Geraldine predicts a stoppage of navigation in some of the slips because there is no money to dredge them.

It is estimated that to remove the rock and provide a channel not less than forty-five feet wide would cost the city $45,000. This would allow the passage of but one boat at a time. To make it large enough to allow boats to pass would necessitated the removal of 29,000 cubic yards of rock and cost $97,500.

HER SUCCESSOR NOT SELECTED.

Miss Burt's Place on the School Board Likely to Be Filled by a Man.

Miss Mary E. Burt's successor as member of the Board of Education has not yet been selected. It is said, however, that the Mayor has determined to name a man. Among those mentioned for the position are M. J. Keane, Charles Thornton, at present a member of the County Board of Education, and Ald. Brookman, with the chances in favor of Keane.

President McLaren of the School Board refused to state his preference as regards the sex of Miss Burt's successor, but did give it as his opinion that the present School Board is altogether too large.

"The sectional feeling is constantly growing among the members of the board," he said, "and I fear the result will be the adoption of the system now in vogue in New York, District School Boards controlled by one general board. This I think would be a misfortune."

FIRE ENGINE FOR NEW TERRITORY.

Rogers Park and West Ridge Provided for by Chief Swenie—In Possession.

Fire Marshal Swenie is considering means of giving fire protection to the newly-annexed villages of Rogers Park and West Ridge, and it is probable a company will be sent to that district within a few days. The need is great, for the northernmost portion of the city is now over three miles from the nearest fire company's station.

Rogers Park had a hand engine, truck, and three hose carts. To equip the new station Chief Swenie will send out one of the city's old engines, a team of horses needing rest, and a company of three men. Chief McClaughry is already arranging to give the district police protection.

Superintendent of Sewers Cheney for the Public Works Department, William Klee for the Street Department, and representatives of the City Clerk and Controller went out and completed the seizure of documents, implements, and archives.

WANT STREET CONTRACTS ENFORCED.

Hyde-Parkers Appoint a Committee to Wait on Commissioner of Public Works.

Residents of Hyde Park have appointed a committee which will call on the Commissioner of Public Works at 1 o'clock this afternoon and ask the enforcement of the contracts for repairing the streets. The Hyde Park streets east of the Illinois Central tracks are in a deplorable condition. The citizens, it is said, have been taxed for improvements and have paid the money for them into the City Treasury. The contracts were let some time ago, but the contractors, it is alleged, have been lax in getting to work. The following are the names of the members of the committee: Joseph Austrian, Laurence C. Moore, Killian Winne, and Messrs. Brandenburg and Gilbert.

Lights for the Hospital.

The Public Service committee of the County Board yesterday considered the question of electric lighting at the Cook County Hospital. A new dynamo has been placed in the new pavilion, close to the hospital, which will be ready for occupancy about May 1. It was deemed advisable to connect the new plant with the one now in use in the County Hospital. The Commissioners propose to have the new pavilion and contagious disease ward well lighted. The Superintendent of Public Service was instructed to advertise for bids on 2,000 incandescent lamps, as that number will be required in the building.

Bridge Washed Away.

City Engineer Geraldine yesterday received notice that the bridge over the north branch of the river at Forest Glen had been washed away. The bridge was a small one and will be replaced.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The Lackawanna took 60,000 bushels of corn in small lots at a number of elevators at 1½ cents. Wesselman offered to take full cargoes at 1 cent, and Armour offered 85,000 bushels of wheat at the same rate, but without takers. The John Reiderhouse was placed for corn to Port Huron at 1 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights are weak. Charters: Saginaw Valley, Gladstone, 5½; Russia, Green Bay, 60; J. C. King, Sault, 50; Senator, Toledo, 30; D. Vance, Erie to Chicago, 60.

CLEVELAND, O.—It is stated that the block of Escanaba ore recently placed by Milwaukee parties was at 65 cents. No charters are reported, and the market is quiet.

DETROIT, MICH.—Charters: Coal—Bavarian, Lorain to Goderich, 50 cents.

Around the Lakes.

TOLEDO, O., April 21.—The steamer Dean Richmond, grain-laden for Buffalo, is aground in the straight channel.

MENOMINEE, MICH., April 21.—The steambarge Burnham and the tug Chase are housed in by ice here and in danger of being crushed. The steambarges Colburn and Mills, which arrived here yesterday, were fairly driven through the ice by the heavy wind and are more or less damaged.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 21.—Schooner Julia B. Merrill, with lumber from Manistee to Chicago, put in here for shelter today minus half its deckload. Steamer Acadia reached Manitowoc today without part of its deckload. The schooner York State and Nalad were towed into Manitowoc, the former with its rudder gone.

MENOMINEE, MICH., April 21.—The storm has effectively blockaded this port by piling up a vast amount of ice along the shore. The ice is packed solid ten or twelve feet and extends three or four miles out. The steam barge Birnham, loaded with lumber for Milwaukee, is stuck fast. The steamer Pewaukee and schooners Taber and McGill succeeded in making port sided by tugs. A big fleet is blockaded here.

PORT HURON, MICH., April 21.—[Special.]—The tug Swain arrived here tonight towing the disabled steambarge Richard Martina. It will be repaired here. The wind has been blowing a gale from the Southwest for thirty-six hours. The water in St. Clair River is lowered three feet. The tug's city has sold his schooner, the William Shupe, to Capt. Bedford on private terms.

PORT HURON, MICH., April 21.—The Western liner Hudson, when off Middle Island, Lake Huron, in the big gale Thursday morning, parted its wheel chains. She fell off into the trough of the sea and the waves washed out the cabin under the pilot-house, besides doing considerable damage to the other houses and to the mercandise between decks. The Captain states that the gale on Lake Huron was something terrible.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 21.—The Chicago grain fleet caught at the foot of Lake Michigan by the gale suffered severely. The big barge Olive Jeanette, loaded with 75,000 bushels of flaxseed, broke away from the steamer George P. Williams and went ashore at Cross Village. The tug Favorite succeeded in getting it afloat. The extent of the damage is not known here. The barge Francomb, with 45,000 bushels of wheat, in tow of the steamer Stafford, broke adrift off Fox Island. Thursday afternoon it was picked up off the Beaver Islands. Both vessel and cargo are much damaged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21.—The storm shut out almost everything only three steamers arriving during the day. The Pope had its cargo shifted, and came in with a bad list. The cargo of the Oneko weighed out 107,687 bushels of oats, being 1,143 bushels short. This beats the record of the Schlesinger by 601 bushels. The tug Dunbar has been sold by David Bell to Load Lumber company of Oscoda for $1,500. There is so much apprehension of trouble in lumber handling, especially at Tonawanda, between the long-horemen and stevedores, that several tows, including the George King, have arranged to unload at Buffalo breakwater into boats if disturbance breaks out.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—Propeller George Spencer, Cleveland; schooner B. L. Pennington, Cleveland. Lumber—Schooner Quick-step, Manistee. Sundries—Propeller Atlanta, Muskegon. Cleared—Grain—Propellers Northern wave, D. M. Wilson, Buffalo; Rachem, Point Edward; schooners Golden Age, Buffalo; James G. Blaine, Ada Medora, George Stanard, Port Huron; Nirvana, Kingston; A. Mosher, Midland. Light—Schooner L. M. Forrest, Traverse Bay.

Vessel Movements.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down: Boston, 7:20; Swain, 9:20.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.—Sheltered—Woods, Buckley, and Roanoke.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Sanda. Sailed—Lackey, Richmond, Chicago.

DETROIT, MICH.—Cleared light—Canton, Sandusky. Wheat, Atkons, Buffalo.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Riverside, 9 a. m.; Iosco, Syracuse, 6 p. m. Down—Hudson, 7.

EAST TAWAS, MICH.—Sheltered—Flower Jr., Kalkaska. The steamers Albany and Dickson left this afternoon.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared, coal—Republic, Chicago; La Salle, Gladstone; Burlington, Keating, Bay City. Light—Tuscarora, Buffalo.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Worthington and consorts. Up—Reichel and consorts, Rainbow, Moore, Colborn. Wind north; light.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Dades and consort, 7:30 a. m.; Berlin, Brazil, 8; Iron Age and consort, 6:30; Noland and consort, 9:30; Everett and consort, 9:30; Servia and consort, 9:40; Craig and consort, 1 p. m.; Stafford and consort, 1:30; North Star, 6; George Williams, Jeanette, 9:30. Up—John Owen, 4:40 p. m.; Harlem, 6; Owago, 6:20; America, 3 p. m.; Adelaide, 4; Susan Peck, 5:40. Wind south east, light, clear.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Arrived: Conneaut. Cleared: Blake, Chicago. Windbound: Chipman, Roper, Perens, Hickox, Shroeder, City of Grand Rapids.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Edward Smith, Argus Smith, Sauber, Westford. Cleared—Corn, St. Paul, Buffalo. Coal, Gifford, Cheboygan; Filmore, Racine.

ALPENA, MICH.—Northeast gale blowing. Sheltered—Bulgaria, Tasmania, Northwest, Prindle, Hall, and Garden City with tows, and City of the Straits. The Tasmania is leaking badly.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Aurora, 11:40 last night; John Mitchell, George, 2 a. m.; Tempest and barges (arrived), 3. Down—Hudson, 1:40 p. m.; Bielman, 5:10; Parnell, 5:40; City of the Straits, 5:50. Southwest gale.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Uganda, Gratwick, Pope. Cleared—Merchandise—Jewett, Chicago. Coal—Bartlett, Paris, Venice, Osseo, Zapotec, Hundred Sixteen, Chicago; Majestic, Marvin, Reed, Milwaukee; Mystic star, Detroit. Light—Sheldon, Duluth; Bigelow, Melbourne, Houghton.

Daily Hint from Paris.

COSTUME FOR THE HORSE SHOW.

The above stylish walking toilet was sketched at the Horse Show. It was worn by a well-known mondaine, and consisted of a prune colored cloth skirt, with a white cloth jacket and prune colored satin collarette edged with a velvet coquillé. The lady's coiffure was in the "Consulat" style.—*New York Herald.*

To Protest Against the Russian Treaty.

It is proposed to hold in Central Music Hall Sunday at 3:30 p. m. a mass-meeting to consider the treaty between the United States and Russia recently ratified by the Senate in executive session. Judge M. F. Tuley will preside, and among the speakers will be Mayor Harrison, the Rev. Prof. Swing, the Rev. Dr. Gifford, Dr. Emil Hirsch, Henry D. Lloyd, Judge R. S. Tuthill, Miss Jane Addams, C. S. Darrow, Mrs. Florence Kelly, and Bishop Fallows. At similar meeting held in New York, Boston, Denver, Buffalo, and other places protests against the treaty have been sent to the members of the United States Senate and President Cleveland signed by Chauncey Depew, Mayor Gilroy, William Dean Howells, John Swinton, Samuel Gompers, Robert Ingersoll, George Kennan, the Rev. Dr. Miner, the Rev. W. P. Bliss, Felix Adler, T. V. Powderly, Robert Collyer, Julia Ward Howe, Richard Watson Gilder, and many others. These protests hold that America cannot refuse asylum to Russians, many of them enlightened and progressive, who are trying to secure changes in the Russian form of government.

The Whale.

The average length of the whale is 60 feet; average girth, 40; thickness of blubber, 15 inches.

Old Time Methods

of treating Colds and Coughs were based on the idea of suppression. We now know that "feeding a cold" is good doctrine.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, a rich fat-food, cures the most stubborn cough when ordinary medicines have failed. Pleasant to take; easy to digest.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

It Fits Either Way.

Medicines are for the sick; candies for the well. The Laxative Buttercup is a medicine-candy for the well who are about to be sick—from constipation—if they dont take it. Or it's a candy-medicine for the sick about to get well—if they do take it. If you're in it either way get a box from your druggist, 25 or 50 cents. For trial sample send 10 cents postage to THE PLEASANT REMEDIES CO., Griffith, Ind.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO

CALIFORNIA

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

HEED THE WARNING

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to relieve the trouble.

S.S.S. is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to

GET WELL.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles of S.S.S. my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a foot all from the use of S. S. S.

CHAS. HEATON, 73 Laurel st., Phila.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is as important and needful to the average Man, Woman, and Child during the months of March, April, and May, as good digestive organs are to an appetite for breakfast, dinner, or supper. If, therefore, your system has become disordered from any cause whatever, take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and take it *now*. It is the best of all Spring Medicines.

TAKE IT IN preference to any other blood-purifier. It is the medicine you need. Hundreds of Physicians say so, Thousands of Druggists say so, and Millions of Patients say so. There is positively no other remedy which will so thoroughly build up your system, strengthen your nerves, invigorate each organ, and help you to resist successfully the stormy, blustering weather of **MARCH** as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will help you because it will purify your blood. Because it will destroy as well as expel from your system the poisons which, unless removed, produce weaknesses and disease. Because it changes the body from a condition of feebleness and affliction to one of health and strength—a change which is both radical and permanent.

TAKE IT IN cases of Scrofula or Scrofulous Humors. It will cure you of Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tetter, and Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels. It quickens the appetite and acts upon every vital function, making food nourishing, sleep refreshing, work pleasant, and life enjoyable. There is no medicine that can set a man on his feet so quickly, firmly, safely, surely, and economically as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you have not taken it in March, take it in **APRIL** The approach of warmer weather brings with it warnings of Cholera, and other ailments which may all be easily avoided by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it for Dyspepsia or Indigestion. It never fails. In taking it you lose no time nor deny yourself any food that nourishes.

TAKE IT IN cases of Debility, for that Tired Feeling, for Loss of Appetite, for Rheumatism, Old Sores, Chronic Ulcers, or Unhealed Wounds. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has, for 50 years, sustained a reputation for effecting cures, such as cannot be claimed for any other blood-purifier in the world. It is the Superior Medicine—always the same in strength, taste, and effect. This well-known, wonderful medicine is as good for the blood and effects a cure as easily in the pleasant month of **MAY** as it does if taken in December. It is the best all-round remedy for ailments originating in impure blood. It is the scientific enemy of disease, and is always to be depended upon for just what it is recommended.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Cures others, will cure you

HYDROX

PURE ICE

Is made of crystal-like, artesian water, (H_2O), which has been filtered and distilled again and again. There's absolute safety in its use.

Chicago "Natural Ice"

Is frozen surface water and sewerage taken from the Calumet or DesPlaines river. Germs are not frozen out—They go from water to ice.

Which Ice Will You Use

this cholera-threatened summer? Ask your common sense.

Send for **Hydrox** our booklet on pure water and pure ice—free.

CONSUMERS' PURE ICE CO., 35th and Butler Sts., Chicago.

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SELL TO MAKE

WRITE FOR RATES AND TERMS.

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DR. PARKER, the most expert in America in the treatment of Rupture, is when called to New York and other cities to treat difficult cases of Ruptures. Patentee of the Retentive Truss. New principle. Cures rupture. Patented by Government five to pensioners. The largest manufactory of Trusses, etc., in the States. Treatise sent free.

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POPULAR PEASE PIANOS

THE PICKET LINES.

Of health should be doubly guarded at this season. The air reeks with chilly moisture, the weather is changeable and uncertain. These conditions are

TERRIBLE DANGER POINTS

For the lungs and pipes. Beware of the cold, the cough, the chest pain, the inflammation.

THE DEADLY PNEUMONIA,

The racked lung, the dreaded Consumption. Put on duty only the strongest guard, the oldest and most faithful stand-by,

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Break up your cold at once. Stop your cough. Drive out that inflammation in time. Defy that Pneumonia. Cure that Consumption.

THE PULMONIC SYRUP

Acts quickest and surest of all remedies on the lungs. The oldest and best approved standard for every lung trouble.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Diseases of Lungs, Stomach, and Liver mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

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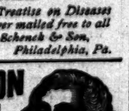

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Massage. Electricity. All baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish and Russian Baths. Send for illustrated circular.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,

GREEN LAKE, WIS.

A few families for two months or more will be accommodated at reduced rates. Rooms in either hotel or cottages. JAS. L. & GEO. A. ROSS, Room 210—167 Dearborn st.

LAKE BEULAH,

63 miles from Chicago on Wis. Cen. Ry. Hotel Beulah has all modern conveniences; quiet, exclusive, invigorating; bathing, boating, and fishing. Address OLIN PORTER, 199 Clark st., Chicago.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

There was a time when the great discoverer had a hard time of it. He was bitterly disappointed, and properly so. Think of it!

Columbus in Chains!

That is the scene which will be illustrated in the beautiful art souvenir given to each purchaser of tomorrow's paper.

Somewhat more modern but just as Exciting and quite as instructive is

INGALLS ON ORATORY.

Surely the ex-Senator Knows all about it.

"The Tribune" staff correspondent in the Hawaiian Islands had a rare bit of good luck. He caught a "snap shot" just as they

HAULED DOWN "OLD GLORY."

Ward isn't afraid.
Not he.
He's still writing.
Tomorrow he'll tell
Chicago people
How
To give a grand ball.
Chicago people
May know
All about it
Themselves.

But "Mac" Thinks They Don't.

You may never have been to sea, but you always liked sea stories, and gloated over the brave deeds of famous sailors. Some ships have gone into history, and they are worthy of it. See their pictures tomorrow.

Harry Furniss describes "Easter in London." His story is funny. So are the sketches.

When you see some great artists on the stage you admire the command of their expressions. But think of the time when they stumbled through

THEIR FIRST LINES.

Don't you suppose they were frightened? They say they were, and tell how they appeared. Some old pictures go with this article.

Many other things
Must be passed
Over altogether.
A few can have
A line or two:

A REMARKABLE LIFE—
What woman's career could be more worthy of the title than that of Margaret Fuller?

BEAUTIES IN HOOPS—
Pictures are given of famous women as they appeared in crinolines.

H. T. FINCK ON WAGNER—
New sketch of the life of the great composer, reviewed from advance sheets.

BY PROPHETIC MUSE—
Lines from the poets which a clever writer has adapted to Chicago.

QUAKER CITY TODAY—
Gath has been to Philadelphia and is willing to talk about his visit.

Many other things there be.
To learn about them without fail,
Leave your order today.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

OUTLOOK IN BELGIUM.

SENATOR VERCRUYSSE SAYS LABOR TROUBLES ARE NOT SERIOUS.

No War Anticipated, as Only the Civil Guard Had to Be Called Out—Plural Voting Not Forced, but Anticipated—Senator Simonis of the World's Fair Board Talks of the Exhibit of the Nation—Vice-President Stevenson on His Way Home—Extra Session in Prospect.

Senator A. Vercruysse, President of the Belgian World's Fair Commission, and Senator Alfred Simonis, General Commissioner, are at the Victoria and will inspect the Belgian exhibit today. Senator Vercruysse is one of the prominent political leaders of Belgium and one of the officers of the Order of Leopold.

"We came direct from Belgium," said he yesterday, "and are glad to take this opportunity to contradict a great many recent statements in the American newspapers relative to the labor troubles in Belgium. I am in a position to know that they were overdrawn and greatly exaggerated the situation. It is not true that the measure about a plural vote passed by Parliament a few days ago became a law under the strain of the strike. We knew three weeks ago before leaving Belgium that the measure would be presented and voted upon. Certainly the rumors of war are unfounded and the strike could not have been serious or I would be informed at once owing to my position in the government. It was not even necessary to muster the army, only the civil guard being called out, while in the strikes three years ago the entire military was pressed into service. No further trouble is apprehended and no feeling can be entertained toward the King in any way reflecting upon his popularity with his subjects. He is one of the most popular and intelligent monarchs in Europe, speaking five languages with perfect accuracy and devoting his time to the industrial and commercial advancement of the country.

"Prince Albert, now 18 years old and heir to the throne expressed a desire to visit the World's Fair, but it was not believed safe to allow him to leave the country, as he is the only representative left in direct line to the King. On the death of the King's only son several years ago his only nephew Prince Albert became the heir. At present the King is devoting his attention to the Belgian colony in Congo, Africa, which is larger than Belgium in extent and exceedingly prosperous, and Belgians anticipate remarkable progress of our nation in Congo within the next ten years."

Commissioner Simonis, in speaking of the Belgian exhibit at the World's Fair, said: "Our exhibit is further advanced than that of any other European power, and our interest in America is shown by the fact that a small country like Belgium has over 400 exhibitors. Our art exhibit is a splendid portrayal of the modern Antwerp school, and over 300 artists have contributed rare paintings which have never been in any previous exhibition. We shall exhibit many fine zinc specimens from the celebrated Société Vieille Montague, choice pieces in porcelain, art glassware from Charleroi, laces from Brussels, cotton and linen products of Ghent, and cement from Tournel, the oldest city in Europe.

"Our women's exhibit is large, and among the articles in needlework are two fine pieces presented to Queen Marie Henriette by the ladies of Belgium and loaned by her for the Columbian Exposition. One is an elegant mantle presented on the occasion of her silver wedding and the other a veil for the Virgin Mary in the Church of St. Nicolas. No other country with a population of only 6,000,000 inhabitants can show the same proportion of exhibitors and diversity of exhibits. When it is considered that Belgium is not any larger than Illinois I believe we will receive the attention and approbation of the American people."

Vice-President Stevenson arrived at the Palmer yesterday and will go to his home at Bloomington today. "My labors at Washington are over for the present," said he, "and I shall remain at Bloomington with my family this summer. We have not finally decided about taking a house at Washington next winter, as Mrs. Stevenson is greatly attached to our Illinois home. I do not speak from any personal assurance from the President when I say there will be an extra session of Congress called in September, but it is more than probable. There is a large amount of accumulated business in the Senate needing immediate attention and public questions of an international nature require an early solution. Regarding the policy of the administration in reference to Hawaii I am not at liberty to express an opinion, though it is evident that the President intends to pursue a conservative course. The present inclement weather is unfortunate for Illinois and the World's Fair, as it is not likely to impress foreign visitors favorably toward our spring climate. It was a mistake that the opening of the Fair was not set for June 1, so as to be certain of suitable weather. The President will leave Washington next Saturday and will come to Chicago on a special train bearing many foreign Ministers and their families, a majority of the Cabinet officials, Senators, and members of Congress. I shall leave Bloomington Saturday and be present at the opening ceremonies."

Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois was at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way to attend the funeral of his niece, Mrs. Barrett, a daughter of H. C. Cullom of Joliet. "Frank Lawler is a good man for the Chicago Postoffice and his chances are apparently good, though things are rather uncertain at Washington just now as far as appointments are concerned. The State papers have contained charges lately that I did not take active participation in the redistricting of the State. As I have taken little interest in State legislation during the last session and did not even read the bill in question I am in no way responsible for any action taken. There is little doubt about an extra session of Congress being called, as some speedy action is necessary regarding tariff and several important treaties with foreign nations are pending. The Russian treaty seems to be a good measure if Russia really means to apply it to criminals only and not political offenders."

Carlos R. Gallardo, Gustavo Mederlein, and Enrique M. Nelson, World's Fair Commissioners from the Argentine Republic, are at the Palmer. "The Argentine Republic will be next to Brazil at the Columbian Exposition in point of exhibits," said Mr. Gallardo yesterday. "Our chief agricultural products will constitute a majority of the articles shown, though we expect to demonstrate that we are fast gaining on Brazil in the production of coffee."

Great Northern—E. H. Buller and wife, Buffalo; H. D. Brown, St. Paul; J. H. Tiernan, J. E. Tracey, St. Louis; C. W. Newton and wife, Butte, Mont.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Washington, Philadelphia; A. W. Gump and wife, Dayton; P. P. Mast, Springfield, O.; L. Kempner, Buffalo; R. W. Wright, Cleveland; E. J. Reynolds, Utica.

Auditorium—T. W. Van Sicklen, San Francisco; Mrs. E. C. Kerens and party, St. Louis; J. Y. Lorrain, London; Francis Fessenden, Portland; John Hibbard, New York; G. H. Renie, Natal; D. M. Ellis, Albany; D. M. Booth, London; J. N. Taylor, East Liverpool, O.; W. B. Kelley, Minneapolis; M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.

Palmer—Frank Burgess, Boston; W. L. Ward, New York; E. G. Carpenter, Zanesville, O.; T. G. O'Keefe, Vicksburg, Miss.; O. T. Carson, Columbus, O.; M. Wolf, New York; Irving Hall, Topeka; T. R. McKay, Louisville; P. T. Barnum, New York; G. W. Harvey, Marion, Ind.; W. D. Boyce, St. Louis; G. H. Pegram, Omaha.

Lexington—J. C. Turner, New Orleans; O. M. Andrews, Hancock, Mich.; F. C. Lusk, Wyoming; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kendall, Denver; Mrs. C. T. Stewart, Council Bluffs; D. Smith, Lake Forest; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Canon, New York; Mrs. F. C. Chamberlain, Utica, N. Y.; H. C. Clement, Toledo; A. B. Merriam, N. Y.

Victoria—A. Bybee, Indianapolis; H. N. Palmer, Brooklyn; J. H. P. Voorlies, Denver; J. N. Fuller, New York; H. H. Hoyden, Eau Claire; John B. Green, Superior; L. J. Drake, Omaha; R. Y. Stirling, Philadelphia; B. W. Duffield, Detroit; A. R. Atkins, Buffalo.

Sherman—J. D. Kane, S. Fox, Wenona, Ill.; G. V. Gutherie, C. K. Pier, Milwaukee; C. C. Keeler, Beloit, Wis.; A. C. Weaver, Grand Rapids; H. J. Brooks, Elgin; J. W. O'Brien, Grand Haven, Mich.; Thomas Webb, Peoria, Ill.; W. W. Monghley, Denver.

At the Grand Pacific—H. A. Woods, Denver; John F. Berry, New York; James H. Bailey, New York; Charles E. Doolittle, Hamilton, Ont.; R. L. Shute, Minneapolis; W. T. Black, Erie; C. D. Law, Fort Wayne; A. M. Kittridge, Dayton.

Tremont—G. W. Commys, Joseph Hurd, M. Tillotson, W. H. Wells, F. J. Levy, New York; L. Ziegel, B. Newman, Boston; C. B. Gardner, Detroit; W. P. Champney, Cleveland; O. W. F. Wills, St. Louis.

Wellington—H. Duncker, G. F. Rippy, St. Louis; C. C. Klucky, Marietta; C. E. Ulen, Detroit; J. B. Colran, Ypsilanti; J. M. Bonner, New York; E. L. Kenyon, Milwaukee; H. V. Hayes, Boston.

Richelieu—D. B. R. Chapman, Duluth; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Andrews, Stephen Little, Ed Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Edwards, New York; T. H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stephens, Detroit.

Metropole—J. Mors, H. B. Peabody and wife, J. Dwiggins, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Knight, A. H. Knight, New York; Miss M. Jenkins, Miss C. Clayton, Cincinnati; M. N. Arizago, Guayaquil.

Leland—F. A. Gordon, Columbus, O.; B. Carpenter, New York; R. S. Kingsley, Indianapolis; C. Hasson, Madison, Wis.; A. G. Bodley, Ohio.

Firemen Piqued at a Former Leader.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 21.—[Special.]—A committee from the local lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen waited upon Eugene Debs and asked him if a recent interview with him pronouncing the railway class organizations to be failures was authentic. He replied that it was and that he dictated the questions and answers. The committee will report to the lodge next Wednesday, when a motion for his expulsion will be made. The firemen bitterly resent his remarks to the effect that the brotherhood is a failure inasmuch as he has been the leading spirit in it for thirteen years.

Lima Oil Raised Two Cents a Barrel.

LIMA, O., April 21.—[Special.]—The Standard Oil company boomed the Lima oil field again today by an advance of two cents a barrel, which makes the price paid for Lima crude as follows: North District oil, 45 cents; South District, 45½ cents.

SMOKETTE

It is as cheap to smoke a good 5-cent cigar as a poor one.

Gentlemen smoke Smokette—All Clear, Long, Havana Filler—Choice Sumatra Wrapper—All Hand-made.

Each Cigar Plainly Branded SMOKETTE.

LEADING DEALERS SELL SMOKETTES. Try them, and YOU'LL join the multitude of good smokers.

THE BRIGHT CIGAR CO., 52-54 Wabash-av., Chicago, Distributing Agents.

POWELL, SMITH & CO., New York, Manufacturers.

The Inducement

The inducement to put adulterated preparations on the market lies in the fact that a large part of the purchasing public is always ready to accept the cheapest that can be had, without thinking that the quality of the article must be cheapened in proportion to the reduction in the price demanded. Housewives can better afford to buy

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.

For they are pure and reliable flavors.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK At Our Stores, 80 AND 82 RANDOLPH-ST.

BICYCLE SALE

High Grade English Wheels

Humberts, Electric, Fletcher, and various other makes—

ALL HIGH GRADE WHEELS.

With positive instructions to close out all wheels left on our hands to the highest bidder.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 9:30 THIS MORNING,

Great Clearing Sale Folding Beds, General Household Furniture,

A Full Line New and Used Carpets, Hallet & Davis Grand Piano, General Merchandise, Cigars, Pictures, Plated Ware, etc.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

This Saturday Morning, 10 o'clock, at "Morgan" Warehouse, cor. Taylor and Pacific Ave.,

50 LOTS UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 29TH:
TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH ..... DRY GOODS
Including
A Very Attractive Bankrupt Stock
of
DRESS GOODS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, BUTTONS, ETC.
Wednesday, April 26th...BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS
Including a large line of
TAN FOOTWEAR
and
The Entire Retail Shoe Stock
of
Aug. Woller, South Chicago, Ill.,
Containing
A Large Assortment of Hob-Nailed Shoes,
All first-class goods, adapted especially to rolling-mill trade.
THURSDAY, APRIL 27...CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
Including a very large line of
SEASONABLE CLOTHING.
Which we have peremptory orders to sell
ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
English White Granite and Printed Ware,
C. C. Rock and Yellow Ware,
Table Cutlery, Lamps, Etc.
ALSO ON SAME DAY
Auction Sale of Entire Salvage of
THE STRAW & ELLSWORTH MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis., consisting of
2,500 cases Straw, Felt, and Wool Hats, all seasonable goods, well adapted for this spring trade.
Inventoried Value, $55,000.00.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893, AT 10 A. M.,
At Salvage Wrecking Sale-rooms,
At 126 to 132 Market-st. Chicago,
For account of Fire Underwriters at Public Auction,
The Entire Salvage of the
STRAW & ELLSWORTH MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.,
INVENTORIED VALUE, $55,000.00,
Consisting of
800 cases Wool and Fur Stiff Hats,
800 Cases Latest Styles and Shapes Soft Hats,
500 cases Straw Hats,
400 cases Caps, all manufactured for the coming Fall Trade.
Also
1,500 TRUNKS AND 1,000 VALISES AND GRIPS.
These Hats are from all the leading manufacturers of the United States and Europe, adapted to the very finest retail and jobbing trade, and are all this season's styles and patterns.
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By L. B. MANTONYA & CO. 214-216 MADISON-ST.

Special Trade Sale.

AT AUCTION

Wednesday, May 3, 10 a. m.,

On a Credit of 3 MONTHS

Approved notes, or 3 per cent off for cash.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, and Felt Boots.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and AUCTION BUYERS be sure and attend this auction as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

A Sale of the Best Footwear.

The finest Footwear costs less at Mandel's than unsightly uncomfortable substitutes elsewhere. There's economy in every word of today's shoe talk.

Cans & Maison's Ladies' Fine Button and Lace Boots, French cloth or kid tops, new shaped last, patent-tipped toes, genuine hand sewed and hand turned, glove fitting—a saving today of $1.00 a pair—not $6.00, but— $5.00

The highest grade of Tan Goat Blucher Lace Boots, hand welt, narrow tipped toes, worth $5.00— $4.00

Ladies' Hand Made Tan Blucher Oxford Ties, value $4.50— $3.00

Ladies' Button and Lace Shoes, hand turned, hand welt, all the latest spring styles, narrow or new square toe, patent tipped, kid or fine black cloth tops, some of the $5.00 kind in this lot, at— $3.00

By the West Side Auction House Co., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE AT OUR ROOMS,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, At 2 O'CLOCK P. M., SHARP, of

HIGH-GRADE SAFETY BICYCLES,

IN LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' AND GIRLS'

Cushion and Pneumatic Tire Wheels

ALL NEW WHEELS, OF BEST STANDARD MAKES.

This is the largest consignment of high-grade safeties ever auctioned in Chicago, and those wanting one should not miss this sale, as every machine will be sold absolutely without any limit or reserve.

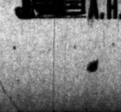
By THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., 209 & 211 West Madison-st.

Auction sale at our rooms this morning at 9:30 o'clock sharp of Furniture, new Misfit Carpets, Folding Beds, Chamber and Parlor Sets, Chairs, Tables, and an immense lot of second-hand Household Goods. And at 11 o'clock we sell 15

"Indianapolis Surgical Chairs,"

New and perfect, to which we invite the attention of the medical profession. All our sales are made without any limit or reserve.

Expert General Auctioneer.
Household and Real Estate Sales a Specialty.
Appraisals made on application.
Address C. M. WILBUR, 48 35th-st., Chicago.


Desks Folding Beds, Metal Chairs.
A. H. Andrews & Co., CHICAGO: 215 Wabash Av.

Furniture Drapery Lace Curtains.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN ALL DETAILS.
Our prices are RELIABLE.
Our goods are RELIABLE.
Our statements are RELIABLE.
We make Furniture, Drapery, and Upholstery from special designs.
Prices the Lowest. Quality the Best.

J. A. COLBY & SONS.
148 TO 154 WABASH AVENUE.
Factory—85 to 89 Henry-st.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

AMERICAN DESK AND SEATING CO. 270-272 Wabash Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL, HALL and CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Art in Footwear.

"Novelties in Colored Shoes."

THE latest production in Ladies' Fine Footwear is a White Goat Blucher—intended for May wear. These—in complete assortments—together with the very many beautiful novelties, in exclusive and *all* adopted styles, in colored Shoes, (**at our recognized low prices,**) form the present

"Shoe Attraction in Chicago."

We also direct attention to our original designs, for Spring and Summer '93, in

Oxfords and Bluchers—*Picadilly, Harvard and Opera Lasts—in Goat, Russia and Colored Kid.*

Black Kid Oxfords—*Cloth, Kid and Vesting Tops.*

We offer the following at special sale:

Russet Goat Oxford; Blucher, and Prince Albert, $3.

Ladies' Cloth-top Boot—Patent tip—Opera last—Soft and Flexible, ... $3.
Ladies' Fine Kid Boot—Patent tips—Light and heavy weight—very Stylish, ... $3.

Ladies' Trube Kid Boot—Patent tips or plain—all styles of lasts—light and heavy weights, perfect fitting boot, ... $4.
Ladies' Imperial Cloth top Boot—patent tips—light, soft and durable boot, ... $4.

Ladies' Royal Pearl Kid Boot—cloth or kid top—patent tips—all weights—hand turn or hand welt—button, lace and Congress—on eight styles of lasts, ... $5.

Colored Shoes for Boys' and Girls'—fashionable, serviceable and at lowest prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Clothing Departments,
3rd Floor—Accessible by all elevators or stairways.

Boys' Fashionable Attire.

The new styles this season are more beautiful and more becoming to the ages for which they are intended, than we have ever before exhibited.

- - Fashionable Reefers,
- - Fashionable Suits,
- - Fashionable Waists,
- - Fashionable Overcoats.

Qualities are far better this season . . Prices are lower—*very much lower.*

Special Clearing Sale,

"Annex" Dep't—*Basement Salesroom.*

We guarantee the items quoted here to be absolutely the best values obtainable at these prices.

Boys' Unlaundered Waists,	.39.
Boys' Indestructible Knee Pants,	.98.
Boys' Scotch Wool Waists and Blouses,	$1.40.
Boys' Double-breasted, All-Wool Suits,	$4.95.
Boys' Cheviot Reefers,	$3.45.
Boys' Three Garment Suits, ages 10 to 16,	$6.70.
Boys' Sailor Suits,	$4.20.
Boys' Jersey Suits,	$3.95.
Boys' Derby Hats,	.75.
Boys' Fedora Hats,	.50.
Boys' Sailor Tarns,	$1.20.
Boys' Yacht Hats,	.62.

Complete Assortments—Large and well selected.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 STATE-ST.

Headquarters for Silks.

We place on sale this morning

1,000 SILK UMBRELLAS AT $1.95.

These Umbrellas are made from a superior quality of silk, have fine natural sticks and best interlocking steel frames. Each Umbrella bears our name and guarantee, same as our better goods, which have become so popular.

MOTHS FURS Stored, Insured and Repaired. Absolute Security. Moderate Charges

Leave or send order and we will call for goods and deliver policy without delay.

A. BISHOP & CO., The Reliable Furriers, 156 STATE STREET.

L. MANASSE—OPTICIAN.

88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, etc. Magic Lanterns. Artificial Human Eyes. 1868. Consult the Old Reliable.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit Cured at Home. Trial Free. Dr. Hoffman's Compound Oxygen Asso'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES

BIG GUN IN PLACE.

Krupp's Monster Cannon Now Rests Upon Its Carriage.

ONE MAN CAN HANDLE IT.

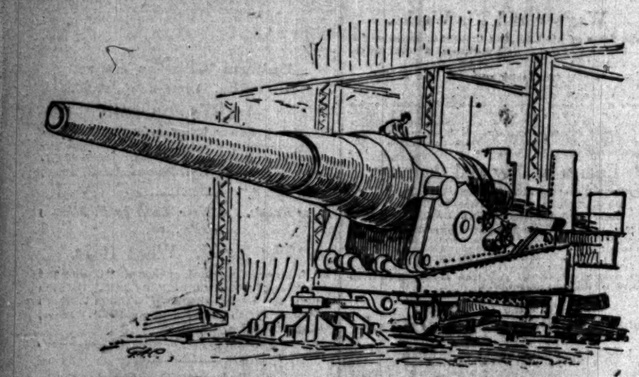
Missiles Could Be Thrown Into Evanston's City Hall.

TARGET PRACTICE COSTLY.

Gen. St. Clair Thinks Sunday Opening Still Possible.

YACHTSMEN ASK THE FAIR'S AID.

Forty blonde-bearded Germans in blue overalls tug and strain at jack-screws and multiple levers. Overhead the great steel beams of the huge cranes creak and tremble. Mighty linked chains rattle and grate. A little man, with a wool cap pulled down over his eyes, gives a sharp order in German and 270,000 pounds of wrought steel slip onto the carriage built to receive it. Herr Krupp's pet



THE BIG KRUPP GUN AND ITS CARRIAGE IN THE KRUPP PAVILION

is at rest. The greatest instrument of destruction the world ever saw is ready for business. Looking out over the lake, its grim-muzzled mouth is ready to bid defiance to the armies of the world. So perfectly have the polished balls of the turn-table revolved, so smoothly has every part of the titanic apparatus done its work that not a single block of wood is disturbed in its place.

Standing with their feet deep in the moist sand of the floor the German workmen from far off Essen see the completion of their work. Herr Gillhausen, personal representative of the great gunmaker, looks on in triumph from his high stand on the carriage of a seventy-five ton giant. Back of the huge steel barrel, spotted now with the stains and rust of the long journey, lie the huge wipers and rods which are used in the loading and cleaning of the gun. Still further back on the sand lie samples of the great projectiles which this monster carries.

Well may classic Evanston tremble, for at the will of a single gunner, touching a slender lever, a huge mass of steel weighing 2,300 pounds might be hurled from the mouth of this giant in the Krupp pavilion into the center of its City Hall. Sixteen miles is the limit of its range, and its penetrative force is shown by the huge steel targets lying against the east wall of the building, which have been penetrated by balls from smaller guns. Eighteen inches thick are these solid masses of wrought steel, but through them balls from Krupp cannon have forced their way. They were brought from Essen with the rest of the exhibit, as samples of the destructive power of Herr Krupp's engines of warfare.

From breech to muzzle the biggest cannon in the world measures fifty-seven feet, and the diameter of its yawning mouth is sixteen and two-third inches. First bored from a solid piece of steel, great rings of similar metal are shrunk about it until it is built up enormously thick at the breech, and tapering down in graceful lines to the muzzle. A single load for this modern preventor of warfare costs the trifle of $1,100, so that target practice with similar weapons would hardly be sport for an impecunious empire.

The carriage on which the great gun rests is built of steel, the different parts revolving on ball bearings. Cog-wheels, levers, and multiple chains are so arranged that it is easy work for the gunner to raise, or lower, or turn in any direction the long barrel of shining steel. At the rear there are steps leading to the platform, on which the gun crew is placed when the piece is in action.

Herr Krupp's agents do not hail the story that the great gun is to be presented to Chicago when the Fair is over with any display of enthusiasm. If their chief has any such idea in view they know nothing of it. The specially built cars, on which the monster was brought here from New York have been switched out of the Krupp pavilion and on to the transportation tracks, where they will remain as a permanent exhibit until the Fair is over. Then, as Assistant Agent Abe said yesterday, they will be brought into service again for the transportation of the gun back to New York, whence it will be returned to the works in Essen. It would be, at best, a dangerous plaything for amateur warriors, for a single discharge would knock down half the buildings in Jackson Park and shatter most of the saloon windows in the Hyde Park prohibition district. Moreover it costs something like $250,000 to make this firearm and the expense of bringing it here has brought the total up to nearly an even $300,000. So Col. Rae will probably have to do without his earthworks projecting out into the lake on which he had so rakishly mounted in imagination Herr Krupp's big gun.

THINKS GATES MAY BE OPEN SUNDAY.

Gen. St. Clair Believes the Majority of the Commission Favors the Plan.

Arrangements for the last meeting of the National Commission before the opening of the Fair are about complete. It will be held in new quarters, occupying nearly all the top floor of Pavilion A in the Administration Building and facing the main basin. It is expected that the meeting will be more largely attended than any of those previously held, as questions of vital importance to the Fair will come up for decisive and final action. Chief among these is the question of Sunday closing. Gen. St. Clair, who has been one of the hardest workers on the commission, will present strong arguments in favor of throwing the gates open on the first day of each week. He will hold that Congress, in withholding a portion of the $2,500,000 appropriated on condition that the Fair be closed, has violated its contract and that the Fair officials are consequently no longer bound by it. "If the Sunday closing question is properly presented to the commission in the shape of an amended rule from the local board," he said yesterday, "I feel confident that the commission will decide to open the gates. Individually I am sure that the Commissioners favor Sunday opening."

YACHTSMEN ASK AID OF THE FAIR.

Assistance Is Needed, They Say, in Providing Anchorage for Pleasure Craft.

Chicago yachtsmen will make another effort to secure a safe harbor for their own vessels and those of visitors during the World's Fair. With this purpose in view George Warrington, President of the Chicago Yachting Association, called on the Fair officials yesterday and presented an appeal from his association asking aid from the Fair in the construction of the proposed yacht harbor at the south end of the Lake-Front basin. Mr. Warrington also presented a letter from President Fish of the Illinois Central, giving permission to the association to build a viaduct over the track to the projected harbor, together with a communication from the War Department, giving permission to the association to locate their harbor in the basin. Mr. Warrington hopes that the World's Fair people will profit by the experience of the gales which have prevailed this week, and will see that some better protection is needed if visiting vessels are to lie safely at anchor. The appeal of the association will go to the Finance committee of the directors for final action. The estimated cost of the improvement, or such part of it as the Fair is asked to assume, is $40,000.

SHOWING OF LOUISIANA WOMEN.

Educational Matters in the Liberal Arts and Weaving, etc., in State Building.

Mrs. Katherina Miner, Fourth Vice-President of the Board of Lady Managers, was at the Woman's Building yesterday. Mrs. Miner's home is in New Orleans, and she is naturally interested in the work that the women of Louisiana will contribute to the Fair.

"To the general educational and literary exhibits in the Woman's Building," she said, "Louisiana will send matter that will illustrate thoroughly the school system of the State. In collecting and arranging this exhibit both Mrs. John P. Richardson and Miss Blake have been active. The former has established schools for colored people on all her plantations. Miss Blake is at the head of one of the largest girls' schools in the State.

"One of the most effective of the exhibits by Louisiana women will be in the State building. There Acadian women will make cloth from cotton which they have grown and spun. They will be under the supervision of Mrs. Paul Leeds. In the State building, too, will be the collection of Louisiana curios which have been made by women. Among the objects which have historical interest will be some of Lafayette's possessions."

TO ILLUSTRATE DARWIN'S THEORY.

Karl Hagenbeck Unpacks an Interesting Portion of His Exhibit.

A kindly faced old man with a fringe of gray beard under his chin is Karl Hagenbeck, the greatest dealer in wild animals in the world. "Today we unpacked what I consider one of the most interesting features of the exhibition which we shall make," said he yesterday. "It is all in the rough as yet, but there is enough to give an idea of what the room will contain when it is completed."

Mr. Hagenbeck led the way back through the big steel inclosed arena to a little room filled with tables on which were lying more than a dozen huge stuffed apes.

"In this collection we shall try to illustrate the Darwinian theory," he continued. "We have here specimens of every known species of what are known as the anthropomorphic apes. There is the chimpanzee, the gorilla, the orang-outang, and several others, some of which are extremely rare. In the same room we shall also have a stuffed man of a low order of development, so that the series will be complete. People who are interested in the study of the Darwinian theory will find here an opportunity to trace the progress of development through the highest division in the animal kingdom." Lifting the covers Mr. Hagenbeck displayed huge, hairy gorillas, some of them with their young in their arms; grinning, muscular orang-outangs and chimpanzees, with a half human cunning in the expression of their faces.

Mrs. MacMonnies' Paintings in Place.

The mural painting by Mrs. Mary Fairchild MacMonnies, which was made for the north end of the "Gallery of Honor" in the Woman's Building, was swung into its position at noon yesterday. Several members of the Board of Lady Managers with a number of sightseers saw the hoisting. Probably no one was more interested than the artist herself. For a number of days she has hovered around her painting and directed the attachment of the canvas to the stretchers. She took her place on the balcony to get the first glimpse of the completed work in its proper place. The anxious expression faded from her eyes, and to the congratulations of her friends she said: "Well, it is finished and I am not disappointed. I think the colors blend harmoniously with the white and gold of the gallery." The subject of the work is "Primitive Women." The center panel represents woman as the burden bearer; the left panel typifies woman as the tiller of the soil. The panel at the right suggest woman as the servant of man.

For a Display of Fireworks Opening Day.

Considerable disappointment has been expressed because the Committee on Ceremonies has not arranged for a display of fireworks on the opening night of the Fair. It is just the season of the year for a good display and Chicago will be overflowing with people. The Fair will be closed at night and there will be no public entertainment. One of the features of the dedicatory program was the fireworks displays, which were witnessed by nearly half a million people. E. C. Culp of the Committee on Ceremonies said last night: "We wanted to give a display of fireworks at either Jackson Park or Washington Park and we figured very closely to do it, but could not find the money. I think that a blaze of glorious fireworks would crown the opening day magnificently." It has been suggested that the city should provide a display for the opening night.

Will Come to the Fair Alone.

Tuesday last Miss Hattie M. Lewis of the Franklin Grammar School on Waltham street in Boston, Mass., while engaged in her studies was agreeably surprised by the receipt from an agent of the necessary transportation and a telegram inviting her to represent her class at the opening of the World's Fair May 1. The little girl, who is but 11 years of age, will leave Boston Tuesday next and travel alone via the Erie railway from Boston to Chicago, arriving at the Dearborn street station at 8:30 Thursday morning. She is one of the brightest scholars of her class and undaunted in view of the responsibility of caring for herself en route.

Increasing Bay State's Appropriation.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—[Special.]—The World's Fair resolution providing for a representation of the State at the Chicago Exposition came back from the House to the Senate in its mutilated form today. After an hour's discussion the Senate amended it by appropriating $12,000 instead of $7,000, and making the representation ten Senators and twenty Representatives, besides the Governor, ten of his staff, counsel, Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate. The bill as amended will undoubtedly pass.

Interested in the Irish Exhibit.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Arnold are passengers on the White Star line steamer Teutonic. The Countess of Aberdeen is greatly interested in promoting the success of the Irish exhibit at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

SHRINKAGE IN TRADE

INFLUENCES OF MONETARY DOUBTS SEVERELY FELT IN NEW YORK.

Effects at Other Points Are Not So Pronounced—Report for the Week of R. G. Dun & Co. Indicates a General Falling Off in the Sales of the Leading Staples—Tardy Spring a General Source of Embarrassment Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, April 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Monetary doubts have overshadowed all other influences at New York, but have not yet greatly affected trade at most other points. Wheat has fallen 2¼ cents, with sales of 40,000,000 bushels here, corn 2⅜ cents, oil 2¼ cents, and coffee 1⅛ cents. Wheat receipts have been 2,200,000 at Western ports in four days and Atlantic exports not 600,000 bushels. Pork products are somewhat lower, though declining less than corn. In the cotton market liquidation has continued, and with sales of 1,200,000 bales here the price has dropped five-sixteenths. The week's receipts from plantations are fully up to last year's, and Southern advices generally indicate some increase this year in acreage.

Reports from other cities show extensive embarrassment from severe storms and the backward spring, with some signs of shrinkage in trade from other causes. The tardy spring makes clothing quiet and the advance in shoes retards buying. The building trade is active and the demand for lumber large, but sales of wool are moderate. Iron is somewhat weaker at Pittsburg, but the glass trade is active. Business at Cleveland is in volume larger than last year, but money is active and close. At Cincinnati there is a fair spring business in clothing. The demand for dry goods at Indianapolis is good, but money is closer. Trade at Detroit is good with collections improved.

At Chicago navigation opens with heavy shipments. Currency does not return as was expected and large sums are tied up in Fair preparations, so that bankers are conservative. Receipts of cattle, butter, and barley increased moderately over last year, sheep 30 per cent, wool 63, and wheat 700 per cent, while in cheese, hogs, flour, and lard there is moderate increase; in dressed beef and oats 36 per cent, in corn 40, and in rye and cured meats 60 per cent. At most Northwestern points weather checks trade and in Milwaukee tightness of money causes apprehension, and collections are slow. At St. Paul trade is fair but seeding retarded. St. Louis reports bright prospects and large demands for money from the Southwest, though owing to low price of cotton Southern orders are remarkably slow. At Omaha trade is good and at St. Joseph good. Business at Kansas City is very quiet with large receipts and lower prices for cattle.

At Denver trade is only fair and at Salt Lake quiet. Weather retards trade in Louisville, and at Nashville, Knoxville and Little Rock business is quiet; at Columbus very dull, but with improved collections, and at Atlanta fair for the season. At Mobile cotton is moving more freely, and at New Orleans sugar is strong, but rice and other trades quiet. Money is in active demand. Pig iron is a shade firmer for foundry, but Bessemer is weaker at Pittsburg. Trade in bar is dull, with the prices as low as ever and a cut to 1.6 cents in beams and channels is reported. Sales of lake copper at 11¼ cents are rumored. The demand for tin is slower, while coal is dull and easy. In textile fabrics mills are still busy with old orders.

Collections throughout the country are at most points slower than usual and conditions such that monetary stringency might occur if exchange with this center were embarrassed. Meanwhile exports of merchandise in April fall much below last year's, while imports increase nearly 20 per cent, so that the excess of imports, though it may not be half the $20,000,000 of March, is likely to be large.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 208, compared with a total of 209 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 201.

Conservative Trade in Staples.

NEW YORK, April 21.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say: The backward season and rainstorms, with a tendency on the part of jobbers generally in staple lines to trade more conservatively, color general trade rather less favorable than a week ago. A further reduction of cotton prices results in a shading of quotations for cotton goods, print cloths going off 1/16 cent, with an improvement in general demand based on the concession. It is denied that wool prices are shaded, but they are easier, and samples of new clip are in the market. In addition quotations have gone off on wheat, corn, and oats, pork and lard; on rice and coffee among good staples, the reduction in the last being due to the pricking of the bull bubble, blown by the European speculators in that berry.

There is a manifest halt in the rate of progress of general trade compared with like seasons in previous years, although the volume of business is of large proportions, as shown by bank clearings' totals. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States for six days ending with April 20 aggregate 3,063,000 bushels (flour included), a total slightly in excess of that for the preceding week, but about equal to the quantity sent abroad in the like week a year ago. It is 20 per cent more than was sent abroad in the third week of April in 1891, 1890, or 1889. Enormous stocks of wheat at home and in Europe and afloat for Europe cause traders to be conservative and constitute the dead weight in prices.

Some Chicago carriers have secured money in New York this week, the Western center having had its surplus funds fully employed. The acute condition of the currency complications creates bearish and declining tendencies in the market for securities. There has, however, been an absence of panicky symptoms and declines are not excessive save in stocks where liquidation had still to be effected, showing that the market had discounted the anticipated crisis. Professional operators, while bearish, hesitate to swell the short interest and London buying aids in preventing complete speculative disorganization.

The relative lack of improvement and favorable reports as to the lookout in New England and Middle States has not changed. The increase in movement of cotton goods from Boston, due to declines in prices, is offset by continued decreases in the volume of shipments of shoes for a month past. Louisiana's sugar acreage has increased; cotton crop reports are unfavorable and there is said to be a scarcity of seed. In the Province of Quebec trade in dry goods, paints, and hardware continues to suffer because of the unseasonable weather and bad country roads. Manufacturers are busy on fall samples. There is considerable inquiry for ocean freight room and large quantities of grain will be moved as soon as navigation opens, which will probably be two weeks late.

FALLING OFF IN COTTON.

Report of the New Orleans Exchange for the Week.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 21.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange report, issued before the close of business today, makes the following showing:

The amount brought into sight for the week is 16 per cent under the seven days ending April 21 last year and 46 per cent under the same time year before last. The total for the week is 8,036 bales less than the movement from April 15 to April 21, inclusive, of last year and 33,272 less than during the same date year before last. The defect in amount brought into sight for the twenty-one days of April is 42,393 compared with the same time last year, and 31,084 compared with the year before. This brings the total deficiency for the 233 days of the season ending this evening to 2,389,187 less than the movement for the same number of days last season and 1,968,630 less than during the season before. The total brought into sight during the last seven days has been 39,608, against 47,766 from April 1 to 21 inclusive of last year and 72,953 the year before, while the aggregate for the twenty-one days of April is 140,654, against 183,047 and 221,738, the total marketed from Sept. 1 to date is 6,178,149, against 8,577,336 and 8,144,759 for last year and the year before respectively. From this time on last year the amount of cotton brought into sight was 458,043, and year before last 507,718. In other words, after this date last year 57-100 per cent of the crop was marketed, and season before last 58-100 per cent. The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts of all United States ports of 4,684,009, against 4,661,257 last year and 5,457,725 the year before: overland across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac rivers to Northern mills and Canada, 788,108, against 1,155,103 and 975,703; interior stock in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 155,893, against 293,326 and 234,723; Northern mill takings, 330,145, against 502,350 and 454,080.

Northern spinners have taken during the last week 18,016 bales less than last year, making a decrease in their takings of 498,759 for the season to date. Foreign exports for the week have been 70,103 bales, against 71,430 last year, making the total for the season 3,630,795, against 5,129,354 last year, or a decrease of 1,498,425. The total takings of American mills north and south and in Canada thus far for the season have been 2,082,567, against 2,580,295 last year. These include 1,635,586 by Northern spinners, against 2,029,365. Stocks at seaport cities and the twenty-nine leading Southern interior centers have decreased during the corresponding period of last year by 67,585 and are now 178,725 smaller than at this date in 1892. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop, the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop, the supply to date is 8,711,100, against 8,855,712 the same period last year.

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING HOUSES.

Bank Exchanges in the Leading Cities Compared with Last Year.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The following table is compiled by *Bradstreet's* and shows the total bank clearings in various cities for the week ending April 20, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week in 1892:

Clearing-houses.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 706,610,026	30.0	....
Chicago	111,577,076	24.7	....
Boston, Mass	104,625,720	13.0	....
Philadelphia, Pa	74,709,774	....	17.7
St. Louis, Mo	22,227,115	0.5	....
San Francisco, Cal	19,584,371	10.0	....
Baltimore, Md	15,693,740	7.5	....
Pittsburg, Pa	16,713,100	10.6	....
Cincinnati, O	14,125,700	3.0	....
Kansas City, Mo	9,557,944	54.0	....
New Orleans, La	10,791,823	27.0	....
Minneapolis, Minn	8,700,717	40.0	....
Buffalo, N. Y	8,424,893	6.0	....
Louisville, Ky	7,886,353	16.0	....
Detroit, Mich	6,668,863	1.6	....
Milwaukee, Wis	6,741,571	76.0	....
Cleveland, O	6,237,511	10.0	....
Omaha, Neb	5,404,767	43.0	....
Providence, R. I	6,319,500	20.0	....
Denver, Colo	5,656,308	20.0	....
St. Paul, Minn	4,813,845	1.8	....
Indianapolis, Ind	4,813,511	13.5	....
Columbus, O	3,520,400	....	10.0
Houston, Tex	4,512,885	46.0	....
Memphis, Tenn	2,332,109	20.0	....
Richmond, Va	2,418,723	1.6	....
Hartford, Conn	2,371,497	14.0	....
Portland, Ore	1,974,328	....	....
Washington, D. C	2,440,625	29.3	....
Dallas, Tex	2,047,509	9.6	....
Peoria	1,726,000	....	....
Savannah	1,770,933	25.0	....
Nashville, Tenn	1,945,748	....	31.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,432,184	....	30.5
St. Joseph, Mo	1,635,092	3.3	....
Duluth, Minn	2,993,488	30.9	....
Rochester, N. Y	1,740,538	25.3	....
Atlanta, Ga	1,092,171	....	8.0
New Haven, Conn	1,713,028	19.0	....
Springfield, Mass	1,742,497	27.1	....
Worcester, Mass	1,544,951	1.8	....
Portland, Me	1,307,780	13.3	....
Fort Worth, Tex	1,947,670	151.9	....
Seattle, Wash	1,143,763	23.0	....
Sioux City, Ia	1,145,170	17.5	....
Waco, Tex	1,101,702	14.5	....
Des Moines, Ia	1,297,497	....	....
Grand Rapids, Mich	1,038,766	20.3	....
Norfolk, Va	905,867	1.5	....
Los Angeles	1,209,035	61.0	....
Syracuse	1,125,250	19.0	....
Wilmington, Del	1,030,963	8.3	....
Tacoma	1,000,252	14.8	....
Helena, Mont	787,780	6.0	....
Lowell, Mass	709,310	....	13.7
Lincoln, Neb	539,512	3.5	....
Birmingham, Ala	631,384	13.5	....
New Bedford, Mass	553,059	41.0	....
Topeka, Kas	435,676	12.6	....
Binghamton, N. Y	281,700	....	3.8
Lexington, Ky	903,530	1.5	....
*Spokane	312,306	....	....
*Saginaw, Mich	302,265	....	....
*Jacksonville	646,926	....	....
*Great Falls	314,087	....	....
*Emporia, Kas	52,661	....	....
Fall River, Mass	825,447	....	....
*Charleston	876,581	....	....
*Sioux Falls	257,124	....	....
*Akron	323,457	....	....
*Springfield, O	320,094	....	....
*Ogden	397,009	....	....
*Albuquerque, N. M	90,987	....	....
*Galveston	5,599,584	160.0	....
Total U. S	$1,342,015,644	13.6	....
Exclusive New York	535,405,549	9.8	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 10,387,607	11.5	....
Toronto	6,997,234	23.0	....
Halifax	1,300,154	40.0	....
Hamilton	810,141	14.7	....
Total	$ 18,913,183	19.0	....

*Not included in total.

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES STEADY.

Wall Street Supports the Financial Pressure, but Expects a Crisis.

NEW YORK, April 21.—*Bradstreet's* review of the stock market says: "In spite of the general tendency of prices and the sharp breaks which have occurred in particular stocks, the stock market as a whole has been free from panicky symptoms and supports the pressure of the existing financial complications with noteworthy steadiness. The street has been preparing for an expected crisis for months past, and is therefore surprised. Liquidation has been so thorough that the opportunity for 'shaking out' weak holdings is reduced to a minimum, while brokers and their customers have arranged their accounts in anticipation of the actual developments. This is illustrated by the comparative ease of money. The street, on the whole, seems to regard the present dispensation as a necessary evil, and as the first step toward an elucidation of the whole silver trouble, there being much less disposition to look for a temporary relief in the form of a government bond issue than was the case a short time ago. The nearest approach to a real break in prices was on Friday, when the shipment of $6,300,000 in gold and a rise in call loan rates, supplement by the failure of a large steel concern, caused heavy declines. These in the last part of the day were followed by a strong rally on the rumor that the Treasury would continue to pay out gold on the Treasury notes."

CONDITION OF ILLINOIS STATE BANKS.

Auditor Gore Makes a Report on Their Resources and Liabilities.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—The reports made to Auditor Gore by the various State banks of the State at large on the last call, April 10, show that their total resources were $118,440,833.63, among the principal items being the following:

Loans and discounts	$82,600,673.73
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	216,450.78
United States bonds	35,414.87
Other bonds and stocks	10,090,638.83
Cash on hand	8,647,563.61
Due from other banks	13,833,066.78
Checks and other cash items	1,859,780.91
Collections	88,813.07

The larger items among the liabilities are: Capital stock, $18,072,500; surplus fund, $5,228,712.79; undivided profits, $3,288,517.72; savings deposits, subject to notice, $27,305,030.96; individual deposits, subject to check, $46,348,972.84; demand certificates of deposit, $4,185,764.63; time certificates of deposit, $7,575,137.32; certified checks, $565,734.70; cash checks and outstanding, $349,313.47; due to other banks, $5,080,449.15; bills payable and notes rediscounted, $441,055.38.

The total resources of the State banks located in Chicago are $92,857,560 against $91,192,236 Jan. 2 last; total deposits, $72,892,950, against $71,485,579.

STUDENTS SERENADE YOUNG WOMEN.

First Exhibition of Youthful Exuberance at the University of Chicago.

The students of the University of Chicago, thus far, have been noted for their quiet demeanor and close attention to study, but night before last a little college spirit cropped out. A body of sixty students collected from the Divinity, Graduate, and Drexel dormitories serenaded the young ladies of the university, who have just moved into their new quarters in Snell Hall. All the students wore the regulation nightgown over their overcoats. They paraded around the campus several times, woke up all the people in the neighborhood by their yelling, built a huge bonfire, formed a ring about it, danced a weird ghost dance, and sang college songs. Applause from the dormitory rewarded all their efforts. Finally Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, the dean of the women's department, sent down the janitor to disperse the crowd.

Granted a New Trial.

Joseph Gentili, who was given five years for the murder of Joseph Bisior, was granted a new trial yesterday by Judge Adams. He withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

CROPS ARE IN DOUBT.

FARMING OPERATIONS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL BY THE STORMS.

Prime's Crop Reports Indicate Disastrous Effects on Wheat, Oats, and Fruit, Although They May Rally Under Favorable Weather—Wheat Crop in Illinois Making Little Headway—Late Harvest Inevitable—Corn Benefited by the Conditions—Acreage Larger than Usual.

DWIGHT, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—All farming operations have been brought to a standstill the present week, first by local storms and then by a storm of wind, snow, hail, and rain, extending from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. At this time it is utterly impossible to say what effect these conditions are going to have upon the finishing up of the spring wheat seeding, on the oats which are just sprouting and coming up, and on the fruit crop which was just budding out and coming into bloom. There has been little if any work done from the Mississippi to the lakes the present week, and what promised to be an early and forward season is now changed into one of doubt and uncertainty. While the weather has been adverse to spring seeding, it has been excellent for the winter wheat crop. The plant, however, is still backward and does not respond to the good influences of showers and mild days to any satisfactory extent. The crop everywhere is still late and backward. There is no general improvement in any of the conditions since the report of April 15.

Northern Texas reports that the early sown wheat is damaged considerably, but late wheat is not injured much except in the country southwest of Fort Worth. In some portions of the State wheat is heading out and is six inches above the ground. There has been so much wet weather recently in Kentucky that it has put a stop to all spring work. The winter wheat crop is backward, but conditions will equal the crop of 1892. Millers are well supplied with wheat and deliveries are free. Eastern Kansas reports that heavy local rains have fallen this week, but these have been followed by cold weather. In Central Kansas the prospects are poor. Wheat seems to be at a standstill and not over from three to five inches high. The indications now are that harvest will be considerably later than last year.

GENERAL CONDITIONS, 1893.
[Crop still very backward and uneven. Not holding its own.]

Varying Wheat Prospects.

There is no improvement whatever to note in Southern Kansas. In addition to the dry weather high winds have also added to the damage. Wheat varies all the way from six to eight inches. In Southern Missouri winter wheat has improved some since the rains of last week. A great deal of wheat has been plowed up in Northern Missouri. Michigan reports continued cold and wet weather, with little growth in the winter wheat crop. The general conditions of the crop are not as good as last year, and the prospects are that the yield will be decidedly smaller. Southern Ohio reports that during the last ten days, owing to more or less wet weather, wheat has made considerable growth on thin soil.

Some farmers were preparing to plow up wheat but have changed their minds and are willing to take their chances on the crop. Wheat does not seem to cover the ground as well as it did last year. Farmers are slow sellers and seem to have a good deal of wheat back yet. Northern Ohio reports that practically no wheat has been plowed up. The weather has been seasonable for the crop. The heighth of the wheat will average four and a half inches and the prospects are that harvest will be no later than usual. Central Indiana reports that the general conditions are only fair for the wheat crop. From some areas come good reports; from others only fair, and again from other sections indifferent. The outlook is not equal to that of 1892 and neither is the acreage as large. It is not possible to have as large a crop as in 1892. Southern Indiana reports that they have had ample rains, no wheat has been plowed up and it has taken quite a start. In Northern Indiana the condition of the wheat is only from fair to poor.

Conditions in Illinois.

Southern Illinois reports that they have had heavy rains recently and weather warm enough to make wheat grow fast, but a large proportion of the crop does not appear to make any headway. The general condition of the crop may be considered as discouraging. There is practically no improvement in wheat in Central Illinois. One correspondent writes: "Where a thousand acres grew last year not a single field can be found that shows as well now as it did on the first of April last year."

The present week has been an unfavorable one for seeding in Minnesota, and with the bad storm of the last thirty-six hours it is impossible to say when seeding will be finished. The majority of reports think that the spring wheat will not all be in the ground until the first of May, but it is simply impossible with existing conditions to make any statement as to the winding up of seeding. The Dakotas have made better progress. There is an excess of moisture in the Red River Valley, and little seeding has been done there yet. A free movement of wheat is looked for after seeding is over.

The oat crop was practically all seeded last week in Iowa and Illinois. It was got in the ground in excellent shape. It was then followed by dry weather, but the present week rains have fallen and the oats are coming up, and in some instances cover the ground fairly well. The weather is at present cold and freezing and cannot be considered as particularly beneficial to the crop. In Nebraska the oats have been coming up unevenly on account of lack of rain and excessive dry winds. All things considered it has been an excellent spring for work but a trifle too dry for vegetation. The rains of the present week will probably make a great change for the better so far as small grain is concerned in this State.

Large Acreage of Corn.

Farmers have not plowed much land this week for corn and the prospects now are that it will be some days before this work can be resumed. About 50 per cent of the corn lands are now ready in the States east of the Mississippi River and Nebraska. There will probably be a large acreage of corn this season from the fact that the acreage of winter wheat which has been plowed up will go into corn. It was too late to seed it to oats. The bulk of the corn crop in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa is generally planted from the 1st to the 10th of May, in Kansas and Missouri a week or ten days later, but planting is late this season in those States.

WIDESPREAD INJURY IN MISSOURI.

Reports Indicate Total Ruin to Crops, but Are Probably Exaggerated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—Advices received last night and this morning from scattered points in the northern two-thirds of Missouri show that a combination of weather disasters to crops and fruits has reigned the past forty-eight hours and still prevails. A cold, driving rain, intermingled with snow and hail, the temperature at many points being below freezing, has undoubtedly seriously damaged fruit buds and all crops, but to just what extent cannot be told until warmer weather comes to put in evidence the exact injury. Nearly all telegrams contain the usual assertion that everything is ruined beyond repair, but exaggeration generally rules at such times. From Tipton, Clarksville, Mexico, Boonville, Fulton, and dozens of other places come similar stories, but none give particulars. Powell County, the greatest fruit section of the State, advises that less than a quarter crop of peaches, apples, cherries, etc., will be grown.

SUGAR-MAKING ALMOST DONE.

Cubans Are Holding the Yield in Anticipation of Higher Prices.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

HAVANA, April 21.—The weather continues dry. Sugar-making is fast drawing to a close. On the largest sugar estates the crop is being finished. Shipments from Havana continue light, most of the sales being for account of speculators, who anticipate a further advance in prices soon. Exports since Jan. 1 from Mantanzas and Havana fall short 294,935 sacks and 1,346 hogsheads as compared with the same time in 1892. Centrifugals of 96 degrees test have been sold at 4¼ cents per pound, and recent advices from both London and the United States indicate higher figures. The importation of pitch pine lumber from the gulf ports of the United States since Oct. 1 has been the largest ever known. From twelve to fifteen large vessels, carrying from 100,000 to 500,000 feet, are discharging now, and quite a large number are on the way to Havana. This indicates activity in building work, which is noticed all over the city, two magnificent structures being well under way near the Parque. The lumber trade gives employment to a large number of vessels, but the rate of freight, varying from $5.50 to $7 per thousand feet, is hardly paying. It is rumored there may be a change in the consulate here, and it is hoped the personnel of the office may be made more American than it is at the present time.

Damage to the Low Lands.

FAIRBURY, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—The blizzard that struck this section yesterday after the continuous fall of rain for several days is still raging and it is feared that the damage done to the oat and corn already planted will be great, especially on the low lands. The freezing weather has also done considerable damage to garden vegetation and fruit.

More Damage to Illinois Crops.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—The weather for the last forty-eight hours has been the worst experienced in this locality for many years. Heavy rains have been followed by severe wind and snow storms, and last night the mercury fell below the freezing point. Much damage has been done the fruit crop, and spring work on the farms has been greatly retarded.

Words of Good Cheer from Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., April 21.—The crop outlook for Northwestern Ohio and the adjacent portions of Indiana and Michigan is good. There is some fear, however, that oats in the ground may decay from the cold, wet weather. Wheat looks well and the fruit buds so far are uninjured in the famed Lake Erie peach and grape region.

MURDERERS ESCAPE FROM SING SING.

Two Are Free and Three Others Refused the Liberty Offered Them.

SING SING, N. Y., April 21.—Rohle and Pallister, two murderers under sentence of death and soon to be electrocuted, escaped from the prison here last night. Both are New York men. Pallister murdered probationary Policeman Adam Kane at Grand street and South Fifth avenue, and Rohle killed the veteran Paulsen in his Hester street apartments. Supt. Byrnes of New York City has been notified, and every effort is being made to recapture the prisoners.

The escape was not discovered until 5:40 o'clock this morning. Guard Glinn entered the condemned cell building at that hour and was astonished at discovering the two night guards locked in the murderers' cell. Guard Hulse said that at 7 o'clock last night he passed supper in to Pallister. The condemned man threw a handful of the pepper into the guard's eyes. Hulse was blinded and Pallister rushed on him, took his revolver away from him, and under threats of death forced him into his own cell, first taking away his keys. He then locked Hulse in the cell and unlocked the cell of murderer Frank Rohle. The two murderers then unlocked the cells of Carlyle W. Harris and murderers Osmond and Geoghan. They invited these three to escape with them. They refused the offer. Pallister and Rohle waited until 9 o'clock, when Guard Murphy came on duty. As Murphy entered the corridor Pallister presented his pistol at Murph

TODAY'S LITERATURE.

"THE WORLD OF CHANCE," BY WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

Is the Degree in Which a Book Appeals to the Casual Reader a Final Test of Its Worth?—This "Novel of Tendency" Is Pronounced Worth Reading if Certain Conditions Be Accepted as True—Literary Notes and Review of the Latest Books.

'The World of Chance," by William Dean Howells. Recent novels by the author of "The World of Chance" have been condemned as uninteresting, but the epithet is too subjective to be very luminous. Uninteresting to whom? To a person of frivolous tastes, or to one who is seeking to learn the best that is known and thought in the world? In the present instance the phrase probably means that the character and treatment of the subject will appeal much more to authors and critics than to the casual reader. That may be true, for literary people, literary criticism, literary theories, occupy a large space in the general plan of the story. But again the question arises: Is the degree in which a book appeals to the casual reader a final test of its worth? Must a novel amuse, or has it a sufficient excuse for being if it serves to stimulate thought, gratify or excite spiritual cravings, and widen sympathies? Is a work of fiction inevitably spoiled whenever, to quote Mr. Howells, it is "not merely esthetic, but imbued with an ethical quality"? If to this last question our answer is yes, let us lay aside "The World of Chance" unread. But if we are willing to move with our time and to admit that the recent enlargement of the sphere of fiction is justified by results, we shall find this "novel of tendency" well worth studying.

One thing at least is certain; if, as the derivation of the word implies, the essential quality of a novel is its freshness, the stories of Mr. Howells, which always comply with that requirement, are in so far entitled to praise. The reader is always sure in advance that he will not be led along beaten paths to a known destination with none but familiar faces for company. To this rule "The World of Chance" offers no exception. Even those who find fault with the incidents, the course, or conclusion of the story will admit that its character studies are new and good. David Hughes, theoretical philanthropist and ex-Brook-Farmer, and his family of two daughters and a son-in-law compose a striking group. The two girls are strangely unlike in temperament. Mrs. Denton, the elder of the two, is buoyant, elastic, almost frivolous, with no strong sense of duty and little depth of character. Her sister Peace, on the other hand, is all seriousness, delicacy, patience. Her lovely and truth-loving nature is revealed almost as much by her unconscious movements and her periods of silence as by what she actually says. Her sister notes her faculty of "making other people say the disagreeable things she thinks about them." Peace, indeed, never "thinks disagreeable things" about other people, but her mute appeal to their better selves is like the touch of Ithuriel's spear. Peace is the only person who can do anything with Ansel Denton, her sister's husband. This Denton supplies the tragic element of the story. Of a musical and inventive turn, with a high-strung, sensitive nature, Denton is predisposed to melancholy, and his early life among the Shakers has given a morbid and fanatical tone to his thoughts. He sees visions, hears voices, and is possessed with a notion that some sort of expiation or sacrifice is necessary to atone for his fancied crimes. He condemns himself severely for having wished to perfect an invention which would throw many persons out of employment, and although he destroys his apparatus he remains a prey to remorse. He exposes his twin boys to scarlet fever, and after their death his mind becomes more and more unsettled. Finally, putting in practice his wild idea of obtaining remission of sins by shedding innocent blood, he tries to poison Peace Hughes, but failing of his purpose the poor fellow takes his own life. This painfully truthful study of alienism is relieved by a few softer touches. The picture of Denton and the twin babies enjoying together the strains of a violin is one which recurs to the memory when other scenes are forgotten.

The unconscious and unconscionable selfishness of young authors is well portrayed in Percy Ray, the hero of the story. Ray has come to New York from a provincial town to make his fortune in literature. He has $400, or $500 in cash; the manuscript of "A Modern Romeo" (the psychological romance that is going to make him famous), and a large stock of daydreams of the rosiest hue. His preoccupation with his novel, his restless, insatiate authorial vanity, his willingness to make literary use of his own experiences, his thralldom to formulas and consequent dislike of "cranks," innovators, and facts not easily reducible to romance—all these traits are developed with admirable clearness. But Ray's whimsical friend Kane is the most amusing personage of the story. This delightful old gentleman sees in the human comedy a series of chances for making epigrams and paradoxes. These he vents with an air of disinterested and semi-sympathetic detachment, as though he were a man on another planet from a better-ordered planet. Mr. Howells even allows Kane to poke fun at the only Tolstoi. "Poor Tolstoi, as I understand it, is at present able only to rehearse his rôle, because his family won't consent to anything else. He's sold all he has in order to give to the poor, but his wife manages the proceeds." But Kane's clever sayings are best appreciated in the setting which the author has given them.

The title of the story derives its appropriateness from several incidents, of which the fate of Ray's novel is the most notable. "A Modern Romeo," rejected for good reasons by a long succession of publishers, is finally issued by the man to whom it was first offered, who acts on his own judgment and that of his wife in defiance of all the professional "tasters." At the last moment he is almost persuaded by Ray to publish instead of the novel a sociological treatise by David Hughes. He afterwards tells Ray: "The night you came and wanted me to take old Hughes' book I talked it very seriously over with my wife, and we determined that we would look at it in the morning and perhaps postpone your novel. We woke the baby up with our talk, and then he woke us up the rest of the night, and in the morning we were not fit to grapple with the question, and I took that for a sign and let them go on with your book." The novel attracted little attention until it was favorably reviewed in *The Metropolis*, after which it attained a large sale. Ray afterwards learns from his publisher the circumstances of the case. "Their regular man is off on sick leave, and this young fellow—Worrell is his name—is a sort of understudy. He meant to take another book up to his house with him, and he found he had yours when he got home, and some things about hypnotism. He went through them, and then he thought he would just glance at yours, anyway, and he opened on the hypnotic trance scene just when his mind was full of the subject, and he couldn't let go. He went back to the beginning and read it all through, and then he gave you the benefit of the other fellow's chance."

The synopsis of Mr. Worrell's review is a pretty bit of irony.

> The critic struck in the beginning a note which he sounded throughout; a cry of relief, of exultation at what was apparently the beginning of a new order of things in fiction. He hailed the unknown writer of "A Modern Romeo" as the champion of the imaginative and the ideal against the photographic and the commonplace, and he expressed a pious joy in the novel as a bold advance in the path that was to lead forever away from the slough of realism. But he put on a philosophic air in making the reader observe that it was not absolutely a new departure, a break, a schism; it was a natural and scientific evolution; it was a development of the spiritual from the material; the essential part of realism was there, but freed from the grossness, the dullness of realism as we had hitherto known it, and imbued with a fresh life. . . . The parts which the reviewer gave the largest room and the loudest praise were those embodying the incidents of the hypnotic trance and the tragical close of the story. Here, he said, was a piece of the most palpitant actuality, and he applauded it as an instance of how the imagination might deal with actuality. Nothing in the whole range of commonplace, photographic, realistic fiction was of such striking effect as this employment of a scientific discovery in the region of the ideal. . . . What was important was that the author had seen life with the vision of an idealist, and had discerned its poetic uses with the sense of the born artist, and had set it in . . . "The light that never was on sea or land."

> The author was the prophet of better things; he was a Moses, who, if we followed him, would lead us up from the fleshpots of realism toward the promised land of the ideal.

Mr. Worrell's perversion of Wordsworth's familiar line is one which is frequently made. In point of fact, Wordsworth goes on to characterize this light and consecration as a "fond illusion" and to

> Welcome fortitude, and patient cheer
> And frequent sights of what is to be borne.

So far as the poem is relevant to the discussion between the idealists and the realists it tells in favor of the latter. Mr. Howells gives some sly hits at the popular novel, in which truth to life is sacrificed to sentiment or false notions of dignity. Of Ray's novel he says: "Any one who could read between the lines could penetrate through the innocent psychical posing and literary affectation to the truth of conditions strictly and peculiarly American, and it was this which Ray had tried to conceal with all sorts of alien splendors of make and manner. It seemed to him now, at the last moment, that if he could only uproot what was native and indigenous in it, he should make it a strong and perfect thing." Ray overhears a conversation between two men, one of whom is driven to desosir by business cares and losses. Says the poor fellow:

> "Well, it's all a game, and you don't know any more how it's comin' out—you can't bet on it with any more certainty than you can on a trottin' match. My! I wish I was dead. What say? O, it's all well enough to preach; and I've heard about the law of demand and supply before. There's about as much of a law to it as there is to three-card monte. If it wasn't for my poor wife, I'd let 'em take me back on ice. I would that."

. . . Ray felt sorry for the unhappy man shut in there; but he perceived no special significance in what he had overheard. It was one of those things that happened every day, and for tragedy was in no wise comparable to a disappointment in first love, such as he had carefully studied for his novel from his own dark experience. . . . It was not like a real trouble, a trouble of the heart; and the cause seemed to him rather grotesquely disproportionate to the effect. In describing the incident for his paper as something he had overheard in a hotel he threw in some touches that were intended to give the notion of a arrestor splendor than belonged to the place.

After his own love affair with Peace Hughes "it went through his mind that it would be a good thing to write a story with some such situation in it; only the reader would not stand it. People expected love to begin mysteriously, but they did not like it to end so," "It is to be feared that some readers "will not stand" "The World of Chance." It is formless, they will say; the author has made a haul with his dragnet, has described his catch in detail, has dumped back into the stream the creatures that didn't die on his hands, and he calls the result a novel. One need not be a convert to the author's methods, however, in order to acknowledge the many excellences of his work. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

"Voodoo Tales," by Mary A. Owen.

"Old Rabbit, the Voodoo," had hardly appeared in its English dress when this volume from the Knickerbocker Press came to hand with its changed title, improved appearance and superior typography. The new name is perhaps preferable, because the rabbit is not by any means the sole hero, or even the chief actor. That honor belongs rather to the woodpecker, the "red dwarf" of European folklore, to whom we shall refer anon.

This is one of the books where it is well not to read the introduction. Not but that it is learned, Mr. Leland being past master in the knowledge of folklore. One cannot, however, help being impatient with him for his patronizing air. He seems to be saying "Here is a good book, but it needs the guidance of an expert to set it forth for the general reader." Fortunately the foot notes in which Mr. Leland officiously explains the dialect for the Londoner's better comprehension have been omitted in the American edition. Mr. Leland does a great service, however, in pointing out the real value, the originality and the freshness of this collection, which is not, like Harris' Brer Rabbit stories, so literary in form as to leave us in doubt as to its genuine value to students. This book rather resembles the tales from the Sea Islands collected by Mrs. Christensen and published a year ago ("Afro-American Tales"). Coming to Miss Owen's work the reader can fail to enjoy nor any folklorist to study these curious tales, evidently gathered at first hand from the narrators. Quite naturally, as the writer is a woman, she receives them from the lips of old negro women. The reader profits by this, for women are the best conservators of folk-belief and folk-went.

These narrators have each a strain of Indian blood. One of them, Aunt Mymee, is the child of a Guinea negress, and a great sorcerer herself, traditionally endowed with mighty power. They all feared her. "Not one of them failed to pour a cup of mustard or turnip-seed on the doorstep and hearth, so that she would have to count all those seeds before she could go in at the door or down the chimney to tie their hair into knots, to twist the feathers in their beds into balls as solid as stone, to pinch them with cramps and rheumatism, to ride on their chests, holding by their thumbs as by a bridle, while she spit fire at them till cock-crow. Not one of them had any doubt as to her ability to jump out of her skin whenever she pleased, and take the form of owl, black dog, cat, wolf, horse, or cow." Hers are the most grewsome tales, hers the most horrifying prescriptions.

A notable characteristic of these tales is the large admixture of Indian elements with sorcery of a purely African type and with superstitions borrowed from the whites. Miss Owen is the only white woman who has ever been initiated into Voodoo mysteries and her forthcoming Voodoo primer will be of the greatest scientific interest. She is the first to collect and publish these curious tales from the border, where Anglo-Saxons, French, Indians, negroes, and Spanish have long lived within mutually influencing distances, and where frequent intermarriages have produced a unique population. She carefully preserves, however, the individuality of the various speakers, even varying the different dialects. One may regret that the strange Franco-African speech of Mme. Bougary is omitted, but one is willing to excuse the author from the formidable task of recording or imitating it.

By the folklorist the book will be deemed a veritable treasure. Numberless are the references to strange customs, beliefs, superstitions, and observances of weighty import to the student of comparative folk lore. Not the least valuable are the genuine folk songs introduced at the conclusion of each tale, some of which have an original negro flavor:

> O! chicken-pie an pepper, O!
> Chicken-pie is good, I know;
> So is watteh-million, too,
> So is rabbit in de stew.
> So is dumplins biled with squab,
> So is cawn biled on de cob,
> So is chine an' turkey-breast,
> So is aigs des fum de nest.

Animals play a prominent part in these stories, as might have been expected from their origin. The woodpecker, a bird noted from early Roman days in folk-belief, is a sort of cunning magician who "makes birds" from feathers and plays many tricks, but is finally outwitted by "ol' gray wolf." The bluejay is a sort of devil, the owl, quail, pigeon, and other birds figure occasionally, while the "perarer chicken" is a newcomer in beast tales. "Old rabbit" is a great "unjurer," not so cunning as he is tricky and self-confident. He easily outwits the "gopher," and his foot becomes a great wonder-working charm. The red fox, the "perarer wolf," the skunk, the bear, and the badger are all endowed with speech and reasoning powers, while many curious tales are told of the "hoppergrass" and other insects, as well as about snakes. Some of these tables about the hoop-snake and the "snake-feeder," or "snake-doctor," are not unknown to country boys throughout the West. We are also told how to make a "luck-ball," a "conjer-bag," and other mystical charm-mediums, and are taken through a wide range of fetichistic practices, for Voodooism owes its vogue to its repulsive remedies. All these half-breed beliefs are of the same curious class, of which "Big Angy" presents a sample by keeping her medicine-pipe and eagle-bone whistle along with her missal and "Key to Heaven," by carrying a rabbit's foot and rosary in the same pocket, by wearing a saint's toe in her bosom, and the fetich known as "luck ball" under her right arm. Each of these superstitious old women had her curious beliefs and habits, although "Aunt Mymee" was the most uncanny of all. The best story in the book is not, however, an animal tale, nor an account of the "conjurin'" of these half-savage crones. It is the tale of the "wuller-wusps" or "Jacky-me-lanterns." These terrible "ghosts" are thus contrasted with the most savage wild animal known to these people, the "painters." "Dey git yo', dey eat yo' meat an' dey guyaw yo' bone an' dey chaim yo' spurrit so hit boun' ter follow 'um an' sarve 'um. De Jacky-me-lantuhns, dey ain't des zackry debbils, dey's gostes in de clutch o'de debbil's ole woman. Dey drounds yo' shoiy, but yo' spurrit, hit go free ter de place hit 'long unter.' They are a sort of ghoulish vampire, and a terrible fate awaits the traveler who is so foolish as to follow their illusive glimmer.

The literary form of the book being so excellent, the amount of genuine lore in it indisputably large, the illustrations unique and appropriate (although somewhat amateurish), and the typography good we are disappointed to find an occasional lapse into bad grammar, notably in the use of *laid* for *lay*, in that of *only* for *alone*, and in the unnecessary use of adverbs. But these are minor defects. Miss Owen deserves the thanks of all folk-lorists for preserving so faithfully these curious stories and for proving that our stock of indigenous legends is not yet exhausted. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Plato and Platonism," by Walter Pater.

Readers of Mr. Pater's books have come to expect from him two things—a critical "appreciation"—a point of view—and the most finished literary workmanship. In his latest work, "Plato and Platonism," he has chosen a theme specially fitted to the peculiar genius of his thought and style. Consisting of a series of lectures written for delivery to some young students of philosophy, the book is instructive, suggestive, stimulating, familiar in address with the tempered urbanity of good breeding, and, for the rest, as unlike the common sort of college exercises as possible. Perhaps it is not the best introduction to Plato that could be recommended to a beginner, though even as a mere exposition of the subject it has conspicuous merits. But as a quickener of refined sensibilities to "the joy of elevated thoughts," the work is charming.

Mr. Pater, it must be confessed, is somewhat dilettante as a philosopher, though he is quite capable on occasion, as, for instance, in the really splendid chapters on the relations of Plato to Socrates and to the Sophists, of writing with conviction. In the main, however, philosophy is for him not a forus of science but a means of culture, an intellectual exercise demanding the nicest adjustment of the most perfect verbal expression to the subtleties of abstract thought. This suggests the "point of view" for his treatment of Plato. He regards Plato as essentially the great lover, the great artist, not the maker of a philosophic creed or the founder of a philosophic school, but the creator of a philosophic temper, a way of regarding things. To be a Platonist is, according to him, to view, with a refined sense of one's ignorance, the aspiration after truth as the love of intellectual beauty; it is "the sympathetic appreciation of a kind of music." Observe his characterization of Plato's genius: "The lover, who is become a lover of the invisible, and therefore literally a seer of it, carrying an elaborate cultivation of the bodily senses of eye and ear, their natural force and acquired fineness—gifts akin properly to ta erotiks, as he says, to the discipline of sensuous love—into the world of intellectual abstractions; seeing and hearing there, too, associating for ever all the imagery of things seen with the conditions of what primarily exists only for the mind, filling that 'hollow land' with delightful color and form, as if now at last the mind were veritably dealing with living people there, living people who play upon us through the affinities, the repulsion and attraction of persons towards one another, all the magnetism, as we call it, of actual human friendship or love: there is the formula of Plato's genius, the essential condition of the specially Platonic temper of Platonism."

Mr. Pater is a master of felicitous phrase, and the foregoing passage may serve to illustrate his style. It is a style too self-conscious, indeed, but chastely elaborated, wrought—filed, hammered, polished—like a work in metal. One may without injustice apply to it his own description of the prose of Plato: "His prose is a practical illustration of the value that capacity for correction, of the effort, the intellectual astringency, which he demands of the poet, also the musician, of all true citizens of the ideal republic, enhancing the sense of power in one's self, and its effect upon others, by a certain crafty reserve in its exercise, after the manner of a true expert." (New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75).

Brief Mention.

"Island Nights' Entertainments," by Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson's new volume contains three stories, each of them having its scene in the South Sea Islands. "The Beach of Falesà" is the longest and strongest of the three. It relates the stirring adventures of John Wiltshire, a trader stationed at Falesà. Wiltshire finds himself tabooed by the natives, who take all their custom and all their produce to Case, a rival trader. Case knows a few simple tricks of legerdemain, and by means of these and a little luminous paint, a few Eolian harps, and plenty of cunning and assurance he has so worked on the superstitious fears of the Kanakas as to pass for a being of supernatural powers. Wiltshire's weak-kneed predecessors have been easily disposed of by Case, but Wiltshire himself, a rough, outspoken, but brave and honest fellow, begins to show fight at once. He and Uma, his pretty Kanaka bride, endeavor to expose Case and destroy his influence with the natives. How they effect their purpose is told in the last chapter, a capital bit of blood and thunder narrative. "The Bottle Imp" and "The Isle of Voices" are fairy tales written for Kanaka readers in a simple, old-fashioned style. The former, which is based on an old play, is one of the numberless variants of the Faust legend. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25).

Mr. William Winter's eulogy of George William Curtis, originally delivered at St. George, Staten Island, has been published in book form by Macmillan & Co. It is an eloquent address which does full justice to the subject, with perhaps a trifle over for good measure. The dithyrambic description of the oratory of Webster and Choate, however, is characteristically florid and overwrought.

John Clark Ridpath, LL.D., Gen. Selden Connor, ex-Governor of Maine, "and other eminent friends of Mr. Blaine" have written "The Life and Work of James G. Blaine," which has just been published by Hunt & Eaton of New York. Messrs. Ridpath and Connor were on intimate terms with the dead statesman, and they could indite nothing concerning him which would be altogether devoid of merit. It is too soon as yet to write a real history of Mr. Blaine, to discuss the various services which he rendered to his country, and to assign to each its due meed of praise. That will be done hereafter by those best qualified for the task. So, while "The Life and Work of James G. Blaine" cannot be called a history, it is a valuable collection of material regarding Mr. Blaine, and will therefore furnish pleasant reading for his millions of admirers. It will serve to refresh their memories regarding the earlier years of his public life, while copious extracts from his speeches in the House, the Senate, and elsewhere will recall vividly to mind the exciting events to which they relate. The book with its useful data will serve a good purpose until the judicial history of Mr. Blaine is written.

"List, Ye Landsmen," by W. Clark Russell, is an old-fashioned romance of the early years of the century. The story is told by William Fielding, mate of the Royal Brunswicker and afterwards of the Black Watch. The Captain of the latter vessel is bound on a secret expedition to an uncharted island in the South Seas. On the coast of this island he has previously discovered a stranded ship with a treasure on board, and he hopes to secure the money for himself and his crew. The treasure is found, a beautiful Spanish girl is rescued from a shipwrecked vessel, and the "Black Watch" sets sail for home. The Captain dies, and the inevitable mutiny soon breaks out, but Fielding, aided by the cabin-boy and Señorita Aurora, succeeds in outwitting the rebels and in keeping the brig safely afloat until succor comes. The Señorita is a sly puss, and she beguiles the brave and kind-hearted Fielding pretty thoroughly. The reader who is unfamiliar with Mr. Russell's other yarns will doubtless enjoy this story very much. (New York: Cassell Publishing company.)

"The Brighton Road," by Charles G. Harper, is an illustrated itinerary of a tramp from London to Brighton by way of Croydon, Merstham, Crawley, and Cuckfield. The author gossips pleasantly of the points of interest along the road, and he has a good eye for characteristic "bits" to draw. He finds much to say about coaching, past and present, and he has reproduced many of the old coaching prints relating to this road. So essentially English a book, however, can hardly have much interest for American readers. (New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Youth," by Charles Wagner, translated from the French by Ernest Redwood. This may be described as a dissertation on the text, "Man shall not live by bread alone." Though primarily addressed to the youth of France, it appeals also to cultured and serious young men in our own country. In a preface written for the American edition the author says: "On both sides of the ocean we have the same enemies and the same allies. We all need to be reminded that the prosperity, the knowledge, the development of the material energies which are the glory of this century can end only in making our civilization a colossus with feet of clay if we lose faith and fraternity. We all need to be reminded that intellectual overproduction, that overtaxing the receptive faculties and the sensibilities, both moral and physical, end in destroying man's equilibrium, in enervating his will, and plunging individuals and nations into decadence." Elsewhere he calls modern life "somnambulistic," and he quotes with approval the dictum of Ibsen: "The chief fault of our education is that we have planted our feet on what we know, instead of on that which is." Another apt quotation comes from Renan: "I fear that the work of the twentieth century will consist in taking out of the waste-basket a multitude of excellent ideas which the nineteenth century has heedlessly thrown into it." M. Wagner, however, is not merely a critic and a censor of modern society, nor is he animated by reactionary sentiments. If he advocates a "return to normal thinking and normal living," he avows his belief that such is already the tendency of recent thought. "The grand truth so authoritatively proclaimed by M. Lotze, 'The rôle of mechanism in the world is as universal as it is absolutely subordinate,' is slowly making its way in our minds. Respect for science has not diminished, but respect for man, for the invisible realities, has increased." It is materialism, he says, which is antagonistic to the modern spirit in its truest manifestations. Hence he lifts a cheering as well as a warning voice, and seeks to encourage and to organize the enthusiasms and the aspirations of generous youth. The author's hopefulness and impassioned moral sense have given a tonic quality to his work. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Present Day Theology: A Popular Discussion of Leading Doctrines of the Christian Faith." This is a work by Lewis French Stearns, D. D., late Prof. of Christian Theology in Bangor Theological Seminary, with a biographical sketch by Professor George Lee Prentiss, D. D., of Union Seminary, New York. Dr. Stearns, lately deceased, was the son of the late Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns of Newark, N. J., an honored minister of the Presbyterian church, and a zealous friend of the reunion of the old and new school branches of the church in 1868-'70. The son was less conservative than the father, and was ill at ease in the Presbyterian church. He gladly escaped from what he felt to be a bondage when called to the Congregational Seminary in Bangor, although accepting the call with much hesitation on grounds of personal self-distrust. In 1889 he wrote: "For my own part, I have not so much objection to the Westminster Confession. But it is a millstone around the neck of any denomination, such a system of doctrine as that. . . . I am not an Arminian, but I am not a Calvinist in the sense in which I have supposed the Westminster Confession to be Calvinistic. . . . What troubles me about the confession is not the ipsissima verba, but the system. It seems to me that the whole confession is based upon the view that salvation is placed within the reach of only a part of mankind." He could not again subscribe to the confession, and hence his negative answer to the unanimous call to Union Seminary. The volume before us ably discusses the leading doctrines of Evangelical religion, leaving election and predestination till near the end. As to the doctrine of Biblical infallibility regarding incidental points not necessarily connected with the purpose of a divine revelation the author accepted the view of Prof. Briggs, and would probably have been condemned as a heretic had he come into the Presbyterian Church. He tells us that he has grown more orthodox under the freedom of Congregationalism. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.)

"Short history of the Christian Church," by John Fletcher Hurst, D. D., LL. D., with maps. This is an octavo volume of 672 pages, covering the whole field of ecclesiastical history, and is a condensation of the author's larger history of five volumes. For the use of general students and common readers this is a valuable book. Besides the maps mentioned in the title it contains an appendix giving statistics of churches in the United States, an index of authors, and a general index. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

"Calvinism: Pure and Mixed. A Defense of the Westminster Standards," by William G. T. Shedd, D. D. Dr. Shedd was formerly Professor of Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York. He is a philosophical theologian of the old school type, with whom few of his students fully agreed when under his tuition. A resolute opponent of Prof. Briggs, he is a man of acknowledged learning and ability, but "born out of his time." (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.)

"The Sacramental System, Considered as the Extension of the Incarnation." This volume contains the lectures of Dr. Morgan Dix of New York in the General Theological Seminary of New York on the foundation of the "Bishop Paddock Lectureship." Dr. Dix is a sacramentarian of the "highest" type. His views are presented and advocated at length in these lectures. According to his views baptism is the only door of the true church and of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the Eucharist is the only medium of communion with Christ on the earth. His interpretation of scripture brings all the writers into full accord with his theory of the sacraments. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co.)

"The First Millennial Faith; The Church Faith in Its First One Thousand Years." By the author of "Not on Calvary." Many things in this little book deserve attention. Still the conclusions will be deemed broader than can be justified by the history of Christian doctrine. (New York: Saalfield & Fitch.)

"Short History of the Book of Common Prayer, together with Certain Papers Illustrative of Liturgical Revision. 1878-1892." By William Reed Huntington, D. D., D. C. L., of New York. This volume gives a sufficiently full account of the changes made at different times in the English Prayer Book and of the revisions made in that book by the American Episcopal Church. It is, of course, designed especially for Episcopalians. (New York: Thomas Whittaker.)

"The Case Against Prof. Briggs. Part II." "Professor Briggs' Defense before the Presbytery of New York." The former of these pamphlets contains a full report of the late trial of Prof. Briggs, and the latter is his defense in full. Of course if the representations of Dr. Briggs' prosecutors are to be accepted he ought to be suspended or deposed as no longer entitled to a standing among Presbyterian ministers. But the case is very different when his explanation and disavowals have been made. And those the presbytery was bound to receive as part of the evidence. It was also bound to distinguish between essential and non-essential departures from the Presbyterian standards. On these two grounds the presbytery found him not guilty of the charges brought against him by his prosecutors. The case of the acquitted man was appealed by the prosecution, not to the synod, which is the usual course, but directly to the General Assembly, which was supposed to be adverse to the accused. The trial thus far shows what can be done by Presbyterians under the alleged sanction of constitutional laws. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Each 50 cents.)

"In Spirit and in Truth" is the title of certain "essays by younger ministers of the Unitarian Church." There are seven essays in all, with an introduction by the Rev. James De Normandie of Roxbury, Mass. The young ministers represent what are called the "Free Church" Unitarians. The doctrine of development dominates the "Free Church" religion. It acknowledges inspiration only as it appears in every earnest soul of man. According to this scheme Christ is divine as any good man is divine and a part of God. (Boston: George H. Ellis.)

Literary Notes.

The Macmillans will shortly publish a second series of Mr. William Winter's "Shadows of the Stage."

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will shortly publish "John Paget," a novel by Miss S. B. Elliott, author of "Jerry."

The new edition of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World" is now complete, and will be issued immediately.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. have in press "Looking Within: The Misleading Tendencies of 'Looking Backward' Made Manifest." The romance will appear anonymously.

The May *Century* will contain an illustrated paper by Mrs. Van Rensselaer on "How to See the World's Fair" to the best advantage. The originals of the illustrations will be included in the *Century's* exhibit at the Fair.

There is a French autograph collector who always employs the following formula: "Sir, I should feel much honored in possessing your autograph for my album. If you deem the request unwarranted on my part, pray pardon me. But at the same time send the refusal in your own handwriting, and with your own signature, so that I may be convinced of its authenticity."

Prof. Norton says that Lowell at thirty was "as pleasant a companion as you could find, born, as some acquaintance of his has said, a bottle of champagne, and ahead of every other man, with such sparkling wit, with such lively humor, which led him into the utmost boyishness at times, and if you sat down with him, nobody could keep the pace that he set. He never could keep any money in his pocket. It burned a hole in it if there was anybody to be lifted by it."

Books Received.

LOOKING AROUND. By A. S. Roe. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

MRS. SAPPHIRA. By Edgar Saltus. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA. 1893. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

THE EXPOSITOR'S BIBLE. The First Book of Kings. By F. W. Farrar D. D., Archdeacon of Westminster. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

UN SCRUPULE. Par Paul Bourget. New York: Amblard & Meyer Frères.

THE STORMY PETREL. By Col. John Bowles. New York: A. Lovell & Co.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. By William Winter. New York: Macmillan & Co.

GREELEY ON LINCOLN. Edited by Joel Benton. New York: The Baker & Taylor company.

THE RENDEZVOUS OF LEPROSY. By William Tebb. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SINGING. By Clara Kathleen Rogers. New York: Harper & Bros.

FOREST PLANTING. By H. Nicholas Jarchow, LL. D. New York: Orange Judd company.

STORIES OF A WESTERN TOWN. By Octave Thanet. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

AMIEL'S JOURNAL. Translated by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Two Vols. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE REAL JAPAN. By Henry Norman. Third edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA. By Henry M. Stanley. New York: Harper & Bros.

TO LIKEWARD. By F. Marion Crawford, author of "Mr. Isaacs," etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE EVOLUTION OF DECORATIVE ART. By Henry Balfour, M. A., F. Z. S. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM. By C. H. Spurgeon. New York: The Baker & Taylor company.

OUTLINES OF FORESTRY. By Edwin J. Houston, A. M. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

COSMOPOLIS. By Paul Bourget. Translated by Cleveland Moffett. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

REVERIES OF A BACHELOR. By Ik. Marvel, author of "Fresh Gleanings." Chicago: F. T. Neely.

FORTY YEARS A GAMBLER ON THE MISSISSIPPI. By George H. Devol. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

LOST IN A GREAT CITY. By Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THE HEROINE OF '49. By Mrs. M. P. Sawtelle. M. D. Second edition. San Francisco: Mary F. Sawtelle.

EVELINA. By Frances Burney. Edited by R. Brimley Johnson. Two vols. London: J. M. Dent & Co.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. By Horatio Bridge. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN. By the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G. C. M. G. New York: Harper & Bros.

LAWS AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER. By R. T. Glazebrook, M. A., F. R. S. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HER LAST LOVER. By Celia E. Gardner, author of "Stolen Waters," etc. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

THE EXPOSITOR'S BIBLE. The Psalms. By A. Maclaren, D. D. Vol. I. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Co.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXXIV. New York: Macmillan & Co.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. Edited with an Introduction by Mowbray Morris. New York: Macmillan & Co.

LE BARBIER DE SEVILLE. Par Pierre de Beaumarchais. Edited by I. H. B. Spiers. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

VAL-MARIA. By Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, author of "The Catholic Man." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

THE LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Edited by his sister-in-law and his eldest daughter. New York: Macmillan & Co.

MR. PHILIP ST. CLARE. By Robert Appleton, author of "Mrs. Harry St. John," etc. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

JOHN HOLDEN, UNIONIST. By T. C. De Leon, author of "Creole and Puritan," etc. St. Paul: The Price-McGill company.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS. Edited, with additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, F. S. A. Vol. I. New York: Macmillan & Co.

STORIES ABOUT LAWYERS. By John C. Jeaffreson, author of "Stories About Doctors," etc. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

LIFE OF MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI. By John Addington Symonds. Second edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SHANDON BELLS. By William Black, author of "Macleod of Dare," etc. New and revised edition. New York: Harper & Bros.

ROPES, THEIR KNOTS AND SPLICES. From notes by the late P. Kunhardt. New York: *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company.

WITNESS TO THE DEED. By George Manville Fenn, author of "Nurse Elisia," etc. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

THE LIGHT OF THE AGES. Recently Written by Ancient Immortals. Quincy, Ill. Published by the author at No. 301 Chestnut street.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY. By W. J. Lincoln Adams, editor of the *Photographic Times*. New York: The Baker & Taylor company.

WANDERINGS BY SOUTHERN WATERS. By Edward Harrison Barker, author of "Wayfaring in France." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE DICTATOR. By Justin McCarthy, M. P., author of "A Short History of Our Own Times," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN JAPAN. By Basil Hall Chamberlain and W. B. Mason. Third edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

AMERICAN TYPES OF ANIMAL LIFE. By St. George Mivart, F. R. S., author of "Essays and Criticisms," etc. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

IDEAL SUGGESTION THROUGH MENTAL PHOTOGRAPHY. By Henry Wood, author of "God's Image in Man," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

HISTORY OF IRELAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By William E. H. Lecky. New Edition. Five Volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By William E. H. Lecky. New Edition. Seven Volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

ODDVISTER: The City of New York is in New York County.

G. H. C., Chicago: Emma Juch sang at the opening performance of the Alhambra Theater two years ago.

ANXIOUS READER, Chicago: Two cousins marrying two sisters would remain merely cousins as before, though in common parlance they might be called brothers-in-law.

E. J. B.: Pupils from the public schools of Chicago are admitted to the high schools without an examination if they can show a yearly average of 70 per cent. Those from outside schools must be examined.

H. S. FOLGER, Chicago: Those who wish to have a paper stopped which is sent to them unauthorized should give notice both to its publisher and to their Postmaster, who can then order the paper returned to the publisher.

JOHN RENWICK, Evanston, Ill.: The Gothenburg license system originated in Sweden. It is based on the principle of giving the government a share of the profits, and this somewhat resembles a system of excise. It is in operation in some parts of England.

AN OAK PARK READER: A book called "The One Hundred Best Books" was published about ten years ago, but is said to be now out of print. Most of its substance was incorporated into James Baldwin's "The Book Lover." A. C. McClurg & Co., publishers.

A SCHOOL GIRL, Chicago: The Chief Executive of Switzerland is President of the Confederation of Switzerland and President of the Federal Council. The President and Vice-President are elected annually. Dr. Charles Emmanuel Schenck is the present Chief Executive.

JENNIE M. SUGG, Clinton, Ia.: Reginald De Koven is one of the best known American composers, and "Robin Hood" his most popular opera. The composers you mention are contemporary song writers, and not as yet well known. Their biographies are therefore still to be written.

RESEARCHER, Chicago: The articles published under the head of "How the Millionaires of Chicago Made Their First One Thousand Dollars" appeared in THE TRIBUNE of March 23, 1890, page 25, and in that of April 6, same year and same page. The articles may be read in the files of THE TRIBUNE.

S. S. BOYES, Buckley, Ill.: The postage on second class matter, which includes all periodicals issued at regular intervals of at least four times a year, is when sent by other than publishers one cent for each four ounces. Third class matter includes books, circulars, and other publications not issued regularly, and on this the postage is one cent for two ounces.

A. P. AVERY, Chicago: The new navy includes 13 protected cruisers, 1 dispatch boat, 6 gunboats, 1 dynamite cruiser, 2 torp

RATES FROM THE WEST

LEADING ROADS DECIDE ON A BASIS FOR WORLD'S FAIR TRAVEL.

Notice of Withdrawal of the Santa Fe from the Western Passenger Association Not Expected to Bring on a Rate War—St. Louis Men's Action May Lead to Demoralization—President Reinhart's Policy—Santa Fe Divisions Are Enlarged—Other Railway News.

But little fear is expressed among railway officials that the notices of withdrawal from the Western Passenger Association given by the Santa Fé will lead to a serious rate war. The Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Southern California, and St. Louis and San Francisco roads have formed a combination among themselves, and at a meeting held yesterday agreed upon the following round-trip rates for the World's Fair business:

From Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska points to St. Louis and Chicago, 80 per cent of double one way of standard rates, good for continuous passage in each direction, with final limit Nov. 15, 1893.

From Colorado points the same basis, 80 per cent of double one way rates, will prevail.

From California a round-trip rate was agreed upon of 70 per cent of the double locals, and a one-way closely limited ticket to be sold in both directions between California common points and Missouri River points at a rate of $50.

The maintenance of these rates will depend mainly upon their adoption by the Rock Island, Burlington, and Denver and Rio Grande, which are not parties to the above agreement. The Burlington and Rock Island have heretofore advocated higher rates than those named above, and it is not believed that they will refuse to accept them. The Rio Grand wants lower rates, but cannot effect anything except Colorado points, and in doing this has to have the aid of the Rock Island and Burlington. It is stated that the Missouri Pacific will accept any rates the Denver and Rio Grande may make, and if this is true it looks rather ominous for the maintenance of rates from Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas points. The Missouri Pacific is pledged to bring all the business it can to St. Louis, and the St. Louis merchants, it is claimed, have raised a sum of $75,000 with which to purchase tickets from St. Louis to Chicago for Western merchants who will go via St. Louis and make their purchases there. This, if true, will do more than the dissolution of the Western Passenger Association to bring on demoralization of rates, as the Chicago roads will have to meet the Missouri Pacific's rates to protect their interests.

There is no dispute as regards rates between Chicago and the Missouri River and St. Paul. The rates recommended by the Presidents have virtually been accepted by all lines, but no authority has been given to the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association to put the rates into effect. Action will probably be taken in a day or two by which the Chairman can order the rates to be made effective. The Alton, which is not a member of the association, has already promulgated the new rates, and this enables the other Missouri River roads to put the same rates in effect between points competitive with the Chicago and Alton.

PRESIDENT REINHART'S POLICY.

He Will Pursue a Conservative Course—Divisions Enlarged.

President Reinhart of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company arrived here yesterday and will remain in the city for a day or two to attend to necessary business and will then depart for the West to attend the annual meetings of the company's lines at Topeka and other points.

Mr. Reinhart feels much gratified over the favorable comment that is being bestowed by railway officials and the press on the excellent appointments he has made and the changes in the management of the company's affairs he has instituted. He says the company's affairs have never been in a better condition and the business is steadily improving. He proposes to pursue a conservative policy. No new construction will be authorized or new acquisitions made, but his whole time and energy will be devoted to the development and improvement of the lines now controlled by the company. The company, he says, now controls nearly 10,000 miles of road and it is no easy task to run a system of such magnitude, much of which is located in territory not yet developed. He feels confident that with careful and conservative management the system will in time become one of the best paying in the country.

The various roads comprising the system will be amalgamated as much as practicable and placed under one management. The Colorado Midland, which has heretofore been managed independently, will after May 1 become a part of the main system and be added to the division between Topeka and Colorado Springs, thereby extending the Topeka division to Glenwood Springs, and in the same manner the Chicago-Missouri River division will be extended to Topeka. Other divisions of the road have been similarly enlarged, thereby greatly reducing the expenses and saving much detail work. As regards the fight between this company and the Denver and Rio Grande President Reinhart does not think it amounts to much, and he feels confident that the difficulties will soon be settled.

World's Fair Rates from Michigan.

The Michigan roads held a meeting at Detroit a day or two ago and agreed upon World's Fair rates. Rates will be made in four different ways. There will be one rate of 85 per cent of the double one-way rates for the round trip. Tickets sold at this rate will have a thirty days' limit, and holders are entitled to all the privileges of regular first-class tickets. The second basis will be 80 per cent of double one-way rates for the round trip, and tickets sold at this rate have a six months' return limit. They will be good only on trains without sleeping cars. The third basis is 75 per cent of double one-way rates for the round trip, and tickets at this rate are limited to return in thirty days and will be available only in ordinary passenger coaches. The fourth grade will be 50 per cent of double one-way rates and are limited to seven days, and good only on special excursion trains announced from time to time during the period of the Exposition.

Opening of a Wabash Line Deferred.

WABASH, Ind., April 21.—[Special.]—After all arrangements had been perfected for opening the new Detroit-Chicago line of the Wabash next Sunday the management announces that the opening must be postponed until April 30, owing to bad weather. Wabash trains will use the Chicago and Erie tracks from Hammond to Laketon, this county, until the 30th.

Earnings of Michigan Roads.

LANSING, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—The official statement issued by Commissioner Billings today shows that during the month of January Michigan railroad companies earned a total of $6,365,984.32, as against $7,759,225.42 in January, 1892. This is an increase of 21.09 per cent.

Railway Notes.

A call has just been issued for a meeting of the Joint Committee of Trunk Lines and Central Traffic Association roads to be held in New York April 28 to consider freight and passenger affairs.

A satisfactory agreement has been reached between representatives of the New Haven and Hartford and the New England railways regarding traffic between the two roads, the arrangement to go into effect at once.

At a meeting of the directors of the Mexican Central railway at Boston yesterday Albert Alonzo Robinson was elected President to succeed S. W. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds will remain in charge of the financial business and Mr. Robinson will manage the road.

Judge Deemer at Council Bluffs, Ia., has decided that the famous "joint rate order" of the Iowa Railroad Commission, by which for joint shipments within the State 80 per cent of the local rate according to the distance tariff was fixed as the rate to be charged, is not an order but a "rule of evidence." In other words, it is the opinion of the court that while the 80 per cent rate is presumed to be reasonable, this presumption may be overthrown in particular cases by affirmative evidence of unreasonableness. According to this decision it seems that the joint rate set up by the commission may be valid as regards certain connecting roads and invalid as to others.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Through Trains from Twelfth Street and Park Row.

Through trains of the Illinois Central railroad now leave from new Central station, located between Twelfth street and Park Row on the Lake Front. Suburban trains will continue to run to and from Randolph street station, making regular stops at new Central station.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$500,000
SURPLUS.....50,000

AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO RECEIVE and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. Takes entire charge of estates, real and personal. Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of bonds and stocks and the payment of coupons, interest and dividends. A legal depository for court and trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS of money which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice or at a fixed date and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they remain with the company. Executors, administrators or trustees of estates will find this company a convenient depository for money. *It does not receive deposits payable on demand nor does it do a banking business.*

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the company.

J. R. WALSH, President.
CHAS. H. HULBURD, Vice President.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Treasurer.
LYMAN A. WALTON, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
GAS CONSUMERS.

A company styling itself the "UNITED INSPECTION CO." have been making a so-called test of our gas meters. We hereby state that they are not authorized by us to make any tests of our meters, and we do not recognize their certificates in any way, shape, or manner. We further state that we have not and will not make any rebate on gas bills on any of their certificates which have been or may be presented to us. Any consumer who has reason to believe that his meter is not in perfect order may apply to us for a test of the same; if this test is not satisfactory the consumer may apply to the City Gas Inspector, whose certificates of tests are the only ones that are recognized by this company. The methods employed by the United Inspection Co. are such as will not insure a correct test of a meter. They sometimes style themselves the "UNITED STATES INSPECTION CO.," which might give the impression to the consumer that they are representatives of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. Respectfully,

Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.

SMALL OFFICES.
Ellsworth Building,
353-5 & 7 DEARBORN-ST.,

JAMES W. ELLSWORTH & CO., Owners.

A number of desirable small offices for rent, for occupancy May 1st. Rate not over $30.00. Call and see them. Elevator running. Apply to WILLIAM A. LAMSON, Agent, Office 6th Floor.

Illinois Savings Trust & Bank.
ROOKERY BUILDING
CAPITAL & SURPLUS
$3,500,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

JAMIESON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange.
187-189 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
Private Wire to
FLOWER & CO., NEW YORK.
I. & S. WORMSER, NEW YORK.
HUEN & GLENDINNING, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks bought and sold or carried on margins.

$25,000.00 5% Gold Bonds
Lake Street "L" Road,
With Stock Bonus. For Sale by
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
115 Dearborn-st.
Call or write for particulars.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York

OFFICE OF
The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
CHICAGO, April 15th, 1893.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Illinois, at eleven o'clock a. m. Wednesday, May 17, 1893, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, to consider the question of changing the date of the annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from April 17th to May 17th, 1893, both inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

TO RENT-ELEGANT OFFICES.
Single and in Suites. Can arrange to accommodate large corporation on third and fourth floors in the
GARDEN CITY BLOCK,
N. W. Corner of
FIFTH-AV. AND RANDOLPH-ST.
Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO. Room 208.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE INCLUDING BUILDING LOANS,
Made Promptly at Current Rates.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

IOWA FARMS FOR SALE.
2,000 acres of improved land near Red Oak, Iowa (C., R. & Q. R. R.), in tracts suitable for small or large farms. Sales will be made on easy terms and at reasonable prices, governed by quality of land, improvements, etc. Address
JOHN HAYES, Red Oak, Ia.,
Or P. P. JOHNSON, Montgomery, Ala.

STOCKS WERE LOWER

STREET RAILWAYS BREAK SHARPLY AND PARTIALLY RECOVER.

Moderate Activity in Produce Circles—Wheat Helped by Talk of Crop Damage—Foreigners Buying—Pardridge Covers a Million May—Early Advance Lost—Corn Narrow and Dull—Talk of Poor Condition of Oats—Hog Product Firm—General Merchandise Markets.

Engagements of gold yesterday reached as high a point as the most pessimistic had placed the limit. New York dispatches indicate that $5,100,000 will be taken out by today's steamers. In spite of that large engagement sterling rates are higher than ever. The posted rates were advanced ½c. to 488½ for sixties and 490¼ for demand. Nearly all the private wires between here and New York were down yesterday, or were practically useless during most of the day, and the result was that we were not at all times in close sympathy with the New York situation. Fluctuations of New York stocks were carefully watched, but during most of the day there was little information to be had here to indicate what the fluctuations were based on. Secretary Carlisle's communication was not received with much favor. Its lack of definiteness was so complete that few of those who read it professed to have any idea what sort of a policy it did outline. When the New York market began to rally in the afternoon a number of rumors were set afloat as to the cause. It was said that the President had instructed the Secretary to redeem Treasury notes in gold without reference to the $100,000,000 reserve, and had declared that there would be no discrimination between any issue of national currency. Rumor also said that Mr. Cleveland would call an extra session of Congress immediately.

The opening of the local exchange was heavy and the feeling nervous. West Side stock started at 1.97 and sold off to 195. Then there was a quick rally to 197 again, but a still quicker drop, which carried prices lower than they had been before, the stock touching 194¾. The closing price at the end of the morning call was 195½. Between the two calls came a rally in the New York market, and the various rumors accounting for that were set afloat. Then were industriously circulated by the bulls, with a result of opening West Side stock on the second call at a 2 point advance, the first sale being at 197¼. There was a jump of another point on the next sale, but from that it sold back to 197 and closed at that price. North Side was fully as weak as West Side. The opening was at a severe decline, the first sale being at 209¾, which was a decline of 3¼ points from the last sale. The opening was the lowest for the day, however, the stock rallying steadily from that quotation. It sold up to 213¾ and closed only an eighth below the highest for the day.

Practically the entire business of the day was in account stock. It would be a matter of great interest to traders to know just how large the account is at this present time. With present conditions the money market indications are excellent for some extraordinary carrying charges in the turning from the April to the May account, which will begin next week. It is known that a great deal of stock was put out on the last day of month with a full intention of delivering it at the close of the account. The question of where the money is to come from to pay for this stock is the principal conundrum on the street at present.

There was not much doing outside of the street railways, but, with few exceptions, quotations recorded declines. Calumet Dock dropped back to 68. Lake View was heavy, selling at 85¾. The breweries were comparatively firm. Brewing and Malting selling at 40 and Milwaukee and Chicago at 35¼ for the account.

New York Biscuit continues heavy, selling yesterday at the lowest settling price being 45½c. The New York factory of this company has been proving anything but the profitable investment which its projectors expected. It has most signally failed so far to realize the hopes of its managers in the way of reduced expenses and greater profits. The Chicago and Boston factories have made money, but the big New York factory has been proving a sort of a white elephant. Affairs are in somewhat better shape there now and the company has strong hopes of showing improvement, but no security on the list has seen wider difference between the expressions of its officials and the realization by its managers.

The list of sales yesterday was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 WCS&ER act	197	10 W C St R R	195
10 do	196¾	200 Atchison	48½
50 do act	196¾	100 do ac	48⅝
50 do act	196¾	10 do	195
50 do act	196¾	50 C St R R Co act	209¾
150 do act	195¾	50 do act	209¾
50 do act	195¾	50 C P & F Co	47
100 do act	195¾		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

100 WCS&ER act	196	150 L St L R R act	26¾
50 do act	196¾	100 do act	26¾
50 do act	197	50 do act	26¾
20 do	196¾	20 N Y Biscuit Co	49
50 do	196¾	30 C B & M Co pfd	83½
50 do act	196¾	50 C St L R R Co act	209¾
50 do act	196¾	50 do act	209¾
50 do act	196¾	50 do act	281¾
150 do act	194¾	50 do act	282¾
50 do act	194¾	50 do act	283¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 W Chi S R R Co act	197¾	100 N C S R R Co act	282¾
50 Cal & C A D Co act	69½	50 do act	282¾
50 do act	69½	50 do act	283¾
50 do act	69½	50 do act	283¾
50 M & C B Co act	35½	10 N Y Biscuit Co	49

BONDS.

$3000 Chi City R'y 5-20	95¾		97¼

SALES AFTER CALLS.

90 C B & M Co	40	10 W C S R R Co	197¼
50 N C S R R act	283¼	50 do act	197
50 do act	283¼	10 do	197
50 do act	283¼	10 do at 30	197
15 D M Co ltl	132	75 Lake St L R R	26¾
100 W C S R R act	196¾	10 do act	26¾
12 do	197	60 C & S Exp T Co	90
50 do act	197¼		

BONDS.

$15000 Chi & S S Hap Tran Co 5s			95¾

The money market is a good ways from being in a comfortable position. There is some money to be had on short call at 6 per cent, but the great majority of borrowers are paying 7 and all the demands, even at that rate are not satisfied. Borrowers on wheat are having considerable difficulty in getting the money they need. They are glad to pay not only 7 per cent but a round commission also, for securing the loan, and at even such rates there is still room for a good deal of money on this kind of loans. The frequency of commercial failures throughout the country is making bankers somewhat uneasy, and they are holding their lines in as closely as they can. The New York market went up to a high point yesterday, largely as a result of the calling of foreign loans. Commercial paper is moving slowly; the demand for rands is large, but city banks, both here and in the East, are buying practically nothing. A little paper continues to be sold to the country banks, but the volume is considerably below what it might be.

The engagement of $5,100,000 for export today had no effect in the direction of easing the sterling market. Posted rates were again advanced and quotations were firm at the highest point they have touched. Rates were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	488¼	490¼
Actual	487¼	489¾
Documentary	486¼	488¼

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 21.	April 14.
New York	$114,943,720	$106,319,062
Chicago	17,054,100	16,899,607
Boston	15,260,616	16,556,364
Philadelphia	12,217,335	11,328,621
St. Louis	4,431,321	4,131,513
Baltimore	1,943,728	2,446,060
New Orleans	1,852,516	1,672,315

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, at par; Boston, 17c to 30c discount; St. Louis, 80c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The course of the stock market today was erratic in the extreme, owing to the publication of Secretary Carlisle's statement and the conflicting rumors from Washington in regard to the probable financial policy of the administration. The purchase of 30,000 shares, more or less, by London saved the market from a bad break in the early trading, and in fact led to an advance on the closing figures of yesterday of ⅛ of 1 per cent, but the bears promptly renewed their attacks when they found that the gold engagements would be heavier than expected and that the banks and other lenders were disposed to exact higher rates from borrowers. Money got up to 10 per cent on call, time money was exceedingly difficult to obtain at 6 per cent, and sterling exchange ruled strong. A general decline followed these conditions under the leadership of the industrials. For a time the pressure to sell assumed large proportions, and a most uneasy feeling prevailed. Later in the day there was a sharp rally on rumors, but reaction ensued only to be succeeded by another rise. Speculation closed comparatively firm in tone. A decline in the rates of money to 4@5 per cent, and a reduction in sterling exchange to 488 and 490 assisted the recovery. The dealings aggregated 444,444 shares, of which 74,338 were unlisted. The net changes save in a few instances show an advance of anywhere from ½ to 9 per cent. Railway bonds were active and weak; sales, $1,391,000. Reading issues were lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1¾ per cent, the latter in the second, which finally got back from 31¾ to 33¾. Alton and Terre Haute division fell 2 to 64; Oregon Short Line 6s, 2½, to 103; St. Paul, L. and M. 1s, 1¼, to 113½, and Wisconsin Central incomes, 5 to 25. Illinois Central 4s of 1951 rose 3¾, to 109¼.

Government bonds steady; State bonds dull.

Money on call was irregular, ranging from 4 to 12 per cent, last loan 4, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper 6@10 per cent. Sterling exchange closed easier at 487¾@488 for 60 day bankers' bills and 489¾@490 for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 444,400 shares, including: Atchison, 8,300; Burlington and Quincy, 25,000; Chicago Gas, 18,700; Cotton Oil, 5,000; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,400; Distilling, 17,800; Erie, 6,000; General Electric, 21,300; Lake Shore, 4,600; Louisville and Nashville, 11,200; Manhattan, 4,400; Missouri Pacific, 35,000; National Lead, 13,900; National Cordage, 11,700; New England, 6,000; Northern Pacific preferred, 11,200; Reading, 19,400; Rock Island, 11,700; St. Paul, 35,900; Sugar, 47,000; Union Pacific, 6,000; Western Union, 27,157.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—April 21	Closing—April 20
Atchison, T. & S. F.	8,300	32¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Am. Cot. Oil	21,545	45	42¾	44¾	44¾
Do pfd	1,400	79½	78	79	79
Am. Sugar	56,840	101¾	98¾	101¾	101¾
Do pfd	350	96¾	96	96	
Am. Tob	1,560	93	88	93	88¾
Do pfd	75	95	95	95	
Bal. & O	100	80	77	80	
Bal. & O. S. W	500	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Can. Pac	1,400	86¾	83	85¾	
C., B. & Q	27,650	93¾	91¾	93¾	92¾
C., C. & I	400	64	64	64	
C. & N. W	1,825	111¾	110¾	111¾	111
C., M. & St. P	35,910	77¾	75¾	77	76¾
Do pfd	930	120¾	119¾	120	120¾
C., R. I. & P	10,530	81¾	80¾	81¾	80¾
C., St. P., M. & O	4,150	50¾	49¾	50¾	50¼
Canada So	610	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Ches. & Ohio	2,760	22¾	22	22¾	22¾
C., H. C. & I	300	16¾	16	16	
Chic. Gas	18,700	68	65¾	64	64
C., C., C. & St. L	2,340	49¾	49	49	49¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J	1,060	115¾	115	115¾	116
C. & E. Ill	100	95	95	95	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	2,310	138¾	136¾	138¾	136¾
Chicago Gas	18,660	68¾	64¾	64¾	65
Del. & Hud	1,485	141¾	139¾	141¾	141¾
Del. & Hud.	1,970	128¾	126¾	127¾	127¾
Den. & Rio G. pfd	200	54¾	53¾	54¾	53¾
Dist. Sec. L. C. Co	22,670	27¾	25¾	27	27¾
E. & T. H	300	144¾	143¾	144¾	
Edison	250	122	121	122	
Gen. Electric	100			83	83¼
Do. 2d pfd	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen. Elec. (N. Y.)	21,100	101¾	97¾	98¾	98¾
Ill. Cent. & St. L	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Hocking Valley	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Ill. Central	200	100¾	100¾	100¾	
Iowa Cent	200	9¾	9	9	
Lake Shore	4,533	129	126¾	126	127
Louis. & Nash	5,260	74¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
Long Island	90	109	109	109	
L. E. & W	200	23¼	22¾	22¾	22¾
Do pfd	200	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
L., N. A. & C	1,150	21	19¾	20	21¾
Lacledo Gas	200	20	20	20	
Mich. Cent	35,028	96	91¾	93¾	97¾
Mich. Cent	100	105	105	105	
M., K. & T	300	13¾	13	13¾	
Do pfd	4,300	34¾	33¾	34¾	34¾
Mob. & Ohio	200	28	28	28	
N. Y. & N. E	8,060	31¾	30¾	31¾	31¾
Nor. Pac	850	16¾	15¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	11,225	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
N. Y. C. & H. R	6,015	109¾	104¾	109¾	109¾
N. Y. Central	900	106	106	106	106¾
Nash. & Chatt	100	89	89	89	
N. Y. Sus. & W	2,335	15¾	13	15¾	
Do pfd	1,975	67	67	67	
Nor. Am. Co	1,315	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
N. Y., O. & W	1,230	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Ont. & West	1,600	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	100	28	28	28	
Nat. Cordage	18,600	60¾	58¾	60¾	60
Do pfd	570	104	103	104	103
O. R'y & Nav	100	71	71	71	
Phil. & Reading	19,445	34	32¾	33¾	33¾
Pac. Mail	415	30¾	29¾	30¾	30¾
Pullman	325	197¾	197¾	197¾	
R., C., G. & W.	100	19	19	19	
Do pfd	100	57	55¾	57	55¾
Rich. Term	1,800	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
Rio Grande	900	20	20	20	
St. Paul	1,000	31¾	30¾	31¾	31
St. L. & S. W	325	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Do pfd	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
St. P. & D	600	42¾	41¾	41	
Tex. Pac	2,186	8	7¾	8	8
Tol., A. A. & N. M	1,410	38¾	37¾	38	38¾
Tenn. Coal	2,400	32	30¾	31¾	30¾
U. S. Rubber	850	57	55¾	55¾	57
Union Pac	6,000	38¾	34¾	38¾	38¾
U. P. D. & G	100	14	14	14	
U. S. Rubber pfd	50	90	90	90	
W. U. T	100	17	17	17	
Do pfd	200	55	55	55¾	55
Wabash	1,015	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	135	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
West. Union	27,137	91¾	88¾	90¾	89½
Wis. Central	100	12	12	12	12

*Ex-div. †Ex-dir. 1¼ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	156	Fargo	147
American	117	United States	62

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	112¾	U. S. 2s, reg	99
U. S. 4s, coup	112¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 A C O 6s	111¾	@111¾	
1000 Am Ex 5s	101½	@101¾	
35000 Atch 2d 2½s	51¾	@52	
7000 B&O S W 6s	107¾		
61000 C N J c m 6s	111¾	@111¾	
24000 C St Ist	108¾		
1000 C St L R 6s	108		
2000 C & O 4½s	81¾	@81¾	
40000 C & O cons	89¼		
1000 C & R A D 4½s	78½		
1000 E T Va & Ga 5s	93¾		
2000 Gn Elec 5s	90		
3000 H T & W C 1st	100¾		
11000 H & T C 6½s	98		
10000 I B & W 1st	109¾		
1000 K P 6s 1895	100		
23000 K P 1st con	109¾	@109¾	
10000 L & N M L con 5s	108¾		
5000 L A N Fin	100		
5000 L & N M 2d cn	101¾		
1000 L & N & M & M	123		
12000 M & St P 1st C & P W	112¾		
10000 M & St P 1st La D	111¾	@111¾	
22000 M & T 1st 4s	83¾	@84	
50000 M & T 2d	44¾	@45¾	
8000 M & O 2 m 6s	53¾	@53¾	
1000 N Y & Har 7s	135		
1000 N Y L E & W 2d c	95¾		
1000 N Y & N E 1st	103		
1000 N Y & P 1st	102		
1000 N Y & P 2d	85		
1000 N Y C & St L 4½s	103¾		
1000 N Y & Mid 1st	101¼	@101¾

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box and old customers will be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

It is an instructive lesson just at this time, when all the world is celebrating the great achievement of Christopher Columbus, to remember that the inspired discoverer had his times of bitter disappointment. Even after the wonderful discovery his enemies prevailed with the fickle court of Spain, and the man who had added an empire to Castile and Aragon was loaded with chains and cast into prison. It is this shameful event in the career of Columbus which is pictured in the art souvenir given to each subscriber to tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Recent events at Honolulu have fully justified this paper in dispatching to the islands a staff correspondent. Several columns from his pen will appear tomorrow. He succeeded in getting a "snap shot" of the American flag as it was being hauled down from the government building, and this with other photographs will be reproduced in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

No one will gainsay the statement that John J. Ingalls, ex-Senator from Kansas, is an orator. Whatever may have been his political success or failure, he certainly possessed in a marked degree the ability to impress other men by his speeches, which were always brilliant and interesting. He will give his views on orators and oratory in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Ward McAllister is still telling the rest of the world "how to do it." Just now he is exercised over the subject of official balls, and he has furnished his idea of how Chicago people should entertain the Duke of Veragua and other grandees. His letter, just as the great "Mac" prepared it, will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

When a player makes his first appearance on the stage it is a delicious moment of triumph, but it also involves a degree of fright compared with which the pitiable spectacle of the small boy doing his first "piece" is as nothing. A number of the leading lights of the stage, men and women, have been induced to turn back to that day of awkwardness and will give their experiences in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Easter in London furnishes Harry Furniss with a capital topic, and his illustrated letter on this subject will be one of the most readable features of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Gath has been to Philadelphia, and he finds some things to admire in the City of Brotherly Love. His letter will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Just at this time, when the navies of the world are on dress parade in American waters, there is peculiar timeliness in the illustrated history of the famous fighting ships of all nations and ages which will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Richard Wagner is always an interesting personage, and not only musical people but others as well will be absorbed by Miss Gilder's extracts from a new biography, which will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Hoops are not so ugly a thing as they might be, and some of the famous beauties of a few generations ago made quite a passable appearance. Something on this subject will appear in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Margaret Fuller's name will long be revered by the women of the world. Earnest in everything, cultured, intelligent, and intensely interesting, her romantic love and untimely end but add to the thrilling interest of her life history. Mrs. Abbott will talk about her in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

"ARE we snobs?" says the New York *Advertiser*. Why does the esteemed *Advertiser* put that in the form of a question?

IT not resembling any of the portraits of Christopher Columbus it is barely possible the Duke of Veragua strongly resembles his illustrious ancestor.

ONCE more the enterprising managers of the race tracks have been able to present to an eager public the exhilarating novelty of racing in a blinding snow-storm.

IN case of emergency this summer the big buildings of the Columbian Exposition may be confidently recommended as cyclone cellars. They have been tested thoroughly.

WORD has been received from some of the Missouri Colonels who went East six weeks ago to the effect that the walking between Washington and St. Louis was never worse than now.

A NEW tomb to the memory of South Carolina's most illustrious son, Gen. Francis Marion, has been erected by order of the General Assembly of the State and will be unveiled in May with appropriate ceremonies. Gov. Tillman should not fail to be on hand His presence will make the dead hero and patriot seem all the greater by contrast.

THE people of Buffalo, or a considerable number of them, are making a terrible hullabaloo over the political methods of Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan and the gang of which he is the recognized head. But as every one of these clamorous protestants voted to make him Lieutenant-Governor, knowing he was the boss of a corrupt gang, it is in order to inquire why they are making such a hullabaloo. They made their bed. Why do they not lie in it quietly?

REPORTS from Utah intimate that the annexation of that Territory to Nevada is regarded with considerable favor there. The Salt Lake *Tribune* affirms that the Mormons, both in Utah and Nevada, favor it, and that there are as many Gentiles in Utah as well as in Nevada who would vote for it as against it. It is questionable whether the time is ripe for the admission of Utah, but when the proper time comes for its Statehood, annexation to Nevada is the method by which it should be secured. It will be for the advantage of Utah and for the salvation of Nevada.

THE New York stock market was depressed at the opening yesterday. It rallied sharply in the afternoon, but the advance did not hold until the close. The local market was heavy, particularly for the street railway stocks. Quotations here also rallied toward the close of the day, but the market sold off again. Sterling rates were again advanced yesterday. Shipments of gold today are expected to reach $5,000,000. New York exchange has declined to par.—The leading markets at Chicago were rather narrow with moderate strength present. Wheat was higher most of the day, due chiefly to reports of unfavorable crop conditions in this country and in Europe, though the initial advance was not maintained. As compared with the latest prices of the preceding day July wheat closed ¼ cent lower, corn steady, oats steady, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed strong, September pork 2½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

THE New York *Sun* sends a vigorous note of warning to the Cleveland administration on the Hawaiian question. It says: "There is bound to be a fight of unusual magnitude at the first conclusive proof that Mr. Cleveland sent Mr. Blount to Hawaii to restore monarchy and to kill annexation. It will be a fight to prevent the commission of a crime against the nation's safety, progress, and welfare." The *Sun* now and then manages to get on the right side of a question. The brightness with which it shines on such occasions only serves to set off the density of its eclipses on others.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CARLISLE is reported as estimating the stock of gold in public and private hands in the United States at about $740,000,000. It may be interesting to compare this with the estimate by the Director of the Mint that the total gold stock in the United States at the beginning of this year was a trifle less than $650,000,000. Recently THE TRIBUNE adduced reasons for believing that the stocks of gold in this country do not aggregate so much as stated by the Director of the Mint, and certainly it is difficult to suppose they exceed that aggregate by some $90,000,000.

MAYOR HARRISON would do well to get through with his appointments as soon as possible and turn his attention to the pressing business of the city. Until he has completed his nominations there will be more or less of uncertainty and demoralization in the city offices. Work cannot be performed satisfactorily under the circumstances. Needful public improvements lag. Contractors are behind with their work and bureaus are behindhand in preparation of preliminaries for the summer months. Mr. Harrison should get through with the officeseekers this week. He has done nothing in the way of municipal work thus far except to listen to their tiresome clamor. This is not exactly in accordance with his promise of a business administration. More business and less politics is the demand now.

CLEVELAND AND THE TARIFF.

Whitelaw Reid, who is at present in California, said in reply to the question of a San Francisco reporter as to what he thought of the general work of the Cleveland administration:

> Among all the wonderful things we will show visiting foreigners at the Columbian Exposition this year, we shall show them nothing quite so astonishing as this: a plurality of the American people electing a President who declares they are being robbed and then takes power and waits nearly a year before lifting a finger to stop the robbery. That is the way the administration is putting itself on exhibition in this Columbian year.

In his tariff message of 1887 Mr. Cleveland told the people that they were being robbed outrageously, that they paid for all goods made in the United States, which competed with foreign-made products, an extra price, measured by the duties imposed on the latter, that additional sum going into the pockets of manufacturers, and not, like the duties collected on foreign goods, into the United States Treasury. Senator Mills, putting Mr. Cleveland's statements in a more precise form, said that the sum which American manufacturers were able to pocket over and above legitimate profits, owing to the imposition of duties on foreign competing goods, was a billion and a quarter dollars at least in 1890. If it was that much then it must be more now, the population and the consumption of American-made goods having increased. The Democratic National platform also denounced this "robbery" and claimed that the protective duties which were responsible therefor were unconstitutional.

During the campaign of 1892 great numbers of workingmen whose attention had been attracted by Senator Mills' figures ciphered out how much they were being "robbed" of annually by the manufacturers, found it to be $20 per head for each member of their families—a hundred dollars for a family of five—and voted for Cleveland to save that hundred dollars.

Yet the "robbery" goes on. The American manufacturer is as much of an extortioner today as he was last year. But the Democrats who were denouncing him then, and saying that he must be stripped at once of his power to exact illegitimate profits, have not lifted a finger against him. President Cleveland by refusing to call Congress together to repeal a tariff law which is "unconstitutional and a robbery" tells the American manufacturer to go ahead and make hay while the sun shines.

If the visiting foreigners express an opinion on this subject it will probably be to the effect that when the President talked of this colossal robbery perpetrated by the manufacturers his chief object was to induce people to vote for him, and that having succeeded finally in that he has lost much of his interest in the question. But the working people have not. They want to save that twenty dollars per head, and they are looking eagerly for the tariff bill which will save it for them. All they have been able to find out is that though Congress might have been called together in March to pass it, it will not be called together before September under any circumstances, and that the bill which will be submitted then will be one to soften only and not to end the "robbery" of which they have been told they are the victims. They are not altogether satisfied.

KIOLBASSA AND THE INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

When the outgoing City Treasurer turned over the office to his successor, Mr. Mayer, the lawyer for the former, said:

> Mr. Kiolbassa, as is well known, is a poor man and he has set an example not exacted of him by the law, which is certainly worthy of imitation. I think the press of the city, which has generally accused him of holding on to the interest, ought to give him credit for having done what is right.

If a man deserves praise for doing right when it is impossible for him to do wrong, then Mr. Kiolbassa is entitled to credit. Speaking of the balance of $44,000 of interest on deposits which will go into the City Treasury Mr. Mayer said that that sum was "held by the banks until a report can be made to the Council and a confirmatory ordinance adopted by that body." Thus it appears that the money is not and has not been in the hands of Mr. Kiolbassa, and it is impossible to tell therefore whether he would have "set an example not exacted of him by the law" if the $44,000 had been in his pocket and it had been left to him to decide whether it should or should not be turned over. He might then have been less heroically Spartan than Mr. Mayer makes him out to be.

The thanks of the city for this welcome addition to its means are due to ex-Controller May and to the banks rather than Mr. Kiolbassa. Mr. May told the banks not to pay over any of the interest beyond the amount necessary to cover the expenses of the office and give Mr. Kiolbassa a fair salary. They did what he asked them, and thus the Treasurer was not led into temptation, for which he is doubtless thankful to Mr. May.

The appropriation ordinance passed by the last Council provides that 60 per cent of the revenue from interest on deposits shall go to defray the expenses of the Treasurer's office and the remaining 40 per cent go to the city. The total amount of interest allowed by the banks during the last two years was $107,000. That during the next two probably will be larger, so that at the end of Treasurer Bransfield's term the city will receive about $50,000.

UNEXPECTED GOOD WORDS FOR CHICAGO.

The New York *Sun* at last has a good word to say for Chicago in its relations to the strangers who will come to the World's Fair and in a most important direction. It ridicules the apprehensions of some persons, who are unnecessarily excited, and of others whose malicious statements are due to their jealousy or hatred of this city, that they will be ill-treated here during the Fair period. It is needless to say that there has been much of this silly and wicked talk of late. Certain newspapers have harped upon the assertion that Chicago is in the hands of the criminal classes; that it is overrun with pickpockets, highway robbers, and thugs; that the laws are not enforced; and that the police offer no safeguards in the way of protection. So vigorously have these malignants harped upon this theme that undoubtedly many persons have come to believe the silly stuff.

For this reason it is gratifying to observe that the New York *Sun*, which cannot be accused of being friendly to this city or to the Fair or to any person living in the one or officially connected with the other, stamps these statements as exaggerated and gross distortions. It says:

> Chicago has, indeed, many things which require defense, but it is an American town, and no American community has been found deficient in hospitality towards strangers. The excited critics are mistaken. Orderly and law-abiding visitors will receive a genuine and hearty welcome in the city by the lake. They will be protected in their rights and property. No injury will befall them, and many of them, probably, who enter the gates with apprehension, will leave them with reluctance.

The *Sun* further goes on to say that while some obscure quarters are not to be recommended to pedestrians between 1 in the morning and daylight the same is true of all large cities, and that "if New York City's honored Castilian guest, the Duke of Veragua, should devote all the time allotted to his stay here to a secluded exploration of the Bowery he might witness things which would tend to impair his confidence in the courtesy, probity, disinterestedness, and sobriety of the inhabitants of New York." The *Sun* might have added that no proper person will go into these obscure quarters. There is no good reason why any one should venture there, but if he does he has no reason to complain if he receives ill-treatment. There is no one so unsophisticated that he does not know better, and if any one is victimized in such places he does not deserve sympathy, nor is he entitled to protection. And this is true in every great city. It is as unjust to judge Chicago by such places as it would be to declare Boston, New York, or Philadelphia unsafe for the same reason. No sober, proper, respectable person who goes about his business and behaves himself will be molested or ill-treated. If he is the chances are that he himself will have invited it, and he will be responsible for it. The *Sun* is right when it says "strangers in Chicago, no doubt, will be entertained with heartiness and hospitality during the Fair; their comfort will be promoted and their possessions securely guarded. We do not doubt that Chicago will give its guests a genuine prairie welcome. What more can be asked?" THE TRIBUNE feels like asking one thing more. Undoubtedly the statements of the *Sun* will reassure many silly, timorous souls who have hesitated about coming here through fear of ill treatment, for that paper in the past has done much to arouse their apprehensions. Now that it has seen and confessed the folly of its course in this particular, why will it not realize its folly in all others, cease its malignant policy, and even at the eleventh hour come manfully forward, recognize the greatness of the undertaking in spite of unexampled obstacles, and no longer seek to belittle it and prejudice its readers against it? It says: "In stirring times of public excitement, turmoil, festivity, or alarm, there are always to be found persons who do more talking than thinking. In fact, their remarks appear to have no direct connection with any known mental process for reaching sound conclusions." The *Sun* itself has long been a conspicuous figure in this category. It has been doing more talking than thinking. Now that it has begun to think on one phase of this matter will it not extend the process and think about the event in all its details? It is not yet too late to cancel its wicked record.

PLEADING FOR REPUDIATION.

Senator Cockrell is credited with some remarks on the financial situation which merit for him the rebuke administered by Job to his wife when he said: "Though speakest as one of the foolish women speaketh." Cockrell says the heavy demand for gold is nothing but an organized effort of a party of sharp brokers to force an issue of bonds," and that it is simply a threat to claim that a refusal to pay gold for greenbacks at the Treasury would produce a panic. He professes to believe that it would be a good thing for this country if the refusal to pay gold for anything but gold certificates should bring back our securities in huge volume to be dumped on the market. He says there is plenty of money to snap them up in a moment.

The distinguished Senator does not seem to be aware that the fear his plan will be carried out would form a sufficient reason for a much more urgent demand for gold than has yet been exhibited. If anybody is really afraid the Treasury notes and the greenbacks will be redeemed in silver dollars instead of in gold he naturally wishes to get the gold while that is possible. There can be no doubt the apprehension of this has caused any export demand for gold that may have been in excess of the requirements to pay foreign balances, as they cannot be paid with silver dollars. The foreigners may be foolish, in the estimation of Senator Cockrill and others of his way of thinking, but they do not rate our silver dollars as worth more than about 64 cents each, and no amount of argument on his part can induce them to change that estimate of relative value to the gold dollar, which they hold to be worth its face. So long as they can buy twenty-five pounds weight of silver for one pound of gold in the market they should not be expected to be satisfied with receiving sixteen pounds of silver for goods which they have sold for one pound of gold. Nor are they to be blamed for wanting to get as much of the gold as possible while a set of would-be repudiators in this country are clamoring to have it made legal to pay their indebtedness in depreciated silver alone and insisting that the people who hold government promises to pay shall "get nothing but silver" on the now artificial reckoning that sixteen pounds of silver are worth as much as one pound of gold.

Furthermore the distinguished reasoner would do well to remember that in the event of his advice being adopted the buying power of all the currency now in the hands of the people of the United States would be reduced 36 per cent, or more than one-third. And not only that, but the buying power of all the credit based upon it, exceeding it by nearly twenty times, would shrink in like proportion. He would not then be heard to say, "there is plenty of money," unless the statement was made in bravado by a man who knew he was not telling the truth. In comparison with this immense shrinkage the losses of the foreigners on securities for which they must take depreciated silver would be so small that they could well afford to pity us as far worse sufferers than themselves. Apparently this is a fact that has not entered into the calculations of the men who are shouting for repudiation of the national indebtedness to an extent of more than one-third, under the silly notion that it would help the country as a whole to play the part of defaulter abroad and enforce a legal repudiation of one-third of the indebtedness at home. None but a madman or a rogue can aver that "even a panic is better than some things," when the things referred to are a maintenance of national and individual honor by paying a dollar for every dollar's worth of obligation that has been incurred.

ALTGELD'S RECOMMENDATIONS IGNORED.

Gov. Altgeld said in his inaugural address:

> Practically there is at present neither Magna Charta nor bill of rights for the poor of our great cities. They have to submit to insult, assault, and false imprisonment and have no remedy except a suit at law, which takes from three to five years and requires time and money to prosecute; so they are practically without any remedy. . . . The law should secure to all persons a fair jury trial before they can be thrown into prison.

If these statements are true Chicago is a very undesirable home for poor men, and it is singular that they do not migrate from a city where they are subject to Russian despotism. It may be that the members of the Legislature do not believe these allegations to be true, and for that reason have left the subject untouched. It is plain that either the Governor calumniated the city grossly, telling tales regarding it calculated to keep poor people away, or that, if he told the truth, the Legislature has shown a truly Democratic disregard for the welfare of the poor man, to whom that party pays a great deal of attention in its platforms and none in its laws.

The Governor and the Legislature must settle this matter between them. There is, however, another recommendation of the Governor, made in the same connection, which has not received the slightest attention on the part of the Democratic majority, although deserving of it. The Governor said, referring specially to Chicago Justices of the Peace:

> While the law at present provides that nearly all officers shall pay what fees they collect into the public treasury, and shall receive a salary for the services they render, that does not seem to apply to the Magistrates. The law should be made more strict and prohibit every officer who is in any way connected with the administration of justice from keeping any fees under any pretext, for so long as he profits by the amount of business that is run in there is a standing bribe to do injustice.

The law should be changed as recommended by the Governor, but the Legislature has done nothing and will not. Not a member has tried to do anything. A silly constitutional amendment for city courts was introduced and beaten, but no effort has been made to do anything practical. Is there not one Democrat in the General Assembly who thinks enough of the Governor to draw up bills to carry out his recommendations?

THE OIL INSPECTOR'S FEES.

Mayor Harrison in the hearing of several reporters told one of the applicants for the position of Oil Inspector on Thursday that whoever received that appointment would have to divide the income of the place with two others, and held out three fingers to indicate the proposed division. The emoluments of the office are estimated variously at from $15,000 to $30,000. This would give from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum to each of the three. Only about a tenth of the time of one man is now taken up in performing the duties of the office. Under the Harrison plan one man would perform those duties. The two others, favored with a portion of the fees, would have no duties to perform. Does Mr. Harrison think it consonant with his pledges for a business administration to permit two men, who perform no services for the city, to pocket from $5,000 to $10,000 fees which belong to the city? If he thinks so, it will be the duty of the Council to set him right in the matter. The Mayor has not yet appointed an Oil Inspector. He may send the name of such an officer to the Council next Monday evening. The appointment should not be confirmed until an ordinance is passed providing that all the fees of the Oil Inspector's office are turned into the City Treasury and that the compensation of the Inspector shall be a stated annual salary of $3,000 or thereabouts. That will be sufficient. Will not some public-spirited Alderman prepare an ordinance bearing on this question? This matter of the fees of the Oil Inspectorship has become a public scandal. The existence of the office on the present basis is debasing and demoralizing. Of course no self-respecting man would take a third of the fees without rendering some service for them. It would be fatal to the political ambition of any aspiring politician. A well-known Democratic worker took half the fees of the City Sealer during the Cregier administration. He afterwards became a candidate for office and was defeated, though his associate on the ticket was elected. This demonstrated the public disapproval of the methods which Mr. Harrison now insists on continuing. They are bad and vicious and it will be the duty of the Council to check them. The voters of Chicago have already expressed condemnation of them.

SUPPRESSION OF WINTER RACING.

Early in the session this paper said, referring to the fact that horses were then plodding through the snow on the Hawthorne track for the benefit of the pool sellers, that it was the duty of the Legislature to pass a law which would put an end to this fraudulent winter racing, and that unquestionably such a measure could be passed, while it was doubtful whether one could be put through which would end pool selling altogether. Hence it thought it wiser to strive for the smaller good which it was certain could be secured rather than a greater good which lay out of reach as yet.

The fight was made, however, for the utter abolition of pool selling on race tracks, and such a bill passed the House almost unanimously. In the Senate it became apparent that the majority was the other way, and the subject was sent to committee to be buried there. There it would have remained had not the Senator who has special charge of the matter said he would consent to an amendment that pool selling shall be allowed only at meetings held between the 1st of May and the end of October, and limiting to sixty the number of days on which races may be run on any one track during that period. If this provision is not adopted nothing will be, and it will be in the power of the Hawthorne people to run all summer, fall, and winter.

If the more moderate measure had been introduced at the outset it could have been passed before now. It is not absolutely sure that the House bill will pass even with the proposed amendment, for it is at the foot of the calendar of House bills on second reading and has to be amended, passed, and then sent back to the House for concurrence. But there should be an earnest and untiring effort to expedite this measure. Its friends should not lose sight of it for a moment. If they will stick to their work they can get it out of the Senate. There is no reason to believe that the House will refuse to concur. If the bill is passed with the proposed amendment pools can be sold at the Hawthorne track for only sixty days in the year. If it is not passed pools can be sold on that track for 365 days in the year. Therefore, by all means pass the bill and save 305 days.

THE $2,000,000 of "currency" notes deposited yesterday morning at the New York Subtreasury, against the withdrawal of gold to an equal amount for export, included only $500,000 in Treasury notes, so that if these be redeemed in gold it would still leave in the Treasury a small surplus over the amount held against gold certificates and the $100,000,000 held for redemption of the greenbacks. But it is understood that a portion of the remainder consisted of greenbacks, and the redemption of these would have to be made out of the "free" surplus if it be considered obligatory to retain the full sum of $100,000,000 against the greenbacks yet in circulation. This point raises an additional question, which may be regarded as further complicating, to some extent, the problem which the Secretary of the Treasury has before him for solution. For, if $100,000,000 in greenbacks were presented for redemption, and the whole amount paid in gold to be exported, there would still be $200,000,000 left outstanding, even if it be supposed that the odd $46,000,000 have disappeared never more to come to light. The export engagements made so far this week are reported to aggregate $5,140,000. Probably a large part of this is taken from the bank holdings, and it is known that a portion of the remainder will be simply taken from the Treasury, where it has been held in trust for the owners, who hold the gold certificates issued against it. But after allowance is made for all this it must remain evident that the pressure for gold to be sent abroad is becoming unpleasantly close, all the more so as it can scarcely be doubted that the increased demand is in part due to a desire to get the gold before that be rendered impossible.

CORPORATION COUNSEL KRAUS has commenced well. The first cases he has taken up are those involving the question as to whether the city or the railroad companies are responsible for damages growing out of the construction of viaducts. Those cases have been pending four years and they have not yet been advanced to a hearing in the lower courts. There is over $1,000,000 of the taxpayers' money tied up by the failure to push the cases. The city authorities have paid the damages arising out of the construction of the viaducts. The suits are brought to compel the railroad companies to reimburse the city. There is hardly a doubt as to the issue. The viaducts are rendered necessary by the operation of the railroads. The companies having destroyed a safe crossing are under the law bound to pay all the expenses of providing another crossing equally safe. That has been the decision in Minnesota, Connecticut, New York, and in one case in Illinois. There is no doubt that if Mr. Kraus pushes the suits against the railroads now the contention of the city will be upheld and the municipal Treasury will be replenished to the extent of $1,000,000 at the expense of the railroad corporations—and rightly so.

THE House and Senate adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet Monday evening at 5 o'clock, which means Tuesday morning. That is the way in which time is wasted towards the close of the fourth month of the session. There is no excuse for these adjournments now. Each House has before it a great deal of important business which ought to be expedited. Yet everything is neglected because members have passes and can go home and back without its costing them a cent. They also draw pay for the days they are absent, as well as for those they are present. If the Illinois railroads chose they could shorten the session a third by the simple expedient of refusing free transportation. But were they to do so every bill introduced for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people against the roads would be passed in a jiffy. At present it is impossible to get one through, no matter how meritorious, because the railroads have bought up the General Assembly with free passes. Since they can get so much for so little it is useless to expect them to abandon the practice. Therefore, up to the last moment the members of the Legislature will work three days and a half a week and draw pay for seven.

LORD DERBY, who is so seriously ill that the doctors have despaired of his life, was originally a Tory, then became a Liberal through dislike of Lord Salisbury and distrust of Lord Beaconsfield, deserted Mr. Gladstone on the home rule bill, and was counted one of the Liberal-Unionist peers. He has been a timid, weak-kneed person, but has considerable ability and is a man of learning. During his father's life he was looked upon as promising, but he disappointed expectations. He was Colonial Secretary and a member of Gladstone's Cabinet from 1882 to 1885 and was scarcely a success. He married the stepmother of Lord Salisbury and shared her dislike of that statesman. He could not brook Lord Beaconsfield, of whose insincerity he was convinced. In later years he contented himself with inveighing against home rule and declaring against further invasions of the "rights of property." He has no children and Lord Stanley of Preston, now Governor-General of Canada, who is a brother, will succeed to the titles and to the estates, which are enormous.

SUPT. MCCLAUGHRY is now besieged by ex-policemen who want to be restored to the positions from which they were removed for the good of the service. They are for the most part bullies and men of dissipated habits. Half of them were discharged for drunkenness. The greater number of the others were discharged for maltreating citizens. It will tend to the demoralization of the force to restore such men. It is Supt. McClaughry's duty to disregard their pleas. He cannot restore a policeman removed from the force without violating the rules of his office and the ordinances of the city. Sec. 1,260 of the ordinances (page 448) provides as follows:

> No person who has ever been removed from the police force shall again be appointed to any position on such force.

This provision of the ordinances has been treated as a dead letter. Had it been enforced it would have tended to the better discipline of the department. It is probable that those who are now applying to be reinstated have not been aware of its existence. It may even have escaped the attention of the Superintendent of Police. Now that his attention is called to it he ought to enforce it rigidly.

BOSTON has been an exceptional sufferer by fires during the last year, and is bestirring itself to devise some methods of reducing losses. The new Fire Marshal, Mr. Albert A. Pope, who has had large experience in these matters, recommends the establishment not only in Boston but in other cities of a college of instruction in which the most scientific methods for the prevention and extinguishing of fire shall be taught, including the construction of fireproof buildings, the study of fire escapes, and the best plans for removing persons from burning buildings. He also makes the suggestions that all fire departments shall be semi-military in character, that the men shall be regularly enlisted for a term of years and subjected to military discipline, so far as it is practicable, and that the departments shall be removed entirely from politics. There is much in these suggestions that is worthy of serious consideration by municipalities and insurance companies.

AN ex-official at Rogers Park thinks he has discovered a flaw in the annexation of that suburb to Chicago. The statute, he says, requires the question of annexation to be voted upon at a general, special, or municipal election. In the city it was a municipal election, while that at Rogers Park was a township affair, consequently neither a general, special, nor municipal election. The objection is absurd. The evident intent of the law was that annexation could be voted on at any kind of an election. The township election of Rogers Park comes under the head of municipal election. If it does not, it may be set down as a special election. There is not likely to be any objection to carrying out the wishes of the majority of the voters of Rogers Park on this question of annexation. The point raised by the ex-official is technical and far-fetched.

THE latest report by the Director of the United States Mint gives the following as the total production of gold by all the mines in the world for the last three calendar years:

1890	$113,149,600
1891	120,518,800
1892	130,816,600

These figures indicate a steady increase in the production of gold, the gain for the last year being 8¼ per cent. Of this increase for 1892 one-fourth part was from the mines of Australasia and the rest from South Africa. The product of the latter reached the total of $22,069,578 for last year, which is about equal to the gold production of Russia, and makes that region second only to the United States and Australia. The three totals stated above do not include any allowance for production in China, though that has been estimated by competent authorities at five to nine millions dollars annually. In the face of these assertions what becomes of the claim so often made by the advocates of a debased silver coinage that the production of gold in the world is steadily decreasing? It is shown to be an utter falsehood.

THE House at Springfield, under the spell of the seductive eloquence of Representative O'Connell of Bloomington, has appropriated $30,000 for a gymnasium at the Normal School in his district. The Senate should reject the appropriation. A gymnasium should be no part of a public school. Around the institution at Normal are green fields, some bowlders, and hedges. The Normal schoolboys have bats and balls. The girls have croquet sets, tennis balls, and other athletic paraphernalia. What more do they want for athletic exercises? The students at Normal are preparing for the duties of public schoolteachers. They are not sent there to be instructed for the baseball field, or ballet dancers, or football matches, or for gymnasts. Mr. O'Connell doubtless belongs to some Gaelic athletic association and his zeal for gymnastics has carried him too far.

THE story comes from Delaware College, Ohio, that a gang of sophomores hazed several of their fellow-students the other day by marking their faces with lunar caustic, torturing them horribly and disfiguring them for life. Lynching is a worse crime than this, but not much worse.

THE pickpockets and burglars will be looked after by the police during the Chicago Columbian Exhibition, but no provision has been made to protect the visitors from the rapacious hotelkeepers.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Here's another benighted brother just in from Darkest Africa who has never heard of the Bureau of Public Comfort.

A MOST deserving Missouri Colonel in the person of Miss Phœbe Cousins has been shamefully overlooked.

AND now, as likely as not, the Esquimaux will open a show in opposition to the World's Fair.

THE long-felt want of a Democratic paper in New York City will be supplied to some extent by the rejuvenated New York *Times*.

IF the valued London *Lancet* cares to know the wild and untamable majesty of which our grand old Chicago River is capable when at its best it should send a commission here in July.

IT looks as if it might become expedient for President Cleveland to send a Special Ambassador to investigate the financial situation.

PROCRASTINATION may be the thief of time, but the London *Titbits* is the thief of the age.

IN A MINOR KEY.

April Speaks for Herself.

I'm doing business at the same old stand,
And in about the same old way. I've drowned
The early poet of the balmy spring
Effectually out. I've turned him down,
Frozen him in, hamstrung his Pegasus,
Pinched his nose, adown his back cold water
Poured, and sent him howling to his uncle's
For his hypothecated overcoat.
And when you come to talk about World's Fairs
I've done my share of blowing. I have made
The aggregation out at Jackson Park
The windiest White City of the globe,
But still it stands, and now I'm ready to
Let up. I will give you, at the farthest,
Not more than eight days more of rain,
Snow, howling tempest,
Wind, snow, rain,
And wind.
And then will come the gentle, smiling May,
Garlanded with roses—at 25
A dozen—and hark you, my children,
Don't lay aside your flannels,
I have spoken!

At the Law School.

Professor—"Mr. Overnite, what do you understand by 'proof of heirship'?"

Mr. M. Fuller Overnite—"Obtaining a patent on a flying machine."

No Cause for Alarm.

"This is your sixth trip across the ocean in winter, is it?" said the timid passenger. "Are you never oppressed by a fear that the ship will run into an iceberg and sink?"

"Never, madam," replied the business-like passenger, briskly. "I never invest a cent of money in ships."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Daniel Lamont is acquiring a reputation as an amateur photographer. She is credited with the distinction of being the only woman who has taken Baby Ruth's picture.

One of the brightest members of the graduating class of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania is John J. France, a native African, born in Liberia twenty-five years ago.

Mrs. Hannah Bull Halleck Tyler, widow of the late George W. Tyler, a brother of President Tyler, died Tuesday in a humble cottage on the outskirts of East Orange, N. J. She was the last of the Tyler family.

M. Benjamin Constant, the famous French artist, is in Philadelphia at work on portraits of two of its well known citizens, Mr. A. J. Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs. M. Constant stands today on the front line of the great portrait painters of France.

Jules Verne, who is about to bring out his seventy-fourth novel, is said to be a native of Warsaw, and the name by which he is known is the French equivalent for "beech," the initial syllable of his family patronymic. His real name is said to be Olchewitz.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," represents the Newark (N. J.) district in Congress. He is a tall, thin man, who would remind you of anything else but poetry when you look at him. He is a newspaper writer, and belongs to the Newark *Advertiser*.

James Whitcomb Riley said to a Cincinnati reporter: "Composition has always been a severe matter with me. I make so many starts, and corrections, and erasures in the construction of a poem that I am ashamed for any one to see my work. And when I go out of my room in a hotel I always hide every scrap of paper, so that the chambermaids won't see it and call me a crank, or some idiot just trying to learn how to write."

Ex-President Harrison's lectures at Stanford University on "International Law" will, according to Senator Stanford, deal largely with the question of settling international disputes by means of arbitration. This is a subject that Gen. Harrison is especially competent to treat.

Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren has erected a chapel of the Sacred Heart in the grounds of the Georgetown University at a cost of $50,000. The chapel is in memory of her first son, who died in infancy. It is built in English Gothic style, finished in polished oak, with timbered roof. There is an altar of richly carved marble.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York are to dine with Mr. Gladstone at his birthday banquet and the Duke of Edinburg is to be the guest of Lord Spencer. There will be a great reception at the Foreign Office entertaining rooms, these being placed at Mrs. Gladstone's disposal by Lord Rosebery, who will himself give a dinner to the Corps Diplomatique.

Passed Assistant Engineer George R. Salisbury, U. S. N., at present attached to the schoolship Enterprise, has received from King Oscar of Sweden a silver medal as a reminder of the voyage of the United States steamship Baltimore to Sweden in 1880 with the remains of Capt. John Ericsson. It is one of thirty sent to the officers of the vessel. A gold medal has been sent to Commander Schley and a bronze medal to each of the 250 seamen.

DOWN SOUTH.

Birmingham *News:* Birmingham represents a new epoch, but it does not forget that the same patriotism that makes her great among cities is the self same spark that led the old veterans to Shiloh and Petersburg.

Augusta *Chronicle:* We would not reinstate slavery if we could do it by a viva voce vote, and we would not reorganize the Confederate States if we could march out of the Union tomorrow without opposition from any source.

Memphis *Avalanche:* There is only one way that the Southern Governors can please thoroughly the Republican press, and that is to issue a proclamation eulogizing the Confederacy and advising the Southern people to prepare for another attempt at secession.

Chattanooga *Times:* The descendants of the Southern leaders before the war are the leaders of today in politics, literature, industry, and trade, while outside of Massachusetts the reverse is true of the North and East; even in New England but one family—the Adamses and an offshoot of it, the Quincys—has perpetuated its standing in public life.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* No extradition treaty ought ever to be made between a country like the United States, the keystone of whose laws and institutions is the maintenance of the rights of the individual, and a power like Russia, in which the prerogative of a despot is the first and foremost and almost the only thing for which laws and courts exist.

Memphis *Commercial:* The descendants of prominent Southern men of ante-bellum days are everywhere among the leaders in the political, industrial, and professional life of Southern communities. Many men of obscure parentage have come to the front, of course; but nowhere is there to be found a larger percentage of the "descendants of noted men" than among the leaders of Southern thought and progress.

Atlanta *Constitution:* If the administration will draw the Democratic factions together, doing nothing that will encourage existing differences of opinion, and energetically push the work of tariff and financial reform promised in our platform, we shall enter even a brighter era of good feeling than Monroe saw during his first term. The shattered Republican party can never rally against the united Democracy, and neither the Republicans nor the Populists will be able to formulate a popular platform that will command a following if we keep our promises of reform.

Richmond *Times:* The ordinary Republican cannot, to save his life, overcome his Yankee narrow-minded proscriptive instincts, but he is still possessed of the same tyrannical nature which led his forefathers to adopt the bl

BIG FIGHT IS COMING.

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT TO ENLIVEN THE LEGISLATURE.

Democrats in the House Are Ready to Placate Fowler and Goodall, Because Their Votes Are Needed, but There Promises to Be a Sharp Wrangle Before the Bill Gets to the Governor — Adjournment May Be Had May 23—Delegates to the Republican League Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the House expect to hold a caucus on the question of Senatorial apportionment next Tuesday. Up to last night the Democrats were inclined to pay little attention to what Fowler and Goodall had to say. Their districts were unsatisfactory to them and the Democrats proposed to make them vote for the bill as the committee was inclined to recommend it. Affairs have assumed a different turn today. It was supposed the apportionment bill might be gotten back from committee before adjournment. It did not come.

It is now learned definitely that Fowler and Goodall are to have a hearing. Not only that, but a respectful hearing before the Committee on Senatorial Apportionment. The Democrats see they cannot get along without their votes, they have called a halt and are endeavoring to placate those men. There is a strong probability this may be done, in which event the bill will go back to the Senate for action on the amendment. The truth of the matter is the Senators on the majority side made the bill with reference to the preservation of individual interest in elections to come.

The Democrats have a better chance in the Senate of getting the bill through than they do in the House, particularly if Fowler and Goodall take the warpath. In this phase of the situation the House Democrats intend to take a reasonably fair advantage of their brethren in the Senate. They intend to give Fowler and Goodall what they want, pass the bill with their votes, and send it to the Senate for action on the House amendment. The Senate cannot well afford to refuse to concur. The House does not intend that the Senate shall shirk any responsibility in the premises, and the project of the present looks toward an attempt to make the Senators face the music.

Will Try to Rush It.

The apportionment bills are privileged questions. If Fowler and Goodall are appeased, as they probably will be, all the Democrats will be gotten here by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week and the bill gotten out of the committee and given a boost on its way through the House. The Republicans have fortified themselves with any number of amendments and substitutes, but the gravity of the situation of the Democrats and the extreme necessity of getting their seventy-eight votes together will force them to shut off debate. There will be a stormy time in the House when the matter comes up and it is reasonably certain the big battle session will begin next week.

The customary adjournment from Friday to Monday was had today. A great lot of bills was introduced in the House and some in the Senate. Out of the whole lot not a single one has any chances of becoming a law. The calendars of both Houses, especially the orders of second reading, are loaded to the guards with bills. There are 300 House bills awaiting action on the order of second reading alone, and the Senate must have a couple of hundred of its own in the same condition. The committee work is practically ended.

There is enough sentiment in favor of the adjournment to keep the session down to this duration of the session. Another squall like the one of the last three or four days will prolong this session until the middle of June. The better opinion seems to be that an adjournment will be had about May 23. This day is selected because on it is said to fall one of the periods when the legislators' pay becomes due. They get their money every twenty days, and a man likes to get that last hundred in even money just as he is leaving town.

Routine Business Yesterday.

A resolution was offered by Senator Wall in the Senate this morning to force his bill to regulate stock-yards charges out of the Committee on Corporations, where it has reposed in the custody of a subcommittee for seven weeks. The resolution will come up for consideration next Tuesday.

Senator Caldwell's bill to provide that the tangible property of companies organized for the mining and sale of coal shall be assessed by the local assessor and the capital shall be exempt was advanced to third reading. The House bill to appropriate money to enable the State Horticultural Society, the State Dairymen's Association, and the Beekeepers' Association to make an exhibit at the World's Fair was advanced to second reading. Senator Leeper's bill requiring life and accident insurance companies to procure certificates of authority was advanced to third reading.

The following bills were introduced:

By Bogardus—Amending the law establishing the Illinois State reformatory; also a bill amending the law providing for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes.

Higgins—Appropriating $893,000 to pay the officers and members of the next General Assembly and salaries of officers of the State Government.

Barnes—Repealing the law creating the Fish Commission.

Caldwell—Providing for the punishment of persons guilty of fraud on persons and companies supplying electric current.

Mahoney—Amending the law providing for the incorporation of cities and villages.

Arnold—Requiring the inspection and semi-annual report of private banks.

Hunter—Preventing the playing of athletic games Sundays.

Mr. Fowler in the House moved to suspend the rules and take his bill taxing telegraph and telephone companies from the table and recommit it to the Committee on corporations. The motion was lost. Representative Drury's bill to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter was read a second time and made a special order for next Thursday.

A lively time now ensued, as McKinlay and Nohe both clamored for recognition. Nohe wanted to call up his $5,000 limit bill and have it made a special order for next Tuesday. The Speaker recognized Mr. McKinlay, but Nohe continued to ask for recognition.

"The gentleman from Cook will please preserve order," said the Speaker.

"Yes, when I am recognized. You will rue this some day," angrily said Nohe, as he finally acquiesced in the Speaker's ruling.

Mr. McKinlay then had his bill in regard to the management of the fraternal beneficiary societies read a first time and made a special order for next Wednesday.

New Bills in the House.

New bills were introduced:

By Ambrosius—To provide for weekly payment of wages by corporations.

Bain—To provide for the punishment of persons issuing bank checks without having money on deposit to meet the payment thereof; also to abolish capital punishment.

Cahill—Providing for the election of Assessors in townships of not less than 40,000 inhabitants not more than 100,000.

Cason—Creating an Illinois Farmers' Institute.

Griggs—Fixing the pay of members of the General Assembly at $1,000 each for regular sessions and $200 for special sessions.

Hollaran—Providing for the taxation of dogs.

Muir—To confer police power on the sanitary district of Chicago.

Murphy—Providing for a deficiency in the ordinary expenses of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary.

Mctlisley—To regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery; also a bill appropriating $6,000 to erect a statue to the memory of Gen. James Shields.

Seawell—To appropriate $20,000 to assist the Attorney-General to prosecute the suits in behalf of the State against the ex-Auditors and ex-Treasurers.

Eugene R. Cox of Chicago, is here in the interest of the bill which was introduced by Senator Mahoney today:

If any city or village shall by ordinance provide for the making of local improvement, it shall, by the same ordinance prescribe whether the same shall be made by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property for general taxation, or both; provided that where such ordinance shall prescribe, that said local improvement shall be made in any part by special assessment or special taxation, and when the assessment roll shall have been filed in the County Court, as provided under this article, said ordinance shall not be repealed or proceedings thereunder stayed, except upon the written request of the owners of a majority of the frontage of the lots and lands shown in said assessment roll to be benefited by said proposed improvement; and the City Council in cities or the Board of Trustees in villages shall give notice to whom it may concern by publication for the time and in the manner provided by law as chancery cases of the time and place when they will consider the repeal of the said ordinance.

Hiram J. Jones, the new Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago, has written to the General Assembly, explaining the necessity for such legislation and declaring it would save to Chicago $50,000 a year.

ALGER FOR LEAGUE PRESIDENT.

Michigan Republicans Place the Detroit Man in Nomination.

LANSING, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—A largely-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Michigan League of Republican Clubs was held here today. It was decided to urge the election of Gen. Russell A. Alger of Detroit as President of the National League, and resolutions criticising the Legislature for not passing the anti-free pass bill in accordance with the platform of the party were adopted. Sixty delegates to the convention of the National League to be held at Louisville May 11 were chosen, the delegates-at-large being Russell A. Alger, Detroit; Fred A. Maynard, Detroit; E. P. Allen, Ypsilanti; A. T. Bliss, Saginaw; Jay A. Hubbell, Houghton; William A. Tatum, Grand Rapids.

To Elect Illinois Delegates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—A call has been issued for a meeting of the Executive committee of the Republican League of Illinois by President William W. Tracy. The meeting will be held at Springfield Thursday, April 27, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the State League in the National Republican League convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., May 10.

NEW RAILWAY LAW IN MEXICO.

It Is Based on the Inter-State Law and Decisions Affecting Its Provisions.

An advance copy of the new act, passed by the Mexican Government, regulating railroads, has been received by Special Agent Kretschmer of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In reference to the new law he said:

The Mexican officials appear to have a high regard for the Inter-State commerce act of the United States, as they have framed the law after our enactment. They took advantage, however, of the many decisions which have been rendered by our courts under the act and have made their new law to confirm to these decisions. This makes the Mexican law an exceptionally strong document. Penalties are prescribed for the payment of rebates, discriminations against persons and localities, ticket scalping, and pools are prohibited, and the commission to be appointed is empowered to affirm all rates before they go into effect. Compared with the Canadian act the New Mexican law shows great improvement. The Dominion railway act provides that any railroad in Canada in giving or regulating its tolls shall conform to a prescribed classification of freight. The exception is through traffic to or from any point in the United States, against which there is to be no unfair discrimination between localities. There is a saving clause though which says, "No discrimination between the localities which by reason of competition by water or rail is necessary to make such secure traffic is deemed unfair." These enactments virtually permit the Canadian roads to do anything they please with traffic carried in competition with American roads.

EXAMINING TITCOMB & PRATT'S AFFAIRS.

The Members of the Firm Are Summoned Before Judge Scales.

The merchandise creditors of Titcomb & Pratt, the furniture dealers who failed last week, are inquiring into the firm's affairs in the County Court. The members of the firm, David A. Titcomb and E. S. Pratt, were cited before Judge Scales yesterday for examination. The examination of Mr. Pratt disclosed the fact that practically all the creditors to whom Titcomb & Pratt are indebted for borrowed money have been provided with collateral security, but that the merchandise creditors will have to look to the assets in the hands of the assignee and such other assets as may be reached. The examination also showed that the judgment entered the day of the assignment in favor of Junction R. Chandler, trustee, for $89,000 is for Mrs. Titcomb, the wife of David A. Titcomb; also that the judgment for $2,500, entered at the same time, in favor of Peyton R. Chandler, trustee, is for Mrs. Pratt, the wife of Eibridge S. Platt. The assignee, Robert P. Walker, will be examined today.

INSURANCE NEWS.

Considerable variance of opinion exists among Chicago General Agents as regards the limit of aggregate lines of insurance on the World's Fair grounds. This would depend naturally upon how the property was viewed, whether as a single risk or not. But even upon this point the underwriters are not agreed. The rule in ordinary cases is to consider as one risk all property that might be subject to the same fire. For example, all property in one building would be treated as one risk unless separated by a fire wall. But this rule cannot well obtain at the World's Fair, and the quality of the building material and the comparative close grouping of the structures—some being even contiguous—makes it reasonable for many reasons to treat them as a single risk. This is the conclusion reached by many of the Chicago underwriters, and the number includes several who are regarded as authorities on the subject and who have national reputations. On the other hand there are many who, with as good reasons apparently, regard the World's Fair as several distinct hazards. The lagoons and canals, say these underwriters, form a barrier between the several buildings which, with the wide intervening spaces, make a perfect protection against the spreading of a fire. The Manufactures Building, Government and Fisheries Buildings, lying east of the lagoons and waterways, are held to be separate risks which would in no way be involved in a fire in other buildings on the grounds. All this difference of opinion has its effect upon the policy of the companies, and while some have put their limit of liability at $100,000 inside the Fair grounds, others write no more than $25,000, and some write not at all. The failure to afford sufficient insurance protection is thus easily explained. There are approximately 130 companies that write lines at the World's Fair. Taking $50,000 as the average maximum limit the total protection afforded would equal $6,500,000, or about 50 per cent of the value of the World's Fair buildings alone. There is $300,000,000 of estimated value in exhibits and buildings and all.

The amount of life insurance in the United States, says the Boston *Globe*, has increased from $1,500,000,000 in 1882 to nearly $5,000,000,000 in 1892, while the number of insurers has risen from 500,000 in 1882 to 4,500,000 in 1892. The income of the companies is nearly three times greater, and claims have increased from 5,000 to 30,000. Over 200,000 families have been benefited in the last decade and there have been untold benefits of other kinds. The growth in popularity of insurance is by the large increase in the number of insurers, of which there are nearly seven times as many as in 1883. Along with the increase in the amount of insurance there has followed also a steady increase in assets and income. The income has increased from $35,000,000 annually in 1883 to $326,000,000 in 1892. Ten years ago the country was considered well insured, yet the increase shows the enormous possibilities of the business, and to judge by the past it is easy to predict splendid development. The number of life insurance companies, says the *Globe*, which carry most of the business in twenty-nine, or about one-tenth the number engaged in fire insurance. In 1862 the total assets of life insurance companies was $30,123,833. The following table shows the progress made since 1883:

	1883	1892
Assets	$ 449,802,347	$ 916,692,758
Policies in force	661,408	1,326,230
Insurance in force	1,637,648,973	4,773,735,550
Total income	85,070,134	226,404,182
Death claims and endowments	22,495,101	74,198,909
Total paid policyholders	52,637,055	104,477,411
No. death claims paid	8,281	29,721

There is a general movement among all the insurance companies towards inspecting Hyde Park business, and to insist upon additional premiums on such apartment houses as are returned into hotels during the World's Fair season. The rates on brick and stone apartment buildings used as hotels will run from 1 to 3 per cent and on frame buildings from 5 to 10 per cent. The rates on the same buildings as apartment houses was from 50 cents to $1. In making this change the underwriters disclaim any desire to make money out of the World's Fair business, but simply to protect themselves against the increased hazard due to the altered nature of the risks. During the last six months there have been at least three fires in this class of business, causing a loss of $50,000 to the insurance companies. This loss is sufficient of itself to wipe out the greater part of the additional premiums. Following are the losses referred to: The Lamont Hotel and the Boyd Block, both burned in the same fire; the Mackinac Building at Forty-second street and the Hankins Building at Forty-second street.

Another association meeting was held yesterday for further consideration of the Cook County Exchange. This last is the name proposed for the new organization of this territory. It now seems likely that the Cook County affairs will be placed in the hands of a Board of Control composed of general and local agents. The plan was not definitely settled as yesterday's meeting adjourned, but will probably be arranged at the adjourned meeting Monday.

Several inquiries were received yesterday by local agencies for insurance on exhibits. One came from Boston concerning an exhibit of pianos for the Manufactures building, and another was from Montreal concerning a line on the cereals and grain to be exhibited in the Transportation Building. It seems probable that both lines will be hard to place at any rate short of 50 per cent.

Insurance on the Manitoba Government Building was placed yesterday in this city. It is Building was placed yesterday in this city. It is to be built on the English Commissioner in the name of the Queen. The line is written at 4 per cent on the sliding scale and subject to the 80 per cent coinsurance clause. The building stands on Stony Island avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets.

Insurance on the exhibit of the Standard Tool company to occupy Machinery Hall was placed yesterday at 5 per cent for the time.

WHERE IS THAT $500?

RICHOLSON DECLARES THAT GENTLEMAN RECEIVED IT.

These Two Lawyers and Tolman T. Glider Appear in the Probate Court to Show Why They Are Not in Contempt for Failing to Pay Into That Tribunal $500 Belonging to the Flynn Estate—Final Answers to Be Filed April 26—The Record.

The case of Lawyers Willard Gentleman, Benjamin F. Richolson, and Tolman T. Glider, who were cited to appear before Judge Kohlsaat in the Probate Court and show cause why they were not in contempt, came up for hearing yesterday. About three years ago Gentleman, Richolson, and Glider, who were then partners in the practice of law, secured a verdict against the Michigan Central railway company of $500 for the estate of John Flynn. The records fail to show that this money was ever paid into the court. Walter S. Holden, a student in the law firm's office, was the administrator for the Flynn estate and received payment of the money. His apology to the court for paying the amount over to Gentleman is that he was ignorant of the law. The court seeks to hold whoever is responsible to account for his alleged misappropriating the money. The case was reset to give the accused time to file answers. Assistant Corporation Counsel Richoldon denies getting any part of the money. He says Gentleman got it all. April 26 was set as the time when the case will be taken up again.

THE COURT RECORDS.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Case Filed.

108—McCormick Harvesting Mach. Co. and Cyrus H. McCormick vs. Adriance Platt & Co. Appeal Northern District of Illinois. E. H. Parkinson, counsel.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,842—Joseph H. Vickers vs. C. B. & Q. R. R. Case, $50,000. Dow & Burnham, attorneys.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,868—The Northwestern Expanded Metal Co. vs. Sir. Nebraska. Libel, $148. Robert F. Hill, proc.

8,869—John Hart vs. Str. City of Naples. Libel, $7,300. W. H. Condon, proc.

Superior Court—New Suits.

147,886—Asst. Sup.

147,887—Adolph Miller vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Turnbull, Mahoney & Smith, attys.

147,888—Asst. Sup.

147,889—Wm. Warren vs. Calumet Electrical St. Ry. Co. Case, $50,000. John F. Waters, atty.

147,890—H. Sievert vs. J. H. Gilbert. Repln., $300. M. L. Sievert, atty.

147,891—S. L. Mansure & Co. vs. Spierel & Co. Asst., $1,000. Frank Compton, atty.

147,892—John Brown vs. Chicago Economic Fuel Gas Co. Case, $15,000. James Maher, atty.

147,893—Samuel Schwedeet vs. Chicago Stamping Co. Case, $10,000. Geo. A. Shaffner, atty.

147,894—Weaver, Getz & Co. vs. South Chicago Founding Co. Asst., $900. C. P. Abbey, atty.

147,895—A. Thomson vs. Thomson Erding. Appl.

147,896—W. L. Lee & Co. vs. J. W. Ford Roofing Co. Asst., $600. Jeremiah Leaming, atty.

147,897—J. H. Fotum vs. J. S. Pence. Asst., $300. Wilbur, Eibridge & Perry, attys.

147,898—Patrick Bryan vs. L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Monroe & McShane, attys.

147,899—Frederick Balsmyder vs. Markus Meyers et al. Asst., $1,500. Same.

147,900—C. D. Kanody et al. vs. Mary A. Hendricks. ejectment, $100. Edward Hogeman Jr., atty.

147,901—The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. vs. Lehigh & Franklin Coal Co. Asst., $6,000. Ullman & Hoeflich, attys.

147,902—Brownville Maine State Co. vs. Samuel Hutchinson et al. Asst., $1,500. Hoyne, Fallonsbee & O'Connor, attys.

147,903—Thos. Boesch vs. C. and E. I. R. R. Co. Case, $2,500. J. H. Harris, atty.

147,904—Florence E. Cockran vs. Thomas C. Cochran. Bill for div.

147,905—Henry D. Turner et al. vs. Lehigh and Franklin Coal Co. Asst., $6,000. Bunnell & Burry, attys.

147,906—Anna G. Christensen vs. C. G. Seymour. Conf. judgt., $58. J. L. Christensen, atty.

147,907—Geo. Catlin vs. Buel Johnson. Asst., $600. Scott & Page, attys.

147,908—Louis St. Hawkes vs. Joel V. Taylor. Asst., $60,000. Hoynes, Keough & Chamberlain, attys.

147,909—Charles H. Smith vs. Adolph Frisch. Conf. judgt., $898. Walker & Davis, attys.

147,910—F. Reisert et al. vs. Josef Millon et al. Bill fore. trust deed, $1,089. Arnold Tripp, atty.

147,911—Guttfried Brg. Co. vs. Johann Misgky et al. Asst., $1,000. Sherman & Hart, attys.

147,912—Bankers and Merchants' Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. Ernst Jernberg. Asst., $2,000. G. W. Stowford, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

114,497—Garn. Suppressed.

114,498—Asst. Sup. vs. H. Phillip et al. Rep. Loesch Bros., attys.

114,499—T. S. Tilton vs. Charles Furst. Appeal.

114,500—Asst. Suppressed.

114,501—Suburban Lumber company vs. Ralph W. Norwood et al. Petn for mechs lien, $276.70. C. G. Seymour, atty.

115,502—J. Wesley Gross vs. Hobbs & Co. Garn., $750. E. Mansfield, atty.

114,503—A. Charlotte Peterson vs. Erick F. Peterson. Bill for divorce. W. I. Fulver, solr.

114,504—Peter Hoffman, admr., vs. Caroline Thomas et al. Confd. judgt., $3,680.96. Sawin & Vanderplaig, attys.

114,505—Same vs. Same. Same. $606.72. Same attys.

114,506—Carl H. Well & Co. vs. P. J. McMahon. Same. $70. Frank Wells, atty.

114,507—Louis Wille vs. John M. Bredt. Declaration debt on lease with Cog., $75. Branner & Stevens, attys.

114,508—George C. Hall vs. William E. Hall. Bill fore. trust deed, $150. J. G. Lazarus.

114,509—Same vs. Same. Sarah Lipman. Appeal.

114,510—Bill. Suppressed.

114,511—Andrew J. Piper vs. Frank L. Molmstedt. Bill for inj. C. S. Thompson, solr.

114,512—Nellie Repetto vs. Louis Repetto. Bill for div. R. A. Wampold, solr.

114,513—R. D. Hubbard vs. Victor Patrick. Confd. judgt., $169. Charles F. Griffin, atty.

114,514—Wm. Yeo vs. J. A. Ingersol et al. $1,294.94. D. M. Kerlen, atty.

114,515—The J. H. Fenton Co. vs. Isaac A. Hartman. Asst., $500. Hoyne & Oridley, attys.

114,516—Frank J. Hanchett vs. Imogene L. Hanchett Cobb et al. Conf. judgt., $1,030. C. I. Parker, atty.

114,517—Mary Wedzieshowski, admr., vs. National Malleable Castings Co. Case, $5,000. Beach & Oden.

114,518—George Potier vs. Charles Karlsen. Appeal.

114,519—Julia M. Phillips vs. Mary Cleary. Appeal.

114,520—Frank J. Hanchett vs. Imogene L. Hanchett Cobb. Credg. bill for $1,030. C. I. Parker, atty.

114,521—Geo. S. Hoyne et al. vs. Chicago Central Railroad Co. Bill for inj. Hamline Scott & Lord, solrs.

114,522—The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago vs. Benjamin F. Foster et al. Asst., $3,000. Swift, Campbell, Jones & Martin, attys.

114,523—Robert Sherry vs. Ed Ackerman. Asst., $500. Yocke & Healy, attys.

114,524—Horton Gilmore vs. Fairbank Moese. Appeal.

Withheld cases—114,474—Edward A. Mulford vs. Warren C. Hallester. Cred.'s bill, $1,762 on judgt. Monroe & McShane, solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

10,891—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co. vs. The Kentucky Stables. Appeal.

10,892—Fourth Nat. Bk. Scott vs. Walter H. Scott to James H. Stansfield. Vol. asgt. W. L. Snell, atty.

10,893—James Breckenridge vs. Frederich Marsh. Election contest. J. Franklin, solr.

10,894—F. Phillips vs. John Fornaciari, et al. Appeal.

10,895—Petn. of Diedrich Katt to adopt Mary and Christian Koltzow. Eastman & Schumacher, attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—10,549—Foster vs. P. F. W. & C. Ry., on fdg., $8,000 and sat.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—940—Haney vs. Kean, on fdg., $62.20. 3,633—Hedoch vs. Russell, on ver. $600.05. 3,313—Fairhan vs. P. P. Co., on fdg., $148.—10,350—Miller vs. Teller, deft., $646.48.—14,855—Goddard vs. Hall, deft., $725.35.

JUDGE BAKER—15,192—Flaherty vs. Harris, deft., $200.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—15,312—Allen vs. Bowen, deft., $4,266.72.—14,138—Wehmeyer vs. Watson, deft., $4,431.85.—14,140—Same vs. Schuttler Mfg. Co., deft., $1,673.30.—10,900—McNeil vs. Carruthers, by agt. judgt. for plff., $1,500.

Decrees.

JUDGE BRENTANO—4,655—Pearl vs. Henry Oliver Watson; dec. div.

JUDGE STEIN—2,808—Larsen vs. P. Houlihan; dec. of sale.—127,976—Oliver vs. Payne; dec.

JUDGE TULEY—2,549—5th W. B. Ass'n vs. Iwanlec; dec. of sale.

JUDGE COLLINS—4,984—Castle vs. Brown; final dec.

JUDGE HORTON—4,763—Counselman vs. Brown; dec. of sale.—110,345—Augusta vs. John Murphy; dec. div.—8,183—Maggio vs. Edward Gentzen; same.

Calls for Today.

UNITED STATES COURTS—No courts.

JUDGE STEIN—Contested motions.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Law motions in Judge Ewing's room.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorces.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Default divorces.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions.

JUDGE BAKER—Motions.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No call. No. 2,919 on hg.

JUDGE DUNNE—Motions.

JUDGE SCALES—Nos. 9,740, 10,333, and 10,587.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No. court.

Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE STEIN—Contested motions and first twenty-five cases for Judge Ewing's contested motions.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE GOGGIN—No. 3,971. No. 1,027 on hg.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Motions of course 9:30 and Criminal Court at 10 a. m.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE DUNNE—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE SCALES—Nos. 10,346, 10,361, 10,360, 10,364, 10,365, 10,366, 10,368, 10,370, and 10,382, and In re St. Johns and Marsh Co. at 2 p. m.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

Thomas J. Study of Richmond, Ind., was admitted to practice.

140—The Georgia Infirmary, appellant, vs. Harriet C. Jones et al., administrators, etc., and No. 147—The City Council of Augusta, appellant, vs. Harriet C. Jones et al., administrators, etc. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed per stipulation on motion of Charles C. Benman for the appellee.

236—The District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, vs. Mathilda S. Church et al., and No. 236—The District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Harison Johnson. Continued per stipulation.

240—The Minneapolis and St. Louis railway company, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry G. Emmons and 241—The Minneapolis and St. Louis railway company, plaintiff in error, vs. Ole Nelson. Submitted by Albert E. Clarke for the plaintiff in error and by Edward J. Hill for the defendants in error.

249—Lemuel Goslin et al., appellants, vs. Lucius L. Doy et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

225—Edward W. Legrett, appellant, vs. the Standard Oil company. Argument continued by Edmund Wetmore for the appellant, by Charles C. Beaman for the appellee, and concluded by Edmund Wetmore for the appellant.

227—Albert L. Ide, appellant, vs. the Ball Engine company et al. Argued by C. E. Offield for the appellant and by J. C. Burgeon and J. D. Gallagher for the appellee.

232—Elisabeth L. Hager, executrix of John S. Hager, collector, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. R. H. Swayne. Submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Parker for the plaintiff in error and by Charles Page for the defendant in error.

233—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Moses Mock. Submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Parker for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

235—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Humphreis et al. Submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Parker for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

236—The United States, plaintiff, vs. Robert S. Rodgers. Submitted with leave to counsel for the plaintiff to file briefs on or before Tuesday next.

247—Belle N. B. Wade et al., trustees, appellants, vs. The Chicago, Springfield and St. Louis Railroad Company et al., and

248—Dallas E. Pratt, trustee, appellant, vs. Belle N. B. Wade et al., trustees. Submitted by F. N. Judson and S. F. Wheeler for the appellants in No. 247 and appellees in No. 248, and by Adrian H. Joline for the appellees in No. 247 and appellant in No. 248.

The day call for Monday, April 24, will be as follows: Nos. 250, 251, 252, 253, (and 254), 267, 258, 259, 260, 261, and 262.

Supreme Court of Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., April 21.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed opinions in the following cases today:

Mary Thompson et al. vs. Chick vs. Simons; Free vs. Beatty, Webb vs. Johnson, Paidi vs. Paidi, Mills vs. City of Detroit, Canal Street Grave Road Company vs. Hayden, Hemminger vs. Western Assurance Company, Hamilton vs. Winona Salt & Lumber Company.

Hamilton vs. Davidson, Potter vs. Indiana & Lake Mich. Ry. Co. (two cases), Kecker vs. Winegar, Pearson vs. Heardin.

Mandamus denied—Detroit, Spring Wells & Dearborn Ry. Co. vs. Gardner, Judge Post vs. Harris.

In Foirie vs. Torrent motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Cases submitted—People vs. Wolf, Same vs. Troy, Same vs. Miller, Same vs. Scutt, Same vs. Adams, Same vs. Wheeler, Same vs. Jackman, Same vs. Hennessy. Same vs. Flynn.

Call for Tuesday: 20, 65, 67, 51, 60, 61.

Bitson Still in Barabee Jail.

BARABOO, Wis., April 21.—[Special.]—What will be done with Murderer Bitson, who is still confined in the jail here, is a question. He has had no preliminary examination. He will have to be taken back to Rock County for that purpose, but when that will be is not known. He is improving rapidly, and could be removed at any time. It is said, however, that he will be removed secretly, and after his examination brought back here for safe keeping until his trial in the Circuit Court. He has not yet secured counsel.

Unknown Man Burned to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—[Special.]—The body of an unknown man, who had been burned to death, was found in an ash pit at the Western forge and rolling mills at East St. Louis this morning. He is supposed to be a farm hand who was discharged yesterday by Henry Voss and that he fell into the pit while drunk.

To Investigate Anamosa Prison.

ANAMOSA, Ia., April 21.—[Special.]—The committee to investigate the Iowa penitentiaries, appointed by Gov. Boies, are Judge Mitchell of Charlton and Col. Swalm of Oskaloosa. They will look into prison affairs generally, and will meet next week, after the Grand Army encampment.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 21.—[SPECIAL.]—Articles of incorporation were issued today by the Secretary of State to the following new organizations:

The Antiseptic Sanitary company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture of chemicals and chemical compounds; incorporators, William H. Daniels, William H. Turner, and Charles S. Rankin.

Kappe-Berrian Manufacturing company, at Quincy; capital stock, $16,000; for the manufacture of agricultural implements; incorporators, William J. H. Kappe, George W. Berrian, and Charles B. S. Scheuerbrandt.

The Chapman Chemical company at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations; incorporators, S. H. Atheridge, Plymmon S. Hayes, and E. D. Chapman.

The Citizens' Bldg. and Loan company at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to publish a weekly newspaper; incorporators, Wong Chin Foo, Charles S. Stanton, and John A. P. Benning.

The Merigold Manufacturing company at Chicago; capital stock, $9,000; for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, and stair work; incorporators, John Nedvek, Frank Kratky, Stanislav Feigl, and Matej Gurtler.

George J. Lenham Hardware company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for a general mercantile and manufacturing business; incorporators, George J. Lenham, L. S. Lenham, and N. E. Lenham.

The Silverman company, at Chicago; capital stock, $3,000; for dealing in dry goods clothing, boots and shoes; incorporators, Samuel J. Sloan, Albert S. Lauer, and A. Silverman.

Vessel Owners' Supply company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for dealing in marine supplies; incorporators, Albert H. Loeb, Louis Schmitz, and A. Bohnen.

The School of Anesthesia, Limited, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to teach the art of anesthesia; incorporators, Samuel J. Hayes, J. R. Sims, and Clara L. Hayes.

The Virginia club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, Frank Stone, Emil Kunkel, John F. Dvorak, Emanuel Holy, and F. A. Benesch.

The Universal Copper company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for the manufacture of hardened copper plate and hardened copper goods of all kinds; incorporators, Chester W. Hamilton, Preston W. Barclay, and H. P. Myers.

The Springfield Philharmonic Society, at Springfield; capital stock; incorporators, Charles E. Hay, Burke Vancil, and John W. Freund.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record April 21, 1893:

Pine-st., 200 e of Wolcott, s f, 50x126, April 20 (N. Miller to J. H. Miller)..... $ 2,500

Dickens-pl., 95 s of Fullerton-av., e f, 50x125, April 1 (J. F. Malletti to F. J. Brobet)..... 7,500

Blocks 4 and 5, North Chicago Lawn, bounded by 63d and Halsted, Racine and Ridgeway-avs., with 48x124 on 54th-st., n e cor. Ridgeway-av., s f, and 460 6-10x126 on Halsted-st., e f, 634-st., s f, March 31 (C. Chapman to W. J. Canfield)..... 30,000

Davis-av., 72 s of Bloomingdale, w f, 24x124, April 17 (Master in Chancery to Oakland Bldg. Assn.)..... 2,650

Roscoe-blvd., n e cor Western-av., e f, 48x125, April 19 (A. Wentin to A. Bauer)..... 6,500

91st-st., s e cor Oakley-av. to s w cor Hazelav., n f, 462x264, and other lots in same position, April 20 (E. C. McCally to D. C. McKay)..... 17,000

Milwaukee-av., 81 s Armitage and Hoffman, n e f, 25x106 (Master in Chancery to M. S. Madden)..... 2,596

Harrison-st., 264 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 100x125, March 18 (J. H. Wixons to F. E. Ballard et al)..... 3,600

Commercial-av., 400 s of Sniver, e f, 50x160, April 8 (W. Taylor to J. W. Sharp)..... 5,500

Dearborn-av., 80 n of Superior-st., e f, 20x75 (W. Roberts to M. A. Roberts)..... 12,500

Auburn-st., 156 s of 94th, e f, 25x130. April 20 (E. Deering to J. Sutter)..... 3,300

Prairie-av., 175 n of 36th-st., e f, 25x125, April 20 (S. F. Seppie to F. L. Schoonemaker)..... 6,600

W. 12th-st., 400 w of Desplaines, s f, 25x124, March 25 (Estate of H. F. Rees to Washington Ice company)..... 8,500

Aberdeen-st., 24 s of 66th, e f, 24x124½, Nov. 26 (A. Wilder to H. F. White)..... 1,100

Monroe-st., 200 e of 60th, n s, 50x176, April 20 (A. M. Burch to F. B. Stone)..... 13,500

S. Homan-av., 2 of Tremont-st., e f, 25x116½, April 20 (E. Klein to A. L. Townsend)..... 1,550

Frankfort-st., 263 e of Oakley, s f, 48x100, April 19 (H. C. Schenk to G. F. Ringler)..... 2,150

Armitage, 25 w of Mansfield-av., s f, 25x100, March 11 (C. Schreiber to H. A. Schell)..... 2,600

Austin-av., 94 w of N. Lean-st.-st., s f, 24x100, April 14 (J. R. Goddard to T. J. Rice)..... 3,150

N. Center-av., 50 s of W. Erie-st., e f, 25x102, April 20 (E. Johnson to A. Adams)..... 3,500

Prairie-av., 270 s of 39th-st., e f, 25x178, April 13 (A. C. Mills to E. Chamberlin)..... 27,500

Newberry-st., 169.8 s of Maxwell-st., w f, 24x100. April 7 (W. Hoika to X. Harris)..... 2,100

OUTSIDE SALES.

111.64 acres in s w ¼ 33, 37, 14, e of Halsted-st. and n of 126th-st., April 13 (W. E. Chamberlin to A. O. Munger)..... 140,000

BUILDING MATERIAL.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

J. Bascom, 1-story and basement brick add., Cottage Grove-av..... $ 6,000

Chrestel and Matt, 2-story brick rear add., 376 East Twenty-second-st..... 3,000

J. H. Marshall, 1-story brick add., 80-82 Hawthorne-av..... 2,000

Bohrt

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MEN—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, energetic young men to sell the Official Guide to the World's Columbian Exposition; six months employment within the grounds; excellent opportunity to earn good wages and study the great Exposition. Second floor, Pontiac Building, Columbian Guide Co., 358 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—TO SELL CERTIFICates of visitation at the Exposition; must be able to write in a superior bold hand; good wages and an excellent opportunity to see the Fair. Address, in own hand, R 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

EXPERIENCED LADY CASHIER AND BOOKkeeper for restaurant near Jackson Park; must live convenient. Apply between 11 and 12 a. m. at R. 75, 119 La Salle-st.

SALESLADY—ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING JEWelry; state age, experience, reference, and salary wanted. Address G V 8, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—COMPETENT; NO LAUNDRY. DO NOT apply unless thoroughly competent and with best references. 3 children. 4549 Forrestville-av., 4 blocks west of Cottage Grove.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS; GOOD. APPLY AT 4237 Grand-blvd.

COOK—GIRL; GOOD WAGES. 784 GORDON-ST., Stock-Yards.

COOK—ALSO DINING-ROOM GIRL, AT ONCE. 50 Sherman-st.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; SMALL family; good wages; references. 4549 Forrestville-av., 4 blocks west of Cottage Grove.

GIRL—FOR CARE OF CHILDREN AND TO ASsist with second work; references required. 401 Fullerton-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; REFERence required. 2057 Michigan-av.

GIRL—GOOD, FOR SECOND WORK IN SMALL family. 3580 Prairie-av.

GIRLS—GOOD AND RESPECTABLE—AS CHAMbermaids. Apply with references. Windsor (E.) Hotel, 147 Dearborn-st.

GOVERNESS—A GERMAN NURSERY GOVERness must have the very best references. Call before 11 in the morning and after 5 in the afternoon at 297 Ontario-st.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, one who can cook; will pay the best of wages; an easy place for one with good references. 45 Madison Park, between 50th and 51st-sts., Hyde Park.

HOUSEWORK—GENTLEMAN WANTS NEAT, tidy, white or colored girl; general housework; small flat; place permanent for competent party. Address D 46, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages $6; laundress employed. Call 111 Maple-av., Evanston, or Room 1013 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of 3; good home. Call at Room 1209 Masonic Temple.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework for small family. Apply at 46 Delaware-place, 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL; GENERAL HOUSEWORK; wages, $4. 677 Cargo-st., off Carpenter-st.

HOUSEWORK—174 N. STATE-ST.—GOOD GIRL, general housework; call today; private family.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family. 3153 Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—WOMAN FROM THE COUNTRY to do general housework. 3236 Prairie-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—FIRST-CLASS; IN OUR ORDER department, as assistant fitter; must be fully capable; convenient and furnish best references. Parisian Suit Co., 165 State-st.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE and ability and good address as housekeeper and manager of small hotel; very choice hotel; near World's Fair; one who can bring business preferred. To one who can invest a small amount a share of the profits will be given. References. Address G Y 115, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERATOR —Lady—Permanent; general office work; may engage a bright beginner; give all data. Address Z 87, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS — EXPERIENCED CALIgraph operators; $8 to $14. 269 Dearborn, R. 204.

STENOGRAPHERS—LADIES; TWO REMINGTON 7and two caligraph. 185 Dearborn-st. Room 31.

Miscellaneous.

FIFTY CHORUS AND BALLET LADIES. SILK costumes furnished, at Barlow's Pavilion, Archer-av. Can apply after 10 a. m. all day. F. BALOW, proprietor.

LADIES—A FEW ENERGETIC LADIES TO SELL a new and popular line of books, wanted in every family; good salaries; steady employment; no canvassing. Call 11 in the morning and after 5 in the afternoon at 297 Ontario-st.

MILLINERS—20. 138 WABASH-AV., 4TH FLOOR.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTIcle invented. Needed in every household in the next ninety days. Absolutely no competition. Good profits. Don't delay, but call today at Room 201, Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO Agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencils. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Rubs ink upon it in your presence, and it disappears like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $60 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—
HOW TO OBTAIN A
Round trip to the World's Fair free.
NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.
Address WALTER L. DAVIS,
138 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—LADIES—SEVERAL GOOD TALKERS. Also to call on first-class families and recommend the use of a well-known and leading household article; salary $6 per week. Address, stating age, G W 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—6 MORE SPECIAL AGENTS IN COOK County to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life (Penn. plan). Six agents wrote in 1892 $2,363,000. Will make advances to those that can show good records and references. We write insurance at cost on terms of 10, 15, and 20 years, renewable without examination. Semi-endowment at life rates (30 per cent below old line life rate) and life rate endowments at life rates. Also 10, 15, and 20 payment optional limited policies, non-forfeitable after third year, for paid up or cash value. Premiums 15 per cent below Massachusetts companies and cash value 15 per cent above the general average of experience. Come and compare our contracts with any other company and decide for yourself.
J. B. FLEMING,
Rooms 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with any grade of stenographers from our specialists or our Advanced Direction Class; some are bookkeepers; a few own machines.
NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers.
Businessmen read our standing of stenographers and apply to us; we never apply to them, much less abjectly beg their patronage; self-respect forbids it.
J. S. HANNA, 413 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—AT THE WORLD'S FAIR EMPLOYment agency, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 516, bookkeepers, stenographers, salesmen, clerks, office help, etc.

200 COMPETENT MEN—AT ONCE—AS MACHINists, blacksmiths, and boilermakers for railroad work in the West, at wages between $2.50 and $3.25 per day, according to location and efficiency. Apply Room 732 Rookery.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARIsian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute. 30 Van Buren-st.

DR. NIKOLAS VON SCHILL, 1013 MASONIC Temple, guarantees to remove with his chemical preparation, without cutting or caustic, in 5 minutes, corns, chilblains, likewise ingrowing nails and warts, by the latest Parisian methods. No payment required if a permanent cure is not effected.

DR. CARROLL SKILLFULLY TREATS ALL DISeases of men; QUICK CURES A SPECIALTY. CONSULTATION FREE. 185 STATE-ST.

LADIES' ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES Ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 407 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 379 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute. Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. REFINERY, 253 W. Madison-st.

PUT THIS AD IN YOUR POCKET—WHEN YOU come to Chicago call on the Chicago Cab and Livery Co. at 30 Monroe-st. (opposite Palmer House), who will take you in a wagonette a seven-mile ride. The most beautiful driveway in the city for one dollar via Michigan-av., Grand-blvd., Drexel-bl., Washington Park to World's Fair grounds.

YOUR EYESIGHT MADE PERFECT OR NO charge. Hours 12 to 2; Sundays 10 to 2.
L. B. HILBORN, Consulting Optician,
Adams Exp. Bldg., 183 Dearborn-st., Room 126.

CLOTHING.

A. SOP M. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISS BELL PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR LAdies', gents', and children's cast-off clothing. 97 Dane Island-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

LAWYER—E. EVERETT, 1114 ASHLAND BLOCK Clark and Randolph. Fees moderate; advice free

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—TWO BIG WATCH DOGS, ONE St. Bernard and one shepherd mixed 9 months old, and one black Newfoundland, 7 months old, $25 each. Call at Meyer's Hotel, 311 Milwaukee-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—EAR-DROPS 1/16 carats; ring, 1¼; stud, 1½; bag bargain. Address G S 129, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONLY $6,500—
CHOICE 2-STORY BRICK FLATS.
Seminary-av., near Garfield; 25x124.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.
Est'd. 1879.

FOR SALE—VACANT AND IMPROVED PROPerty in all parts of the city and suburbs; valuations given on application; list your property with us. GEO. L. CHUCKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st. Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—$175,000—VALUABLE PIECE OF business property near terminus of elevated railroad, Auditorium and Siegel & Cooper's big stores; full particulars to actual buyers.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN. FOR SALE.
8 Sisters—near Kidredge-st., 20 ft., imp., $60,000.
HIBBARD FORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st., R. 56.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INsurance Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two very costly and elegant new residences; nothing better in Chicago; immediate possession; $90,000, $100,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine first-class new house, No. 3129, finished in hardwood, heated by hot water, lighted by gas and electric light; contains every modern improvement; immediate possession; it has never been occupied.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone front house with barn; delightful location; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $24,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house with lot 24x174 ft.; $18,500.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house with barn and lot 51x160 ft.; $43,000; will sell house and 26 ft.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brick house with barn and lot 25x160 ft.; $25,000; a bargain.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New and handsome modern house with lot 50x160 ft.; $35,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New house just being finished with 50-ft. lot; $60,000.

CALUMET-AV.—New brown stone, No. 3211, 30-ft. lot.

CALUMET-AV.—Fine stone house, 38 ft.; $32,500.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Handsome stone house, No. 2805, the residence of Judge Gresham; call for full particulars.

GRAND-BLVD.—Brick house, 45 ft.; $26,000.

GRAND-BLVD.—New stone house; $27,000.

GRAND-BLVD.—New stone house, 50 ft.; $30,000.

DREXEL-BLVD.—Five fine residences, with large grounds; $65,000, $65,000, $75,000, $135,000, $80,000.

KENWOOD—Eight modern homes, some with large lots; $16,500, $18,000, $22,500, $23,500, $26,000, $30,000, $30,000, $36,000.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD.—

ELEGANT NEW 3-STORY STONE-FRONT RESIDENCES ON MICHIGAN-BLVD., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 44TH-ST.

5 short blocks from 43d-st. elevated road station. Parties contemplating purchasing homes in the near future will serve their best interests by inspecting these elegant residences; they are exquisite in architectural design and in point of interior finish and decorations they are unsurpassed. Among the various hardwoods, specified design mantels and sideboards, consols and hall tree built in; open sanitary plumbing; bath-rooms finished in Italian marble; houses heated by hot water heat throughout; large lot with each house, 25x161 to 20-ft. alley; corner lot 29x161; considering the location and advancing prices on this popular boulevard we will give the best bargain in a first-class home in the city. Prices from $27,000 to $40,000.
Open for inspection today.
REA & CO., Exclusive Agents,
42 Rookery.

ALBERT MENDEL, Builder.

FOR SALE—4914 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD.

This elegant new 3-story stone-front residence of 11 rooms, finished in various hardwoods, elegant mantels, sideboard, and hall tree; open sanitary plumbing, marble bath, hot water heating, electric combination gas fixtures; lot 25x161; price $25,000 for immediate sale; open today.
ALBERT MENDEL, Builder,
42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 62d and 63d-sts., 75x175; easy terms of payment.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,
93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4237 ST. LAWRENCE-AV.

Modern buff Bedford stone front residence; detached; 8 rooms; hardwood cabinet finish; barn, etc.; lot 25x129 ft. to alley. Must be sold. Price $6,000.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.
2507 43d-st.

FOR SALE—$165 PER FT.—A GREAT BARGAIN.

Corner on 47th-st., east of State-st.; the very cheapest corner on 47th-st. between State and Cottage Grove-av.; the electric car line will be running by May 1. For full particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 53, exclusive agent.

FOR SALE—5 HANDSOME STONE AND BRICK front houses, 8 to 10 rooms; open plumbing, electric lighting, and all modern improvements and conveniences; $6,500 to $10,000; easy terms; 48th st., just west of Drexel-boulevard.
W. H. COLVIN JR.,
108, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—$3,500, SMALL PAYments; fine modern frame house, brick basement, bath; lot 25x125; on 76th-st., near Stony Island-av. and World's Fair grounds; good accommodations to cable and steam cars; half the cost can be cleared in six months renting to World's Fair visitors. Address G W 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD.—

50, or 100 ft. west front, 200 ft. north of 50th-st.; $235 per ft.; all assessments paid; cheapest frontage on the boulevard.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS clear Hyde Park vacant property, 100 to 600 ft., well located; will exchange for choice stock-in-trade apartment building or modern residences bringing good rents; $60,000 to $100,000. R. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., 20 floor, and 29 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 9 ROOM HOUSE; 7016 Indiana-av., near Park Manor Station; 5 bedrooms; desirable home; lot 50 feet; $6,250; accept $1,000 in good real estate.
COOPER & BURRANS,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—50 FT. DEEP LOT, a mile from the grounds, in Jackson Park; Engleston, paved, sewer, water, gas; $75 per ft.; a good 5-story 6-room house at half price; if sold immediately will for less. Address Owner, Box 177, Wilmette, Ill.

FOR SALE—CORNER CHAMPLAIN-AV. AND 48th-st. 2 and 2 story stone fronts, 8 and 10 room houses; finished in hardwood; open plumbing, electric light appliances, all conveniences; sold on easy payments.
GEO. C. GORDON, owner,
4743 Champlain-av.

FOR SALE—
—LANGLEY-AV.—
North of 64th-st.; modern 2-story and basement frame flat building; on stone foundation; rent $45 per month; price $4,000.
JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE NEW HYDE PARK residence; first time offered; detached stone front; 8136 Washington-av.; $8,250; worth $9,000; agents see it; key next north. WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ARCHER-AV., NOS. 2169 AND 2171, corner 22d-st., 2-story and basement brick store and flat building; rent $1,800 year; price, $22,000.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR NORTH SHORE vacant, my home just completed, never occupied, 4705 Woodlawn-av. Open for inspection 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. every day. Terms reasonable. JOHN M. LOCKE, 164 Market-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—MODern 8-room brick house, dining-room and kitchen main floor; elevated at 43d-st.; only $6,300. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KIMBARK-AV. AND 49TH-ST., 98X F 127 ft., choice corner, residence on inside lot; can be sold separately. A. J. GILBERT & SONS, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor, or 29 43d-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN FLAT BUILDINGS; 12 flats; steam heat; all improvements; on fine corner in Hyde Park; rents over $6,000; price $45,000.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE, BARGAIN, 563 Kenwood-pl., between Grand and Vincennes; stone front, 9 rooms; inspection invited; key at 563, 3d flat. PRIDMORE, owner, 123 La Salle.

FOR SALE—40 FT.—ELLIS-AV., NR. 35TH—BElow the market. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$155 PRAIRIE-AV.—AN 8-ROOM modern stone-front house. C. B. OTT, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—25X125, 350 FT. SOUTH OF 64TH-ST. on Ellis-av.; $70 per foot. ALEX NICHOLSON, 6349 Champlain-av.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., north of 37th; would exchange for improved. DHOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER PROPERTY, 41X125 FT., with 6-room cottage, $2,500; $1,200 cash; at 951 51st-ck, corner Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—LOW PRICE, EASY TERMS; 2-STORY 8-room house, near depot, South Englewood.
F. F. DOUGLASS, 930 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM STONE FRONT 20-FT. house near Ill. Cent. at 36th-st. and Cable, $6,250. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st

FOR SALE—115 47TH-ST., A 2-STORY FRAME store building. C. B. OTT, 5540 State-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—
Leasehold property consisting of a frame and brick residence of 27 rooms, all furnished, clean, substantially and in good condition; first-class location on the West Side, and used and occupied for furnished room renting; and a brick store adjoining, rented for a fruit store; on the line of the cable car street road; will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or exchanged in part for other Chicago property; details are too long to advertise, but will be furnished to any desiring to buy, either by letter or in person on application to owner.
N. COINES,
Room 408, 36 La Salle-st.,
Chicago.

FOR SALE—
A VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCE
In one of the choicest locations on the West Side.
NEW AND MODERN.
Immediate occupancy.
J. F. McINTOSH & CO.
Phone 3,993. Room 65, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—52 FT. ON WESTERN-AV., VERY cheap; east front, north of Van Buren-st.; will be convenient to elevated railroad station; to close an estate can be had at about one-third below market prices.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO.,
92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME FLATS 7 bath rooms and water closets, 1166 and 1168 Maplewood-av., 150 ft. from Humboldt-blvd., 264 Cortland-st. and 59 Clara-place; prices $2,400 to $2,900.
E. C. JOHNSON, 519 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$20 WARREN-AV., MODERN 2-STORY and cellar residence; 9 rooms and lot; easy terms; possession as soon as required. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY PRESSED BRICK 7 flats, 16 rooms, two blocks west of Wicker Park; must be sold at once to highest bidder; easy terms.
E. C. JOHNSON, 519 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ANY PART OF LOT 95X180; EAST of Garfield Park, on Adams-st. near St. Louis-av. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE OFFER, 2 LOTS, MADISONst., near Kedzie. Address E 2, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER—ELEGANT 8 room residence on lot 50x150, 1½ blocks from depot and 2 blocks from lake; finished in oak; 5 bedrooms; modern throughout; only $800 cash required; balance on very easy terms; 6 per cent interest; positively a bargain. Apply to
H. L. COCHRAN,
723 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—IN BUENA PARK—VACANT AND improved property on Montrose-boulevard, Marguerite terrace, Asbury terrace, Gordon terrace and Clarendon-av.; each lot has a frontage of 50 ft.; we can offer special inducements to parties who will improve immediately; might entertain exchange for improved property. Apply to C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 14 MARQUETTE-TERRACE, Buena Park, south front, between Clarendon-av. and Lake Michigan, elegant 3-story, attic, ... cellar, frame and bowlder modern residence, containing 13 rooms, finished in hardwood and having every modern convenience; will be completed by April 25; lot 50x125 feet. For price and terms apply to C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—47 GORDON-TERRACE, BUENA Park; price $18,500; lot 50x110 feet; new modern 3-story and cellar colonial residence, overlooking Lake Michigan; it contains 12 rooms, is finished in hardwood, and has every modern convenience; will be ready for occupancy by April 25. For further particulars apply to C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SHERIDAN PARK—WILL furnish lot and money to build on payments; $1,000 down, $50 monthly; this property is 5 blocks west of the Lake Shore Drive; sewer, gas, lake water, macadamized streets and alleys, cement walks, etc. Send for particulars to
SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—BELMONT-AV., NEAR THE LAKE—A 16-room modern residence on lot 62½x158 feet; possession at once; price $13,000.
A modern 6-room cottage on lot 25x125 feet, near Lincoln Park; possession at once; price $4,000; terms ¼ cash.
ERNEST STOCK,
374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—
THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER
On the North Side, near Lincoln Park; surrounding improvements of the highest order; a bargain for quick sale.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES.
For the purpose of closing out my lots in Ravenswood I have materially reduced the prices.
Call upon or address A. GUTHEIL, 1 block south of depot at Ravenswood or at 221 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
THOMAS LYMAN, Owner.

FOR SALE—NEW AND MODERN FLAT BUILDing in choice locality near Lincoln Park; a perfect gem; all rented to first-class people; this is the choicest piece of flat property in the city of Chicago; price $35,000; rent $3,360.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 315 RUSH-ST., NEAR BELLEvue-pl.; 28x100; 3-story and attic brick flat building and brick barn; rents for $37 month; price $9,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—

First-class residence, Lombard, Ill.,

TWO ACRES OF GROUND, 400X300.
Fruits and ornamental shrubs.
Near two railroad stations.

THIRTY MINUTES' RIDE TO CHICAGO DEPOT.

This is a rare opportunity to secure AT A BARGAIN

AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME.

BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MAYFAIR LOTS. WHY live in crowded flats in the city when you can live comfortably in happy homes in the healthy suburb of Mayfair, 7½ miles northwest? Two double-track railways. Only 10 minutes' ride; streets all graded and not a string to break; high school; lake water; land high and dry; prices are advancing; if you buy now the advance in value of your lot will pay for your home in a short time; come on the 1 p. m. train Sunday or the 4:30 week day to see the property.
GEO. C. THOMAS, 141 Ontario-st.,
or L. E. DOW, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DOWNER'S GROVE HOMES IN THE beautiful Fairmount subdivision; city improvements; homes from $3,000 to $10,000; monthly payments, equal to moderate rent; ready for occupancy; 52 trains daily; 37 minutes' ride to city; free excursions.
A. R. HECKMAN & CO.,
125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S AD dition to Morton Park; $1,700 up; small pay ments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, side walks, electric lights, graded streets; L. C. & N. W. R. R.'s; free fare any time.
WILLIAM W. WEARE,
219 La Salle-st., Room 820.

FOR SALE — LOTS — $200 — AT COLUMBIA Heights, new manufacturing suburb south of Chicago; easy payments; buy now and save advance. Call any day and see property. Agents wanted.
C. D. KANE, 161 Madison-st., room 1.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SOME FINE NEW homes, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000; $6,500; east front lots, $30, $40, $50 per foot; choicest locations.
WEAGE & TUCKER, 1110 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—A NEW 10-ROOM house; well built, all modern improvements; lot 50x168; $8,000; $1,000 cash, balance easy.
H. S. HARRISON,
215 Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—6 AND 7 ROOM HOUSES AT MORton Park, on easy terms; small payments down; free fare; call and see them. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF MODERN HOUSES at Wheaton (Chicago's best American and educational suburb); terms to suit purchasers; rents $5.00 to $6.00.
IRA BROWN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN houses, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; small monthly payments; possession at once. 94 La Salle-st.
C. W. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100X146½ FT. DEEP ON MAple-av. in Evanston; location and surroundings choice; will sell 315 per ft. cash.
DRURY BROTHERS, 1110 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—50-FOOT CORNER IN GROSSDALE; owner must have money; will sacrifice for immediate cash. 1 block from Dunne office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN LARGE TRACT OF land with house and barn, 1 mile from city limits. Inquire of KIRK HAWES, 1006 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS AND SMALL HOUSE on LaGrange; high ground; price low, to close an estate. Address D 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MODERN 11-ROOM HOUSE AT LA Grange; choice location; price $4,500; easy terms. C. D. OSBORNE, 122 Market-st., city.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—MODERN RESIdence with barn, also choice vacant lots. E. C. HEMINGWAY, 189 La Salle-st.

HOME SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,
MONEY. 143 AND 145 ADAMS-ST.
MAIN FLOOR.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry, and other personal property, at rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st. between La Salle and 6th-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refinery, 79 State-st., Room 54.

WANT $2,000; CHATTEL MORTGAGE SECURity; machinery and fixtures. E 89, Tribune.

$500 $1,500, $2,000, $1,250, $1,000 TO LOAN; quick. CUNNINGHAM, 123 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—
For World's Fair purposes,
400x250 feet
On East End-av., just north of Jackson Park.
H. H. WALKER,
301 Tacoma Bldg.

TO LEASE—80X180 FT. ON MIDWAY PLAISance (60th-st.), east of Cottage Grove-av., for World's Fair period.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF 12th-st., 100x175 ft.; will mortgage for improvements; liable party and accept minimum security in building. Further particulars of J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—16½ ACRES, 63D-ST., DREXEL, AND Ellis-ave. A. T. GALT, Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—WANTED—ASSISTANCE TO COLOnize or sell at spot cash bargain 1,760-acre tract good, irrigable Nebraska land; also to trade lot of Nebraska farms. Address C 8 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—5-ACRE BLOCK in good subdivision on Northwestern road. Address G W 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOT IN AUSTIN—Bet. Northwestern and No. Pacific depots; impd. street. No agents. Address G V 68, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MILLIONS OF ACRES, FINEST TIMber land in the U. S.; can furnish plats, clear title, etc. Address L. B. WILSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Rooms 1 and 2, Countryman's Bldg., Dixon, Ill.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS ON monthly payments. FOSTER & WOODSON, 1206 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—40,000 ACRES IN farms within 60 miles of Chicago. E. C. HAMILTON, Waukegan, Ill.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

SEASHORE ESTATE
AT—
MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA
MASSACHUSETTS.

The beautiful and extensive estate known as "Eagle Head," the summer residence, during the past 25 years, of the late Mrs. John Henry Lowne (formerly of Philadelphia), is now offered for sale. It comprises 77¾ acres of land, of which 25 acres, with a frontage of high and picturesque rocks, including "Eagle Head," lie immediately on the sea.

The present house, of frame, contains some twenty rooms, and while simple, is of first-class construction. It has two bath-rooms, furnace, water, gas, French range, elevator, etc., and is in first-class condition. It occupies a beautiful site distant less than 100 yards from the sea, but a still finer residential site lies above it. There is a good stable and a large barn, a fine supply of water, and its own system of drainage, constructed under the supervision of Col. George E. Waring. The rear of the place adjoins the grounds of the new Essex County club.

Opportunity is thus afforded for the acquisition of one of the oldest and finest estates, not only of the North Shore, but of the whole Atlantic seaboard. The property admits of division into several sites, but has exceptional value to a purchaser desiring to possess and hold permanently a large estate. For full information apply to

ALEX. S. PORTER,
27 State-st., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNER, A LOT TO BUILD ON. Greenwood-av., near 63d-st. Address R 65, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$3,000 EQUITY IN 2-STORY FRAME flat, nearly new, South Side, one block from elevated road, for vacant, suitable for fine residence. Address E 58, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—CASH AND CLEAR WEST SIDE lots for modern house, about 10 rooms, and lot to alley. Address G W 76, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—TEN ACRES NEAR CHICAGO FOR stock of groceries. Address O 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—50 LARGE AND SMALL APARTment buildings in all parts of city; want some cash and good Chicago clear property. R. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., 20 floor.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY NOW ON HAND to loan on real estate in sums to suit at current rates; money loaned to build and to pay maturity mortgages.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL estate at low rates in sums of $500 to $100,000.
LORDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
CHARLES C. WHITACRE,
201 Owings Bldg., Manager Mortgage Loan Dept.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE LOANS. PRIVILEGE of prepayment at earnest desire; 6 per cent.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
118 and 119 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

I HAVE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN UPON REAL estate; no delay.
H. C. BUNN,
415 Chamber of Commerce.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD FIRST and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest paying day; no delay; money on hand.
WM. A. MERRIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 1 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 494.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 5s, AND 6 PER CENT Mon improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
138 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. M. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & EAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 92 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON 1ST proved Chicago real estate; building loans.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden block.

TO LOAN—$2,000 OR $4,500 ON CITY OR SUBurban improved property. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 189 La Salle-st.

WE HAVE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON good 1st or 2d mortgages at 6 per cent 7 per cent.
DOUGLAS BROS., Loan Office,
100 Washington-st.,
Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—$12,000 6 PER CENT ON A SIDE corner; rented $2,500. G Y 136, Tribune office.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. C. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON FIRST class mortgage. G W 66, Tribune office.

$5,000 ON HAND TO LOAN IN ONE AMOUNT on improved city property.
HERRICK & BUCKINGHAM, 1418 Ashland Blk.

$25,000 CASH IN HAND FOR BUILDING loans in amounts of $2,000 and upward. L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Building.

FIN

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 WASHINGTON-ST.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
1307 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, 5 rooms, steam heat.$16
1309 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, 6 rooms, steam heat 22
1311 Milwaukee-av., 3d, front, 5 rooms, steam heat 22
1313 Milwaukee-av., 4th floor, 4 rooms, steam heat.... 17
W. 13th-st., 4th, rear, 4 rooms, steam heat.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
1301 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, front.$22
1303 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, rear.
1305 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, front.
1307 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, rear.
1309 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, front and bath.
1311 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, rear and bath.
These flats are 5 rooms and bath and have steam heat and janitor service and all modern conveniences.
Vol. 2, Paulina-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms.$15

My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long.
Business solicited.
MONEY TO LOAN.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
221 and 223 Hermitage-av., choice 6-room flats, modern improvements, $18.
906 and 908 S. Halsted-st., 4-room flats, modern conveniences, $14.
1762 West Lake-st., 3d floor, 6-room flat, $18.
1764 West Lake-st., 3d floor, 5-room flat, $13.
646 to 654 N. Western-av., 4-room flats, $14 and $15.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st. (former offices Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, 338 SOUTH Leavitt-st. and 121 Flourney-st., $25 and $30 per month; all modern improvements; 9-room house with bath and range, hot and cold water, $30 per month; this property can be reached by the Harrison, Van Buren, and Ogden-av. cars. WILLIAM W. WEARE Owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 230.

TO RENT—IN THE "FAHRNEY," 1573 AND 1575 West Madison-st., east of Garfield Park, 100 feet from cable stop, four 7-room apartments, hardwood finish, open grates, fine mantels, steam heat, artificial incandescent lighting, janitor service, $40 and $45. J. DEARDORFF,
114 South Hoyne-av., near Madison-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS—
2189 Lexington-st., 6 rooms, 3d floor.$25
475 Western-av., 6 rooms, 3d floor.
567 Claremont-av., 6 rooms, 1st floor.
569 Claremont-av., 6 rooms, 1st floor.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

TO RENT—
1248 WILCOX-AV.
A beautiful flat, 7 rooms, lower, separate entrance, separate basement, furnace, and coal room. Nothing better for the money in Chicago.
Present tenants will show.
CHARLES D. DANA, 10 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED STEAM-HEATED flats, 6 and 8 rooms, at from $100 to $200 for six months; invite inquiry by mail; can assure what you want. CALL THIS MORNING.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 306 Inter Ocean Bldg.

Suburban.

TO RENT—5933 CHAPEL-ST., AUSTIN. 1¼ blocks from Austin-av. station, block from Lake-street road, very desirable apartment of four rooms; all modern conveniences; separate entrance; large yard; immediate possession. D. R. McAULEY, 145 Washington-st. Phone 6854, or 5937 Chapel-st., Austin.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS—
By NEW ENGLAND people during the WORLD'S FAIR.
Landlords having flats to let in CHICAGO AND VICINITY
Should advertise them in the BOSTON DAILY TRANSCRIPT.
The recognized FAMILY NEWSPAPER of the EAST.
Rates 10 cents a line.
Address BOSTON TRANSCRIPT CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TO RENT — APARTMENT OF 8 rooms in a desirable residence locality with all conveniences for $600 to $1,000 per annum; must have good transportation facilities.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT FOR 6 months; immediate occupancy; South Side only; must be well located, handsomely furnished; submit at once. and BRYAN BRICE & CO., 13 Sherman-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOWER FLAT OF 6 OR 7 rooms without steam heat, between 65th and 81st-sts., east of State; state particulars. Address 4301 Lake-av., Flat O.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES from owners. Call in and see me before listing elsewhere. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Room 230, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FLAT, South or West Side; steam-heated preferred; give full description; immediate possession. Address S. 8, 1021 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—4528 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., good store and basement; living rooms in rear; plate glass fronts; key next door south.
5549 and 5551 Wentworth-av., choice stores in this fine new block; plate glass, etc.; owner, 5553; good location for hardware, notions, grocery, etc.; low rent.
NORTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND MICHIGAN-STS., stores and basements; good light, etc.; make offer.
35 W. WASHINGTON-ST., large store, about 18x65; power if desired.
707 ROOT-ST., store, with living rooms in rear; good location for tailor shop; low rent.
NORTHWEST CORNER RACINE AND WRIGHTWOOD-AVS., choice stores in this large block; possession any time; reasonable rent; owner on premises.
WM. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.
(Former offices of Turner & Bond).

TO RENT—IN THE DELMONTE—
N. E. corner of Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.
Drug store and offices for doctor and dentist; this is the best location on the South Side; will make put upon application. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.
Or 567 43d-st.

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES—
1420 Milwaukee-av.
1316 Wabash-av.
22d-st., s. e. cor. Armour-av., 7 stores.
35th-st., n. w. cor. Dearborn-st.
Stony Island-av., n. w. cor. 64th-st.
5011-13 Cottage Grove-av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 80X165, NOW ready for occupancy, on the northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., 1st, 2d, 3d floors, and basement; will rent separately if desired; steam heat; elevator service.
D. W. IRWIN,
130 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—243 AND 245 E. LAKE-ST.—STORE and basement, 40x165.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2114 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, AIRY store; splendid location.
112 Wabash-av., 10-room house; in good order. Apply to S. GRESTEN,
Windsor Hotel, 147 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR DRUG, BAKERY, OR CONfectionery store, corner store in new stone building on 63d-st. close to World's Fair, for one or term of years.
L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Building.

FOR RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE SALOON corner in Hyde Park, near World's Fair; at intersection of electric and cable roads. Inquire in office, 5033 Cottage Grove-av. E. MURPHY.

TO RENT—STORE—15X43; ON LA SALLE-ST., business; fine show window; any business except liquors.
E. D. HILL & CO., 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE NEW FINE 8-STORY BRICK building, 543, 547, and 549 Wabash-av., 67x165 specially adapted for wholesale dry goods or manufacturers. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SMALL AND LARGE STORES, with steam heat, in McLennan new buildings, cor. South Park and Calumet-avs. Rent $40, $45, and $60. Apply at building.

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV.,
Storeroom, 25x80; immediate possession.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—496-498 STATE-ST., STORE, 40X100, suitable for garden restaurant or saloon purpose.
VAN VLISSINGEN & ISMOND,
Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES, 839 AND 841 47th-st.; elegant location for gents' furnishing goods or boot and shoe store; reasonable rent. Inquire Dr. PARSONS, 841 W. 47th-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE; 2 FRONTAGES: 387 Dearborn-st.; 25x70; 1 to 3 years' lease; terms low. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE WELLSBORO, S. w. cor. Ashland-av. and 63d-st. $850.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

UNOBSTRUCTABLE—2 BEAUTIFUL STORES, 50 La Salle-av.; all large; light; 2 fronts; 2 rooms. A. T. STEWART, 307 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 3210 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 20x80 ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—137 47TH-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, store and flat building; $600 per month.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE—3310 COTTAGE GROVE-av.; $45.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON—STORE, 1316 Wabash-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 3011-13 COTTAGE GROVE-av., 40x84 ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
1305 Milwaukee-av., store.
1307 Milwaukee-av., store and basement.
1309 W. 18th-st., store and flat of 6 rooms above; suitable for saloon, $30.
My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long.
BUSINESS SOLICITED.
MONEY TO LOAN.

TO RENT—183 W. HARRISON, STORE WITH flat 5 rooms over and 4-room brick cottage in rear; all for $50 per month.
625 W. Lake, store and basement, $30.
97 W. Madison, store and basement, $40.
80 Blue Island-av., with flat over, $60.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE NEW APARTment building, southeast corner West Taylor and Aberdeen-sts; excellent location for drug store, grocery, meat market, dry goods, etc.
HARRISON BROS., Agents.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE BEST STORES ON Milwaukee-av., corner of Western-av; one suitable for a drug store and the other for a grocery store or meat market; rent low; apply at once.
1264 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES—WILL ADMIT SALOONS; one also have saloon for sale, Madison-st., near Western-av.; $3,000. Call 595 Madison-st. Tel. W. 727.

TO RENT—FOR BARBER, BAKERY, OR DRUG store, 1 door south of Vernon Park flat building. Folk-st., just east of Western-av.; 20 feet in building; agent on premises. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. bldg.

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES IN THE NEW Ayrshire Block, on Western-av. and Edbrook-ave., 2 blocks north of Milwaukee-av. 22 flats above.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 979 OGDEN-AV $25
Store and living rooms, 119 N. Lincoln-st. 15
A. T. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—STORES.

North Side.

FOR RENT—FIVE ELEGANT STORES, STEAM heated, in the Majestic, the new 7-story apartment building, corner Rush and Walton-pl.; splendid location for florist, druggist, merchant tailor, milliner, confectionery, barber shop, cigar store, etc.
Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR RENT—2 NEW STORES ON LINCOLN-av., at intersection of Belden-av. and Orchard-st.; 6 corners; cable cars; stores front on Lincoln-av. and extend through with rear fronts on Orchard-st.
GRANGER SMITH, MILLER & CO.,
156 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—306 NORTH-AV.; STORE WITH rooms in rear.
ALEX HOFFLUND,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—297 E. KINZIE-ST., STORE AND basement. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DISTRICT, store and basement, 25x90, $75 per mo.; 6 months' lease. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—FINE LARGE STORE ROOM next to prominent corner, opposite C. and N. W. Ry. Depot, Austin; steam heat; large, dry basement; especially favorable for groceries and dry goods; investigate. A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN MARINE BUILDING—
Northeast corner Lake and La Salle-sts.
Very desirable corner suite of 3 or 4 large offices on second floor.
Large, well-lighted room, with private office.
Also single offices.
Vaults, elevators, steam warming, etc.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
84 Marine Building.

TO RENT—BEST LOW PRICED OFFICES IN Chicago; $12.50, $14, $15, $18, $20; bright pleasant rooms; 2 fine corner rooms, $30 and $50; steam heat, janitor service, rapid elevators. Omaha Building, S. E. corner Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av.
JOHN A. DOHERTY, Agent, Room 207.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LIGHT offices, single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, hot water, etc.; $18 to $32 per month.
My renting department
Allows nothing to remain idle long.
Business solicited.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT $1 TO $1.25 PER SQ. FT. in one of the best modern office buildings on Dearborn-st.; marble entrance, passenger elevators, steam heat, splendid vaults, front location in right for lawyers, corporations etc.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES AND SPACE AT 407 to 423 Dearborn-st.; steam heat, good light and power if desired; the cheapest in the city. Call and be convinced. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE "SAFE BUILDing," 53 Dearborn-st.; only 90 cents per sq. ft., including steam heat, janitor service, passenger elevator, large vaults, etc., will call with plans.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE MASON BUILDing, 94 Washington-st.; one, two, three, or four rooms; vaults, elevator, steam. G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Agent, Room 33.

TO RENT—HALF OF A WELL FURNISHED OFfice, for dentist, physician, or other professional man. Apply at Masonic Temple, Room 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SIZES, 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House; passenger elevator and steam heat.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE SUITE OF FIVE OFFICES, Rookery Building, in whole or part; rent reasonable. Inquire 110 The Rookery.

TO ROOMS WITHOUT STEAM HEAT, BETWEEN 65th and 81st-sts., east of State; state particulars. Address 4301 Lake-av., Flat O.

TO RENT—LIGHT, PLEASANT OFFICE IN CENtral Bank Building, 155 Washington-st. D. R. McAULEY, Agent, Room 18, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER DEARBORN and Washington-sts.; desirable offices on 2d floor.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT OFFICES CONvenient to wholesale grocery trade.
CHARLES H. DANA & CO., 10 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE OFFICE IN BORDEN Block. Apply at Room 60 Borden Block.

TO RENT—PART OF FINE OFFICE, 806 CHAMber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, SOUTH SIDE; 1 single man preferred. Address G W 78, Tribune.

Lofts.

TO RENT—214-216 MADISON-ST.—LARGE SECond floor, 50x100; passenger and freight elevator; suitable for wholesale or retail; long lease. Apply to A. L. SHAW, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—262 AND 264 WABASH-AV., LOFT, 40 x 165, with office and gas fixtures, passenger and freight elevators, steam heat.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 50X150, FRANKLIN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Jackson; elegant new building; every modern convenience; ready May 1.
RUBEL BROTHERS, 348 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 100X100 FT., 148 TO 156 Pacific-av. Apply LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

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Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK OF 150 FT. ON THE NORTH Branch, foot of Lessing-st., near Chicago-av.
SCOTT & GAGE, 48 S. Clark-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—
LIVERY STABLE,
40 stalls and good carriage room.
W. H. PHARE & CO., 1102 Tacoma.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTELS—
STONY ISLAND-AV., S. W. Cor. 63d-st, 235 rooms; cheap.
STONY ISLAND-AV., near 64th-st., The "Ionia," 150 rooms.
FIFTY-THIRD-ST., near Jefferson-av., 20, 40, or 60 rooms.
SIXTY-ROOM HOTEL, near corner of State and Van Buren-sts.
VAN VLISSINGEN & ISMOND,
Est'd 1879, Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE, FURnished complete; steam heat; large grounds with shade trees; unsurpassed location for World's Fair purposes; but one block from Art Palace entrance; on choice residence street overlooking Lake Michigan and short distance from Jackson Park Station, Illinois Central R. R.; also cable cars; accommodate 40 people. Call on premises, 5484 Cornell av., or apply to CHAS. H. KNAPP, Room 1330 Monadnock Bldg.

TO RENT—75-ROOM HOTEL, 188 MONROE-ST.; beautiful marble mosaic entrance trimmed with mirrors; fine passenger elevator; first class rounds covered by windows, or for sale; rear will be furnished June 1; would put some money in the enterprise. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st., Phone 4168.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.
Branch Office, 218 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL—
ELLIS-AV., NEAR 63D-ST.
New 3-story 44-room building, with every modern convenience, including steam heat; low rate.
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
Tel. main 1178. 206 La Salle, n. w. cor. Adams.

TO RENT—HOTEL—343 S. CANAL-ST., 40 ROOMS, with saloon on first floor; newly furnished throughout; steam heat; will sell furniture of hotel and saloon for $1,500; rent $2,900 per year; will rent with or without furniture.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR HOTELS—CORNERS, 6002 Avenue A, 40 rooms; fine order, east of Stony Island-av.
6746 Madison-av., 30 rooms, fine order, west of Stony Island-av. Within 2 and 3 blocks World's Fair. Inquire W. L. ALLEN, 75a Stock Exchange, 54 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. MARKET AND MICHIgan-sts., 4-story and basement brick building, 100x70; suitable for any light manufacturing; reasonable rent.
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TO RENT—RESTAURANT, GOOD SIZE, ONLY three blocks from entrance to World's Fair; will rent cheap to good party. Mendota Hotel Co., n. e. cor. 61st-st. and Ellis-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 2:9 AND 261 DEARborn-st. 50x75 ft.; also basement of 257 and 259 Dearborn-st. Apply to LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, large or small rooms, with or without power, N. W. corner Randolph and Market-st. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

TO RENT—BUILDING COR. S. WATER AND Central-av. (opp. Ill. Cen. Depot); 5 stories; 40x120; will remodel for wholesale or manufacturing business.
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TO RENT—FLOORS, 50X100. IN NEW BLDG., 18 and 20 Custom House-pl., near Jackson-st.; pass. and freight elevators; electric lights and power.
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TO RENT—WAREHOUSE, 16,000 FT. FLOOR space; switch-track connections on C., B. & Q. Immediate possession given. Inquire The Morgan Co., cor. W. 22d and Union-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY FACTORY OR WARE house, brick, 60x100, 975 per mo.; yardroom with it. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st., Tel. 681.

TO RENT—4TH FLOOR, 125 S. CLINTON-ST., 45x 100, fine light, steam heat and 3-horse power, at low rent; possession now or May 1.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY—FURnished dining-room; best location in city for day boarders; house full of roomers. 349 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—6-STORY BUILDING, 264 MADISON-st., near Market-st., for a term of years. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM ON 3D FLOOR DICKEY Building, 40 Dearborn-st.; suitable for club or society. Apply at office of building.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LOCATION FOR BANKing business; North Side. E 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. MARKET AND MICHIgan-sts., 4-story and basement brick building, 100x70; suitable for any light manufacturing; reasonable rent.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—RESTAURANT, GOOD SIZE, ONLY three blocks from entrance to World's Fair; will rent cheap to good party. Mendota Hotel Co., n. e. cor. 61st-st. and Ellis-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 259 AND 261 DEARborn-st. 50x75 ft.; also basement of 257 and 259 Dearborn-st. Apply to LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—3-STORY FACTORY OR WARE house, brick, 60x100, 975 per mo.; yardroom with it. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st., Tel. 681.

TO RENT—4TH FLOOR, 125 S. CLINTON-ST., 45x 100, fine light, steam heat and 3-horse power, at low rent; possession now or May 1.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY—FURnished dining-room; best location in city for day boarders; house full of roomers. 349 N. Clark-st.

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TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—91 CLARK-ST.

Main floor and three upper floors.
20x70 ft. each. All or part.
Will rent for hotel or restaurant purposes.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
84 Marine Building.

TO RENT—
The land under lease to May 1, 1893, to the Western Stone Co., on Market-st., south of Van Buren, 217 feet river front and 230 feet street front, containing 40,900 feet. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LARGE basement and sub-basement, suitable for laundry and baths; steam heat, hot water, and power if desired. My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long.
Business solicited.
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TO RENT—
202 MICHIGAN-AV.
The fourth floor galleries of the Art Institute.
Apply to W. H. CARPENTER, Secretary.

TO RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR PURPOSES, 48X 125 ft., cor. Stony Island-av. and 74th-st.; would put a little money in paying enterprise. For further particulars address WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st., Phone 4168.

TO RENT—1908 WABASH-AV.,
2d story, 25x160, front and rear entrance; use of freight elevator.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Insurance Building.

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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; bonded by the services of over 20 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantages of both offices. Address DOTY BROS. & GOODSPEED,
100 Washington-st.,
Also Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM BY GENtleman owning real estate tending to his own property; state terms and particulars. Address D 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN FOR 2 OR 3 HORSes and carriage between 22d and 28th-sts., near Michigan-av. Apply 3203 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMOdations for transient; first-class table and service.

5807 ROSALIE-ST.—LARGE ROOM, WITH board. 2 gentlemen, in private family.

North Side.

262-264 ONTARIO-ST. — ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, large and small; board optional.

369 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms, with board, near business center.

372 OHIO-ST.—1ST-CLASS BOARD, ELEGANT 9-room house; references required.

395 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY AND PLEASANTly furnished rooms, with first-class board; also entire parlor floor, consisting of 3 large rooms; will furnish to suit.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE." 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House; rooms 50c a day, $2 a week, with board $1.25 a day, $5.50 a week, upward.

HOTEL VERNON (EUROPEAN), 4227 TO 4233 Wabash-av.—This elegant new hotel (now completely) will open May 1. Engagements now made. Send for diagram of rooms, references, and terms. Please call and examine Hotel Vernon, 4227 Wabash-av.

HOTEL CENTENARY, 293 W. MONROE; MADison-st. cable to Morgan; American and European plan; rates 75c day, up. Visitors send for descriptive circular; name numbers and time for special rates.

HOTEL RUSSELL, 415 WEST MADISON-ST.—European plan; rates $1 per day; reasonable rates during World's Fair.

HOTEL WILLARD, WABASH-AV. AND 18TH-st., modern first-class hotel. J. Q. SAVAGE, Mgr.

HOTEL LE MARS, COR. 57TH AND WABASH-Av., will contract with exhibitors.

THE VARSITY HOTEL, CORNER ELLIS-AV and 61st-st. (now built.) Open April 1. Send for pamphlet. World's Fair engagements made now. Call and examine our hotel.

THE KNICKERBOCKER—ELLIS-AV. AND 42D-st., safe and permanent; excellent cafe; residence, $50 and $60 per month; steam heat and elevator.

THE ALBANY, COR. 24TH AND WABASH, NEWly refitted and furnished. IRA HOLMES, Prop.

WHEN NEAR THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS stop at Stony Island-av. from 6830 to 6898. Stony Island-av. bet. 68th and 69th-sts., one block south of the World's Fair grounds; buffet, ladies' cafe, lunches, etc.; sleeping apartments $1; first-class stabling; horses, carriages, and bicycles. J. B. SCHOLL, Prop.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to see the Fair can secure better than ever at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Suburban.

HINSDALE—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS; GOOD table; large, shady grounds; excellent location; adults preferred; old house, established in 1857. Reference exchanged. Address Box 177, Hinsdale, Ill.

Summer Resorts.

HOTEL WASHBURN, WAUKEGAN, ILL.—NOW ready to receive select family boarders for the summer; first-class and reasonable prices. Address C. B. SOURE, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—WANTED—
By NEW ENGLAND people during the WORLD'S FAIR.
Those having accommodations in CHICAGO AND VICINITY
Should advertise them in the BOSTON DAILY TRANSCRIPT.
The recognized FAMILY NEWSPAPER of the EAST.
Rates 10 cents a line.
Address BOSTON TRANSCRIPT CO., Boston, Mass.

BOARD—AND ROOM—PERMANENTLY, BY A young man in business, one nicely furnished room with board in house or vicinity; can furnish best of references; private family preferred. Address, stating location, conveniences and price, E 71 Tribune office.

BOARD—A NICE FRONT ROOM, WITH MODERN improvements, including board, on one of the avenues South in a Jewish family. Address at once A. HENRY WEIL, Room 736 The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

BOARD—MAN AND WIFE WITH A CHILD 1 YEAR old are desirous of engaging room and board with private family; must be in good neighborhood and first-class in every respect. Address at once, stating price and all particulars, 3726 Elmwood-pl.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM BY A YOUNG lady engaged in a down town position from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; South or North Side preferred; answers must state particulars and terms. Address E 197, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN COUNTRY OR SUBURBAN TOWN for family of six, three children and three adults. Address, giving full particulars, G V 111, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD DEsire board, or would share housekeeping expenses with private family; vicinity 47th-st. and elevated R. R. Address L. ADAMS, Room 159, 170 Adams-st.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS; MAN AND WIFE; quiet, permanent. Address one week E 150, Tribune office; locality, accommodations, terms, reference.

BOARD—AND ROOM—OR FURNISHED OR UNfurnished room; good location; permanent if suitable. Address, with terms, E 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—MODERATE; BY GENTLEman; North Side; refined people; state price. Address E 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room in strictly private family, for one or two gentlemen; South Side avenue, near elevated. Address D 103, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PARTIES WILLING TO PAY LIBERally for fine apartments on 28th-st., one block from Michigan-av., can make permanent arrangements at Greylock Cafe, 2427 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO adults, 2 2d-story bedrooms, nicely furnished, suitable for gentlemen. 5324 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 2 BLOCKS from elevated road; no other roomers. Apply drug store, 47th-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—6104 WOODLAWN-AV.—DETACHED private residence, three blocks from fair, furnished rooms, $3 single, two parties $4.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS DURING FAIR season in private brick detached residence, 5063 Lake-av., 5 blocks north of Fair grounds.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.; FRENCH PRIvate house; comfortable rooms furnished; World's Fair period; reasonable prices.

TO RENT—1626 AND 1628 MICHIGAN-AV.; FURnished rooms; breakfast served if desired. Apply to Mrs. OSGOOD.

TO RENT—1716 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE FRONT and other rooms; permanent guests preferred.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family for gentlemen. 161 E. 35th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 7845 EGGLESton-av., Auburn Park.

TO RENT—1841 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL furnished rooms.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, NEAR ill. Cent. and cable. 3620 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—3629 ELLIS PARK, UPPER FLAT FURnished room; permanent or weekly.

TO RENT—FURNISHED CONNECTING FRONT rooms; steam heat, bath, etc. 37 39th-st. Flat C.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SINGLE AND CONNECTing front rooms with board. 443 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 561 S. DIVISion-st.

TO RENT—101 PINE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms; private family.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, sleeve and dressing room; for Fair term; at reasonable price; private family; near transportation and board. Address E 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS; FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with steam heat and gas log; handy to World's Fair depot. Inquire on premises, 1558 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE WEST SIDE FAMILY WILL now rent 1 to 4 rooms, furnished, bath, etc., for any month during Fair. Address E 7, Tribune.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms, with board, in good locality; south of 22d-st. and east of State; by a family of two persons. Address, stating terms, D 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM PERmanently by a young gentleman in private family; between 43d and 63d-sts., near I. C. R. R. Address E 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED room or 2 connecting, with or without board, by Chicago couple and young son; permanent; references exchanged. Address E 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board for World's Fair visitors. Call and make contracts; no fees. R. 74, 125 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM BY YOUNG MAN employed at World's Fair; inexpensive and in walking distance to transits. D 169, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms by artist on South or North Side. Address E 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMFORTABLE ROOM, with breakfast preferred; South Side. Address E 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMFORTABLE ROOM, permanently; South Side, with breakfast preferred. Address E 153, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PERMANENTLY, TWO pleasant furnished rooms at reasonable price on North Side. Address R. B. H., 317 Jackson-blvd.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN RESIDING permanently desires furnished room in private family; state rent. Address E 126, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

EMERSON PIANO CO. ESTABLISHED 1849
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

To make room for WORLD'S FAIR PIANOS the Emerson Piano Co. will offer this week one dozen second-hand pianos (upright and square) at half their value. In addition to our own make we also offer 12 new pianos of RELIABLE manufacture, 7¾ octave, with handsome stool and cover, ranging from $175 to $225, fully warranted by us for five years.
THESE ARE GENUINE BARGAINS, and it will pay you to examine them.
We must have the room.
On time if desired. New Pianos to rent.
Old pianos taken in exchange.
Chicago Warerooms, EMERSON PIANO CO.,
John W. Northrop, 218 Wabash-av.,
Manager. Near Adams-st.

PAY BUT

GOWNS FOR SUMMER.

DRESSMAKERS SAY THE GOOD OLD TIMES HAVE RETURNED.

This Is More than Ever the Season of Elaborate Trimmings—Patience and Industry the Chief Requisites in Those Who Design Dresses—Matrons Welcome the Return of the Old-Time Flowered Organdies—Pique Is More than Ever in Vogue—Boating and Tennis Dresses.

This is the time when every woman who is not having new dresses made wishes she could while she is busy doing over her old ones. Costumes must be prepared for all sorts of coming summer days—traveling gowns in which to go to the Fair, walking gowns in which to see the Fair, tea-gowns in which to rest after having been a long day at the Fair, thin cloth gowns for cool days, old-fashioned muslin ones for hot afternoons, and as many boating and tennis dresses as possible, since they can be made more generally useful in the summer time than less durable costumes.

Whatever else this season's fashions may or may not be they have the merit of affording plenty to think of and talk about. For three years there has been complaint that everything worn was just what was worn the last year, but this spring sees the greatest revolution ever known in the matter of dress. Every one's ideas are topsy-turvy and everybody has an intense interest in seeing

A MUCH RUFFLED COSTUME.

what is coming next. Old dressmakers are in their element, for all the antiquated modes are to the fore again, and since the elaborate trimmings new worn, the bands and folds, "biss folds," "double bias folds," "milliners' folds," pipings, shirrings, and the countless species of tuckings and puckerings cannot be learned in a day, the young dressmaker must sit meekly at the feet of her predecessor and patiently study these intricacies. The women who were young and pretty in beruffled skirts thirty years ago are delighted with the fashions of today, and think that their daughters have at last learned how to make summer gowns.

There is everywhere a new vividness of coloring in all styles of dresses. Even the crepons and other lightweight cloths are worn in decided and brilliant tints. One fashionable Chicago woman was seen the other day dressed for a promenade in a gown of old rose crepon, finished with three skirt frills of the wonderfully popular black satin. Over the gown was a short wrap of apple green repped silk brocaded in large black figures. This little wrap was typical of the fashion in such affairs. It had a yoke of black satin under heavy cream lace and a high standing collar. The edge of the yoke was emphasized by a standing ruche of inch wide black satin ribbon, of which material at least twenty yards must have been used. With this striking toilet pearl-colored gloves, stitched with black, were worn, and a large black satin hat trimmed with old rose ribbon and lilies of the valley.

Bright green is among the most popular of

AN OLD-FASHIONED MUSLIN.

spring colors and is especially in favor for combining with pale gray and the delicate mode tints. Dark green is also greatly in vogue. It is a beautiful color and as useful as possible for hard wear, but far more trying to the average woman's complexion than the dark blue which we have always with us. There are, too, many capital shades of medium blues among the new summer cloths. These "light dark blues," as they have been called, are best used with contrasting trimming, such as black satin or passementerie. They have a way of looking monotonous when seen by themselves.

Among the new cloths there is none more fashionable than the hop sacking at present in such esteem at Paris. A freshly imported gown of decided distinction is of ecru hop sacking, with black satin of the sort that is bright, but not shining bright.

FOR EARLY SUMMER.

There are seven graduated pipings of the satin on the circular skirt, which, like all the best skirts from Paris, is not very full, and is quite short. The short basque is pointed both in front and back, and as short at the sides as if it were a round waist. Its edge is defined with seven tiny pipings of satin, and the surplice folds of the front open over a satin vest. The back of the basque is apparently seamless and a little full at the waist line.

Half way between the cloth walking dresses and thin, soft ginghams and lawns come the heavy piqués, which are in high fashion for this summer's use. They are oftenest made in severely simple styles, the plain skirt and the new Eton jacket with its tiny postillion being easily in the lead. Some of the prettiest piqués shown at Chicago shops are cross-barred in dull colors on white, porcelain blue, mignonette green, or old rose. The stuff is so wide that, if one

A BOATING DRESS.

so prefers, skirts may be made of it with the stripes running up and down by adding a bias band or other border at the foot. It is said that piqué is to be used for tennis dresses at summer resorts which have not a good reputation for coolness, since, while not a whit cooler than flannels in reality, it has the advantage of looking so. The soft silk shirts so much worn last summer with outing dresses are the thing this year with piqué jackets, as are also the pretty pink cotton shirts which found such a welcome a year ago.

Not even the popular piqué can drive out of fashion that famous standby for outing costumes, navy blue serge, which endures every hardship, looking its best through all its trials. One of the newest boating dresses is of dark blue serge, the waist opened in V shape both in back and front over a frilled shirt. Another boating gown has a sleeveless blouse over a shirt of dotted percale, which has a ruffled collar, wide enough to be looked upon as a cape.

Perhaps the most captivating materials in these days are the new-fashioned, old-fashioned dotted muslins, and flowered organdies. As a matter of fact, these bewitching muslins look far better on the shop counters than they do when made in the prevailing fussy fashions. It really seems heartless to cut up the great pink roses, superb irises, or exquisite violets into the innumerable ruffles which adorn summer skirts. A few gowns, however, are being made in excellent, simple fashions, showing the full pattern of the flower and having the look frills of thin silk, or plain muslin, in pleasant contrast or harmony with a color in the design.

It is above all things the season of ruffles. The widest form of ruffle is said by the prophets to foretell the return of overskirts, it having immediately preceded their former arrival. There is only room for two of that make of ruffle on one skirt, which, when finished, is apt to appear like a parasol opened over a large umbrella. Skirts are ruffled, capes are ruffled, bonnets are ruffled, and so are hats.

Altogether it promises to be a summer of elaboration, painstaking, and expense in all manner of clothes.

AFTER SPRING HOUSE CLEANING.

Then Is the Time to Put Up Fresh Window Curtains.

After house cleaning come, or should come, fresh window curtains, and the shop counters of Chicago are now surrounded with housekeepers busy choosing all kinds of thin muslins from cotton chailli at three cents the yard to fine net at as many dollars. The wisest of these housewives prefer quantity to quality if they cannot afford both, for in a smoky town the only comfortable plan is to have two complete sets of sash curtains, and let them be washed in alternation. For such washable curtains the simplest fashions are in favor. Often there is merely a wide hem at top and bottom, and the curtain pole is run through the upper hem. The old-time method of hemming with a double row of stitching, giving a little frill at the top, is a pretty finish for curtains in rooms of an informal style of furnishing.

Thin curtains, which are to be made with plain hems, should be fuller than those which are intended to be trimmed with ruffles. Ruffles border all the edges of the great majority of thin curtains and are particularly pretty when made of the fine Swiss muslin, with small dots and figures, which continues to be the standby for all country house window draperies.

Especially pretty for bedroom windows are the inexpensive white muslins, printed with designs in pale colors. All the old favorites for bedroom curtains are still to be obtained—scrim, ecru cotton, and Madras muslin. The cool looking blue and white Japanese chintzes likewise grow in favor for use in blue and white rooms. They are an instance of expensive simplicity, for the material, which is as dear as average French chintz, is not much more than ten inches wide.

Among the materials shown for more elaborate rooms are plain clunies and ecru nets, with an applied design of white satin or sateen.

DESIGNS FOR A HALL CORNER.

A Chair That Will Economize Space in a Small House or Apartment.

How to treat the corners of rooms has always been a difficult question for housekeepers of discrimination, and now in these days of flats and of infinitesimal houses one must

A THREE-CORNERED CHAIR.

make use of every inch in every corner. Triangular shelves, in which may be stored away great numbers of necessary and unnecessary things; corner desks of such a retiring disposition as to make one forgive their inconvenience, and hall seats, which are fairly comfortable in addition to the fact that they discreetly keep out of the way, are all in demand. This design for a hall chair is in keeping with the present fashion of elaborate furniture. It is of heavy oak, upholstered with embossed leather.

Gracious Act of the Spanish Queen.

The Spaniards are a romantic people and the Queen Regent of Spain, Dona Christine, the mother of King Alphonso XIII., occupies in the popular imagination a place which suggests the chivalrous Middle Ages rather than modern Europe. Stories are continually told of her kindness and magnanimity which are probably true, and she appears to have a gift for doing pretty and interesting things like an old-time "gentille layde." Not long ago she was at Huelva, in Southern Spain and there visited an old castle whose custodian was blind. The old man was on the point of weeping and exclaimed:

"I have never had so much cause to regret my blindness as now, for I cannot see your Majesty's face."

The Queen answered: "But if you cannot see my face you can touch it." Then she took the old man's hand and caused him to pass it over her features, to his boundless satisfaction.

PICNICKING IN ITALY.

DRIVE IN A DONKEY CART WITH A ROUMANIAN PRINCESS.

Pleasant Excursion with Helena of Roumania—The Donkey Wears Pantalets as Fly Protectors—Original Idea of His Kind Mistress—Country Home of the Duke and Duchess of Parma—Pretty Marie Louise, Daughter of the House—Tiny Bathtubs for Baby Princes.

Last summer I visited the young and charming Princess Helena G., whose grandfather and uncle were the late Kings of Roumania until political convulsions lifted them from the throne and placed the Hohenzollerns there, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*. Her villa stands high on a mountain top, on the shore of the Mediterranean, near the fashionable seaside resort of Viareggio and the unfashionable little Town of Pietra-Santa. The villa faces the sea, and back of it and very near are the white Carrara Mountains, and from their meager sides the bare white marble glistens like snow in the sun.

Looking out from the balcony one day the pretty Princess said: "Do you see that great yellow house on the mountain near Viareggio? That is the country seat of the Duke and Duchess of Parma. They are in Austria now, but I have the privilege of going to the palace when I wish, so let us go tomorrow, take a luncheon, and call it a picnic."

In this blessed land a "Festa" is not often blighted by a rainy day. The morning was perfect, and we prepared to start at noon and return by moonlight. "Let us go together in my donkey-cart," said the Princess, "and the rest of the party in that stupid landau." "But my poor donkey," she added, "is bleeding and suffering from those great horseflies. I shall put on his back a big white linen cover, on his harness some olive branches, and on his four little legs I shall put pantalets."

"Pantalets!" I said, convinced that the other decorations were quite conspicuous enough.

"Yes; those big flies are not going to touch him today. The groom shall put a white cotton pantalet on each of my donkey's legs, tying them all at top and bottom with strings."

"All the people will look at us," I replied.

"So they will," said the independent young lady, "and think, because I have done it, that it must be the latest Parisian mode. They will pantalet all their donkeys tomorrow."

The hour came to depart; those who were to uphold the dignity of the party took their places in the cumbrous carriage. The servants were in their cart with wraps and luncheon-baskets; all were impatient to start—all but the donkey. His innate modesty rebelled against wearing not only two pantalets, but four of them; and he demonstrated his indignation with the legs that they incased, kicking and leaping as only an Italian donkey can. At last his toilet was made; olive boughs sprouted from his harness, and the Princess, taking her place in the cart, I by her side, started the cavalcade en route for the Ducal villa. Down the steep mountain road, colored gray-green with the foliage of olive-groves, past the vineyards we went until we arrived at the small city of Pietra-Santa, at the foot of the mountain. We were in advance. All the people in the streets gazed at us, doors opened, window blinds flew back, not only to look at the charming Princess but also to see "the donkey of the Princess," in its carnival attire. Past hedges and rose trees white with August dust, out into the country, up through green woods to the mountain side we drove, and here we had our first glimpse of the summer home of the Duke of Parma—the brother-in-law of the weak and wild and unmanageable Don Carlos of Spain, whose villa is not far away. The original palace of the Dukes of Parma is very old, a long, low building of gray stone with dark, small corridors and rooms. A few years ago the present Duke added an enormous palace of yellow stone, with great galleries and staterooms, giving a commanding view of mountains and sea. About it is a finely kept park, and beyond is the great estate with its vines and olive groves, woods and fields. The place is in perfect harmony with its surroundings. After our long warm drive, the Princess and I covered with dust, the donkey subdued, dejected, his green branches wilted and drooping, and two of the pantalettes in a heap around his shiny little hoofs, we did not, to say the least, make an imposing appearance. So when we arrived at the great gates, surmounted with the arms bearing the famous fleur-de-lis of the Bourbon Kings, the supercilious porter, looking at us and not impressed with the four ensemble, remarked: "I have no orders to open the gates." The Princess quietly said: "Bring the major domo here," and soon that great mass of flesh and authority came in view. He recognized the Princess, gave a quick reprimand to the humbled porter, the great gates opened, and we were given the freedom of the place. We saw the palace from garret to cellar, we lunched in the shady park, and we heard many things about the life of the family. The entrance halls were vaulted and well proportioned, though not vast; the grand salon was enormous, with much modern furniture for comfort, and enough old cabinets, carved seats, and gilded chairs for beauty.

In this room and in the great library, with its walls of old leather, were the old portraits of this family, portraits of the great Kings of France, of the Empress Maria Theresa, and of the father of the present Duke, who was assassinated in Parma while walking in the street at night. The portrait of the present Duke, showing a fine, handsome, rather English type of face, gives one an idea of physical strength rather than of intellect. This Duke of Parma, not yet an old man by any means, has had eighteen children—thirteen or fourteen of whom are now living—and two wives. The young Princess Marie Louise, who is betrothed to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, is the eldest of the family. In going over the palace the size of this family was more and more impressed upon me, the upper floor being entirely given up to accommodate all these children. In the bathrooms—and they were many—there were little bathtubs no bigger than a punch-bowl for the youngest infant, others increasing in size until one reached the marble-room, forming a swimming bath for the elder members of the household. Then there were the bedrooms innumerable in the long corridors; in one was the little silk and lace covered cradle for the newest arrival; in another larger cradles for the next size; then came the crib and the single beds, and last and most interesting the large airy room of the young Princess Marie Louise. It was furnished in light, finely finished wood. There was an inlaid floor and the walls were delicately tinted; the ceiling was frescoed in pale tints. There were an extremely pretty writing desk of maple and low bookcases filled with carefully chosen books in German, French, Italian, and English. The little sketches painted by the Princess and her photographs hanging on the wall gave a homelike air to the place.

Going below we came to the suite of dining-rooms and here found another division of the family—one room was for the six youngest children, with their nurses and governesses, and another for the older children, except the oldest daughter, who dines in the grander dining-room of the Duke and Duchess. As we passed a card-room the majordomo said: "The boys cannot play at cards until they are old enough to abandon knickerbocker trousers." "But," said Princess G., "that is bad reasoning; it's when boys are old enough to abandon knee-breeches that the danger begins."

The country home of the Duke and Duchess is almost like a convent in the rigid rules imposed upon the children. "The boys" are rather thin-legged, tall, overgrown little fellows, with long, pale faces, and are under the constant care of two priests. Many times in the day the family go to prayers in the splendid chapel which is in the palace walls. Its walls are hung with antique red damask, there is a gilt gallery, many rich gold and silver ornaments, and a fine picture of the Madonna over the richly covered altar. When the children are ready for a walk, accompanied by the priests, they reach a group of trees and there kneel and pray an out-of-door thanks to God for health and for their blessings, which seemed to me a beautiful idea of prayer under the blue sky.

The young Princess Marie Louise has not only had all the best opportunities for culture, necessary and natural in her position, but the influence of a tranquil, almost severe, religious training, which in her case has given fortunate results, for she is thoroughly good. She is also pretty, looking very much like the portrait of the mother of her relative, the late Comte de Chambord. She has the characteristic face of the Bourbons and a pair of beautiful blue eyes. She is clever, converses well, and has decided artistic talent. Her soprano voice is well cultivated and she speaks perfectly Italian, French, German, and English. The family call her "Bebe." To her little tribe of brothers and sisters she is loving and affectionate. Although a Princess of the proudest race of kings, she has never wished to escape the responsibility which comes from being the eldest of the family, and takes willingly upon herself many little cares that, if she were selfish, she could easily avoid. Her life so far has had variety only of a tranquil and simple kind, but her marriage to the Prince of Bulgaria will give her a more prominent part to play. The quiet home life which has so far kept her unspotted from the world will be her safeguard when she takes upon herself the life of a Bulgarian Princess, with the temptations and perils of a Bulgarian court life which it is not easy for either man or woman to pass through unscathed.

NEW FASHIONS IN WALLPAPERS.

Some Designs That Will Delight the Hearts of Thrifty Housewives.

The question of wallpapers is of interest in many households just now, when the fresh hangings are the greatest consolation offered for housecleaning miseries. Some of the

FOR A CEILING.

newest designs are known as "renaissance" patterns, and were brought into use by the renaissance fashions in furniture. Both heavy English patterns and the more delicate French designs are greatly in vogue. The English papers offered for use, especially in halls or on stairways, are often as somber and heavy as stamped leather, and the deep reds, blues, and wagn browns found in the leather hangings are cleverly copied.

For the lighter papers pale, dull green, with cream white, is the coloring in greatest favor this spring, just as the same tints are the popular choices in chintzes and other stuffs chosen for summer use. The shade known as "old rose" is more often found in the wallpapers of today than the yellows which have done service so long, and those

HALL OR DINING-ROOM.

yellow patterns which are offered are usually of a pinkish cast. The fashionable intricate designs which almost cover the background are in most cases illuminated by light tracerries in gilt or silver.

TO KEEP HARD-WORKER EYES BRIGHT

How a Midnight Worker Strengthens Hers with Salt and Water.

"Your eyes always look so bright and strong; you do so much writing at night, too. How do you manage it?"

The woman addressed was a literary worker who burns a good deal of midnight oil, or, what is worse, gas, and who has beautiful eyes.

"Well," she laughed, "it is very simple. I take care of them, that is all."

"But how."

"To begin with, I wear a shade covered with black silk if I am going to work very long. You know the sort that bank clerks wear. It is easily made—a little crescent-shaped piece of pasteboard covered with silk and a piece of elastic cord to go over your back hair and hold it in place.

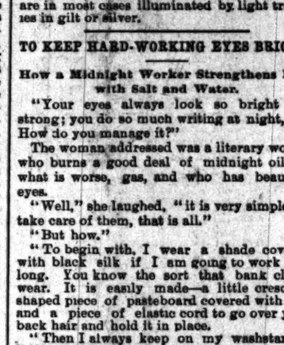
"Then I always keep on my washstand a little cup of salt and water, with a cover over it to keep out the dust," she went on, in a chat with a reporter of the New York *Recorder*. "I renew it as often as I think of it; but salt water keeps, you know, and I never forget before going to bed to dip my fingers into the salt water and bathe my eyes. It is best to have it warm, but if you are tired and sleepy you are not likely to stop to fuss in preparing it each time, and as it stands in a rather warm room it is never very cold.

"The salt water is very strengthening to the eyes and will not hurt them, no matter if they are inflamed. If your eyes begin to blur, smart, or feel as if the lids were made of sandpaper, you have no idea how much good the salt-water bath will do them.

"I never rub my eyes any more than I can help. Do you know that rubbing the eyes from the inner corners out to the temples, if much practiced, will impair or age the sight? Well, it does. It flattens the ball and makes spectacles necessary. On the other hand, nearsighted people might find a good deal of benefit from rubbing the eyes this way, as their trouble is too much convexity of the ball.

"You can keep the eyes young—that is, the sight—by gently rubbing them in from the outer corners. This also enlarges the ball, or seems to do so, by making it more prominent."

Suggests 1830 Fashions.



A SPRING BONNET.

Some of the most taking new spring hats are among the pleasant effects of the present revival of 1830 fashions. A little poke-bonnet of black crisp recently shown is trimmed quite in the old-fashioned way, with a band of ruby velvet around the crown. There are satin ribbon strings of the same shade, with a cluster of deep red roses and a black Josephine plume.

Senoritas at the Telephone.

A young woman telephone school has been established by the government in the City of San Salvador for the purpose of training young señoritas for service in the American Telephone company. This is a decided innovation, for work is not considered at all good form in the Southern republics.

WORK OF AN ARTIST.

ANOTHER PAINTER'S SKETCH OF MARY MACMONNIES' LIFE.

Her Conception of Her Subject—Primitive Women Were Tillers of the Soil and Contented with Their Lot—The Artist at Work Is Herself a Symbol of the Coming Woman—Description of the Composition—Where Mrs. MacMonnies Studied—Her Beautiful Studio.

In the current number of *Godey's* there is a sketch by Eleanor E. Greatorex, the artist, of Mrs. Mary Fairchild MacMonnies, whose painting, "The Primitive Women," helps decorate the Woman's Building at the World's Fair.

After quoting enthusiastic words of praise for Mrs. MacMonnies from celebrated French painters Mrs. Greatorex says:

Last May Mrs. MacMonnies received the commission to decorate one of the large tympans in the rotunda of the Woman's Building, the subject given being "The Primitive Women."

Mrs. MacMonnies' own words in answer to my question of how she solved the mystery of such a subject to begin with are to the point:

"I began immediately to study the composition, rejecting in turn the idea of the savage, the pre-historic, the slave, the Oriental woman, or any that would require precision as to detail of costume, race, or environment as being unfit to express an abstract and universal idea.

"I finally settled on the simplest draped figures of women, without special type or costume, in a landscape background that might be of any time or country, and is certainly not un-American. The women indicate with the completest possible simplicity the bearers of burdens, the tillers of the earth, the servants of man, and, more than this, being without ambition, contented with her lot."

After Mrs. MacMonnies had solved her first important problem satisfactorily, she considered the real difficulties of the work were practically over. She then began her studies

MARY FAIRCHILD MACMONNIES.

in detail. Each figure had to be carefully studied separately from the nude model, each bit of drapery drawn and painted. She went to the forest of Fontainebleau for the studies of her landscape, and also made numbers of studies for the foreground, such as weeds, grasses, etc.

These preparatory sketches altogether occupied about three months. After this the "Working Model," one-third the size of the complete decoration (whose dimensions, by the way, measure sixty-six feet long and fifteen feet high) was to be done with the greatest care from the first design and the numerous studies. This absorbed about two and a half or three months' time, but once accomplished, Mrs. MacMonnies had thorough possession of her subject, and the large, final work was done in about the same time.

The canvas was divided into three sections and stretched in the glass-covered yard or sculptor's studio, where a forge in one corner and two stoves at red heat made work possible during the severe cold of last winter. The artist on her high ladder with a wing-like palette, almost half her own size, on her thumb, her lithe young figure outlined against the expanse of white canvas on which she is brushing in, with the verve of a strong arm, primeval women nine feet high, is a charming symbol of the "Coming Woman."

The central group of the slightly divided composition is composed of fair women in delicately tinted draperies, veils, and with flowing hair, carrying water jars on their heads. One of these figures, and the only nude one, has lowered her jar and given water to a kneeling woman, one of the group representing the tillers of the earth. This toiler is drinking thirstily from a bowl, while others, nude to the waist, are sowing seed in the furrows turned up by the plow, which is drawn in the distance by two great white oxen.

The river and opposite bank are partially screened by the grove of pines, but against an opening space and against the lovely sunset tones of the sky a darkly draped Madonna-like figure stands holding two naked babies in her arms. One little arm is round her neck, while a baby's head rests sleepily on her shoulder, half hidden in the folds of her mantle. The other child is cradled against her breast in the curve of her strong arm.

MRS. MACMONNIES AT WORK.

At her feet sits another older child, half in the stream and looking up at the young girl bending on her knees towards him. The outline of her profile is beautiful, and over her bare shoulders fall luxuriant braids of dark hair.

A group, quite by itself on the right, represents the return from the chase, with women waiting on the hunter as he rests against a tree. The woman carrying the dead deer is happily conceived, and delicacy and strength are well sustained. A gentler Hebe kneels at the man's feet, offering him a bowl into which she presses the juice of grapes. Some children and dogs complete the group and fill this narrow end of the arch charmingly. Two mounted hunters are disappearing in the distance half hidden by the forest grove. The scheme of color is of very light and delicate tints, with much white. The deep note in this harmony of tones is the brown of the heavenly draped woman holding the babes. Mrs. MacMonnies has treated her subject with the greatest possible simplicity, in a word, her work is surprisingly mature, and she is a worthy follower of the grand old painter.

Her biography can be briefly outlined. Mary Fairchild, the child so happily named, was born in New Haven, but when she was still quite small her family removed to St. Louis, Mo., and have remained there ever since. Her father, Sidney B. Fairchild, is electrician in the Western Union Telegraph company in St. Louis. Her mother was for many years a successful painter of miniatures, and she, as far back as she can remember, had the habit of watching her mother's work, and of being allowed to amuse herself with her mother's painting materials.

Although with a strong, natural artistic tendency, it was some time after having graduated at the normal school in St. Louis that Mary Fairchild became an art student in the School of Fine Arts of that city. During the three years she remained there she obtained in succession all the medals of the school, and finally was presented with a scholarship of three years' study in Paris.

On arriving in Paris, and following the advice of Mr. Ives, the director of the art school she had left, she worked during the first year exclusively from the nude in the Julian Academy. There she made herself an enviable reputation for strength of drawing. Her masters were then Bouguereau, Lefebvre, Tony Fleury, and Boulanger. The same studio class in the Passage Panorama where a year

FRAGMENT OF FRESCO.

before Marie Bashkirtseff had been queen regent by right of her all conquering egotism as well as undoubted talent.

During a week's vacation in the summer Mary Fairchild went to Picardy with the class of Harry Thompson. To his vigorous, intelligent, and extremely artistic teaching she says she owes a practically new as well as greatly widened view of the field ahead.

The following winter she entered the class of Carolus Duran, also a night class for women, under Olivier Merson—one of the women artists' strongest advocates. After seeing the Salon for the first time, it happened to be the one where Puvis de Chavannes exhibited his splendid "Rhone and Saône," she was then and there possessed with a love for decorative art and to this end, in addition to her academy studies, she sought acquaintance with the works of all the great decorators of both past and present.

About the end of her three years' apprenticeship in Paris Mary Fairchild married the young and well-known American sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies. It is only lately that Mrs. MacMonnies has adopted murat decoration and her contributions to the yearly French Salons have been portraits and genre paintings, placing the artist among the strongest and best known American painters in Paris. One of her "Salons" (as the pictures are called for short on their return from the Palais de l'Industrie) is now on exhibition in the Corcoran gallery in Washington. Its title is "Between Neighbors," and the picture is typical of the refinement of Mrs. MacMonnies' color and drawing.

Her studio home is in the Impasse du Maine, one of those blind alleys on the left bank of the Seine where artists, like birds in the eaves of some old house, congregate. On mounting a long flight of steps one reaches Mrs. MacMonnies' beautiful studio, where she is the most charming hostess to a large circle of friends.

Her manner is gracious and sympathetic, and in appearance she is a type that Florentines most delighted in painting. She has much musical talent, testified by the numerous musical instruments in her studio, as well as an exquisite old spinet, on which she plays delightful old melodies and sonatas.

PRETTY GOWNS FOR GROWING GIRLS

Full Fluffy Dresses That Conceal Angles and Encourage Grace.

Among the problems which confront mothers at every semi-annual dressmaking season is how to arrange the toilets of their

READY FOR SCHOOL.

half-grown daughters so that they shall still seem little girls, as they ought, instead of rather awkward, undeveloped women. Fortunately the big sleeves, the capes, ruffles, and bretelles of this year's styles, which are becoming to so many women, seem just the thing for slim schoolgirls.

A pretty new gown for our thin little maiden is of pearl-gray serge, trimmed with many rows of narrow white braid. The bodice has a full frill, which is edged with braid. It is not a bad idea to warn all but the best dressmakers to use plenty of material in fashioning these popular corsage frills. Economy is never more mis-

placed than in arranging skimpy berthas. The sleeves of this little costume are exceedingly full. The has is black, illuminated with red.

Another good model is a practical looking coat of fine drab sedan cloth. It is double breasted, with the usual ample sleeves, and has large pearl buttons.

Either One Way or Another.

Some philosopher advances the idea that a woman who does not marry and make some good man happy is likely to turn philanthropist and make some bad man unhappy.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

On Life's Banquet Stairs.

We pass each other on Life's banquet stairs;
New guests are mounting to the festal lights
While we descend together to the Night,
Close muffled 'gainst the outside wintry airs.

They tread upon our shadows as they climb
With quick strong steps to join the crowd and crush.
We see, in sparkling eyes and speaking blush,
How expectation gilds the coming time.

Young forms go by us tossing rosy sprays
In brave apparel, tints of flower and bird,
Of blossom patches by the summer stirr'd,
With sheen of silk, and gems that scatter rays.

Knew we such zest, true heart! when mounting up
Such haste to lift the chalice to our lips,
To learn if pleasure sweeter is in sips,
Or when, with manhood's thirst, we drain the cup!

Shall we stand by and carp at these, and say:
"Go, giddy ones, and moth-like fire your wings—
Pleasure is pain, and laughter sorrow brings"?
Shall we speak thus, who once were young as they?

. . . . . .

Farewell! We're supp'd. Life's wine was hot and bright;
Old friends move by and gain the outer door,
The wind blows buffets with a northern roar,
And past the shadows gleams the distant light!
—*W. Wilcy Martin.*

You.

The Chinaman praiseth his T's,
The mandarin praiseth his Q,
The gardener praiseth his turnips and P's,
But I praise U.

The mariner loveth the O's,
The billiardist loveth his Q,
The husbandman loveth his cattle and P's,
But I love U.

The foolish have need of the Y's,
The actor needeth his Q,
The pilot hath need of two excellent I's,
But I need U.

The hunter seeketh the J's,
The shepherd seeketh his U,
The college boys seek their final "S-A-L's,"
But I C Q.
—*St. Nicholas.*

The Soul Winner's Joy.

They that are wise shall get to heaven,
And there in God's effulgence shine,
Where all rewards are strictly given
As stated in the book divine.
God will the bliss of heaven bestow
According to our works below;
The last degree the saints receive
Is more than mind can yet conceive.

If aught can heaven's bliss enhance,
Or make the crown of life more bright,
If aught can there a soul advance
Much nearer to the throne of light,
'Twill be by having, through God's grace,
Brought many souls to seek his face,
And turn from sin to righteousness:
This constitutes the highest bliss.

Then let us toil and never cease
To earnestly proclaim God's love;
And help by all means to increase
The number of the saved above;
So when to us a crown is given,
They will enhance our bliss in heaven;
Will make us through the life divine
In God's effulgence brighter shine.
—*E. Strachan in the Toronto Globe.*

Love Uncritical.

When first I 'gan to know thee, dear,
Thy faults I did espy.
And "Sure this is a blemish here,
And that's a vice," said I.

But since that hour I did resign
My judgment to my fate,
Thou art no more than only mine,
To love and vindicate.

Henceforth thy champion am I vow'd,
And stultify my sense,
Not owning what I proved, yet proud
To die in its defense.

The 'kerchief that thou gav'st I'll wear
Upon my eyelids bound;
And every man I meet I'll dare
To find the faults I found.
—*Spectator.*

The Royal Lovers.

They stand in a bower of roses,
'Neath the chandelier's soft light;
I sit in my easy-chair smoking,
Watching them there tonight.

He's a handsome, gay, young fellow,
With an air of manly pride;
And he smiles as he looks down fondly
On a maiden by his side.

She's a winsome little damsel
In her dainty peasant dress,
As she looks demurely at him
And submits to his caress.

In all the time I've known them
They've never fallen out;
Her pretty lips I'm very sure
Have never known a pout.

They've known no pang of jealousy,
No gnawing discontent;
They've never had a quarrel,
They have nothing to repent.

They've stood there by that china stile,
Beneath those china flowers,
And loved with constant, china hearts
For countless, happy hours.

Alas! who does not envy them
Their life so sweet and staid;
This Royal Worcester lover
And his Royal Worcester maid.
—*MacGregor Jenkins in Godey's.*

Secrets.

July roses wet with rain
Tap against the window-pane;
There is something they would seek,
Had they voices and could speak.
Silence seals their crimson lips,
And the dull rain drops and drips.

Th' other side the streaming glass
Stands a little sad-eyed lass;
There is something she would seek,
But a maiden may not speak—
Silence seals her longing lips,
And the dull rain drops and drips.

And salt tears in showers stain
Her side of the window-pane;
And the crimson roses grow
Pale as dreams dream long ago
(Hearts may break behind sealed lips)
And the dull rain drops and drips.
—*Marie H. Browne.*

April Skies.

Here's to April skies, my dear!
Now a smile and now a tear,
Wintry cloud and summer sun,
Showers that cease when just begun.
Wayward childhood of the year,
Here's to April skies, my dear!

Just before this April rain
Love held but a tangled strain,
Birds were silent, lawns were brown;
Came the gladness pattering down!
Song and verdure leaped amain,
Love renewed his silken skein;
One wee blossom rose to view—
Which I pluck and bear to you.

Lo! the blood-root's tender sheath
Rising from dead leaves beneath,
And the mandrake's baby hands
Opening in the pasture lands,
Welcome April as glad eyes
Speak the unuttered love's surprise—
Newness welcoming the new—
So my old love welcomes you.

Here's to April skies, my dear!
Storms and rainbows, gloom and cheer,
Fronting gladness, laughing shades,
Fickle beaux and fickler maids,
Here life's varied moods appear;
April's heart holds all the year,
Holds the human, the divine,
And its holdings all are thine.

Ah! these miracles that make
Change incessant, for life's sake,
Change us as the April moods
Frown or smile through Western woods;
Let them work, so love holds fast!
Whimsey April cannot last;
Sunshine broadens, clouds delay,
Life and love are calling May.

May's advance presages June;
Hearts shall know th' exultant tune,
And life's euphony and song
Through the summer days shall throng
All from April ranging clear
Through love's plenitude, my dear.
—*Benjamin S. Parker in Indianapolis Journal.*

The Child-Season.

O sunny life of childhood! blossoming
To gladden all the world; as if the spring
Were captive made, and your soft hair would
Had netted all spring's sunshine as it stirred
Your little nest has still its singing bird.

O youth! fast learning to be wise and vain,
Whose aims are lofty. In the race for gain
Great things seem possible—and yet today
Some grave that is a milestone on the way
Says over the world's loud voice, "Know, pray."

O, hearts that pain has chastened! well ye sing
The song of thankfulness. Ye but forget
Your joy a little while. The leaves may rot
Of Autumn; yet be brave; ye have fought and
Weep not; ye know that other fighters

O, aged heads that many a Yule-tide
Has whitened! Though the time be long
Since first ye laughed in childhood's
The Child of Bethlehem takes your
God's blessing crowns your far more
—*Chambers' Journal.*

FOR A SPRING MORNING.